Historical Manuscripts Commission

CALENDAR OF THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY

K.G., K.C.V.O.

PRESERVED AT

HATFIELD HOUSE HERTFORDSHIRE

Part XVII

Edited by M. S. Giuseppi, I.S.O., F.S.A.

LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1938

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CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	v
Corrigenda	xlv
Calendar	1
Index	651

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This volume has been edited and passed through the press on behalf of the Historical Manuscript Commissioners by Mr. M. S. Giuseppi, who has also written the Introduction.

The abstracts and transcripts of the letters and papers contained in it were made by various hands, and in cases of uncertainty during the printing, reference to the originals has been made by the help of Mr. J. V. Lyle, Librarian at Hatfield House.

The Index has been compiled by Miss Marjorie Giuseppi.

The reference number suggested for the calendar of the Salisbury Manuscripts is 9.

INTRODUCTION

With the exception of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot towards the end of the year 1605 and the events arising out of it little of striking domestic interest is dealt with in the papers calendared in the present volume which describes the manuscripts at Hatfield for the whole of that year. Parliament was prorogued on February 7 (*p.* 52) and did not meet again until November 5 when the Plot would appear to have driven all other matters out of the minds of its members. For the time being, therefore, we hear little or nothing further here of the differences which were noted in the preceding volume as beginning to arise between the King and the Commons.

On the other hand there is much of interest in the papers before us concerning the relations of this country with its immediate neighbours on the continent. Although the war in the Netherlands was of secondary importance in comparison with the military events of the preceding years the difficulties of England after the conclusion of the treaties with Spain and the Archdukes in 1604 in maintaining an attitude of neutrality between her new friends and their foes of the Dutch Republic, her allies of so long standing, were great indeed and are exemplified in a number of incidents which will be dealt with later in this Introduction.

Following the practice adopted in the more recent volumes of this Calendar the principal subjects of interest to be found in the present one will here be briefly indicated under a series of headings.

The King and the Royal Family. A considerable part of the year was again spent by James away from London and every opportunity was apparently seized by him to indulge his passion for the chase. His itinerary may generally be traced in the various accounts already printed by Nichols in his *Progresses of James I.* So far as the papers contained in the present volume are concerned they show that on 14 January he was already on his travels for on that day he left some place not stated, where on account of the foulness of the weather he had had very little pleasure, for Huntingdon (*p.* 14) and appears to have remained in that town or at Hinchinbrook close by

until 26 January. A letter from him written from the latter place to Cranborne deals chiefly with questions of trade which had arisen between England and France (*pp.* 29, 30), but apart from his sports his principal preoccupation during this period was with the enforcement of uniformity in the ceremonies of the Church and the troubles caused by the Puritans, matters which will be considered later.

" What with a prophet and a conjuring priest as is supposed " writes the Dean of the Chapel Royal, " and a multitude of Puritans his Majesty hath had little rest since his coming from London " (*pp.* 28, 29). He returned to Whitehall probably at the beginning of February and on the 11th is said to have assisted the Lords of the Council (*p.* 52) but was expected to leave for Royston about Friday, the 15th (*p.* 53). Actually he seems to have gone there on 20 February* and was certainly there on the following day (*p.* 63). He remained there until the 25th, paying at least one visit to Ware (*p.* 65), and on the 26th he arrived at Newmarket (*p.* 72). His visit there was apparently of short duration for on the following day, writes the Earl of Worcester, he was to go to Thetford

> where he longeth to be by reason he is borne in hand it is a fair country and plentiful of game. If it prove true we shall stay the longer, for I never came in a worse town than this (*p.* 72).

At any rate by 1 March he was at Thetford (*p.* 78) and, although Sir Thomas Lake writes " I do not perceive that his Majesty is in love with this place or like to make many journeys hither " (*p.* 90), he remained there until the 12th when he was back again at Newmarket (*p.* 94) intending to be at Greenwich by the 16th or 18th at the furthest (*p.* 95). He was still at Newmarket on the 14th (*p.* 98) but by the 16th had arrived at Royston (*p.* 100). He probably left that place on that day or the day after as on the 19th Lord Zouche understood that he had returned to town (*p.* 102). Thence until the middle of July he appears to have remained in the neighbourhood of London, mostly at Greenwich where the Princess Mary was born on 8 April.† We hear of a visit in the company of the Duke of Holstein on 13 May to Richmond which he appears to have reached by water, but walking from Kew to Richmond by the Park (*p.* 202). On 3 June he visited the Tower of London (*p.* 241), on 8 June he was at Windsor (*p.* 244), and on the 27th at Richmond again (*pp.* 280, 281), whence he went to Oatlands (*p.* 286) where he killed a great stag and stayed until 2 July (*p.* 297). On the next day he was on his way to Windsor again, hunting by the way (*p.* 300).

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* Nichols, *op. cit.* I, 459.

† Nichols, *op. cit* I, 505. According to the undated draft of a letter from the Lord Chamberlain and others to the Earl of Nottingham in this Calendar (*p.* 129), noted as being dispatched on 7 April, the expected delivery of the Queen had been miscalculated and was not then expected until another 14 or 15 days.

From Nichols we know that from 16 July to the end of August the King and Queen made a progress of which the principal objective was their reception at Oxford on 27 August. During it they were entertained at Theobalds by Salisbury who accompanied them for the most part if not the whole of the progress, for there is evidence in these papers that he was with the Court at Grafton on 20 August (*p.* 380), at Woodstock on the 26th (*p.* 395), and probably at Oxford on the 30th (*p.* 404). The King was at Windsor in the early part of September and on the 8th of that month the King of Denmark was by his proxy Henricus Ramelius installed there as a knight of the Garter. Salisbury refers to the visit of Ramelius and to the performance of the ceremony in two undated letters (*pp.* 409, 440).

On 4 October James was again at Royston intending to remove on the 7th to Huntingdon (*p.* 446). He was at Hinchinbrook on the 10th (*p.* 451), at Royston again on the 25th and 28th (*pp.* 467, 470), and at Ware on the 30th (*p.* 471), presumably on his return to London in readiness for the opening of Parliament on 5 November. According to Nichols,* who gives no authority, the King was at Royston and Hinchinbrook at the end of November and during part of December. However this be, he was from the papers before us certainly at Hampton Court on 27 November (*p.* 516) and a letter from him to the Archduke Albert is dated on 2 December from Westminster Palace (*p.* 538).

There was during the year a scheme for building the King a house upon the ruins of Ampthill, sufficient for his enjoyment of the pleasures of hunting and hawking but with accommodation also for the Queen and Prince and with convenient rooms for such of the officers of state and privy councillors as might be required to attend upon him. The letter from the Lord Treasurer of 3 August to the officers of the Works ordering the place to be surveyed and plans prepared will be found on *pp.* 349, 350. But the idea does not appear to have been carried out.

Of James's own attitude towards his councillors and his views on the matter of government there is some evidence here in his letters of which some fourteen will be found in this volume. Eight of these are addressed to his principal secretary, five of them being written in that more personal vein to which we have been already accustomed. Free for the time from the cares caused by Parliament he is more concerned with the conduct of the nation's affairs by his Council, with whose proceedings anent the puritans he expresses himself in February as wonderfully well satisfied. "There is not a King in the world," he writes, "so proud of his Council as I am of mine" (*p.* 75).

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* *Op. cit.* I, 589.

The Council on its part was anxious to carry out his wishes in the matter of the enforcement of uniformity in religious worship with the least possible disturbance to his recreation.

> When we consider how short time your Majesty hath of abode there for your necessary recreation and how intentive your mind is to the course of affairs here, we cannot but be extremely sorry that you have cause to rob yourself of your own ease by diverting your thoughts to those troublesome occasions: and much more that you should lose one minute of your recreation, serving for your health, by taking the pains to write any line of acceptance or thanks unto us, who wish ourselves subject to all pains and travails of body and mind, even to pass *per saxa, per ignes*, if thereby our service may yield your Majesty the more opportunity of recreation abroad (*pp.* 123, 124).

Salisbury writing in May to Lord Fyvie is satisfied that the King by his wise and just proceeding multiplies the affections of his people (*p.* 201) and shortly afterwards writing to another Scottish peer (Dunbar) with reference to James's moderation in dealing with the grievances of the Commons says:

> I assure you without flattery that the King has so failed between both extremes, either of using too much authority or suffering too little respect to be used towards him, as I think whatsoever has been effected (and more was never effected in any of our Parliaments) may be in effect wholly attributed to his excellent temper and great judgment. We are now therefore like to spend this summer in less occupations of this nature (*p.* 223).

The question of the increasing expenses of the royal household was engaging attention and a fairly drastic list of economies recommended was drawn up by the Privy Council (*pp.* 463, 464).

There is little in this volume about the Queen and the other members of the royal family. The birth in April of the Princess Mary is only incidentally mentioned. Cobham uses the event as another pretext for claiming the King's clemency (*p.* 135). A visit to this country was paid during the year by the Queen's brother, the Duke of Holstein, and there are occasional references to his entertainment and to the pension which he obtained from James (*p.* 226). A sign manual letter from the Queen to Salisbury recommends for favour one Paulo Lardo, a Venetian, who is petitioning to be allowed to promote one or more lotteries (*p.* 338), a subject which will be referred to later. Questions regarding the functions of the officers of her Council and her jointure still remained to be settled (*p.* 570).

In this year Prince Henry was released from the guardianship of the Earl of Mar who received his discharge with the King's acknowledgment of the great care he had shown for the Prince's virtuous education (*p.* 571). There is a bill for the books supplied to the latter from November 1604 to the end of the year 1605 (*p.* 565). In August he was reported to be in very good health, though his tutor was of opinion that too much hunting might do him great hurt (*p.* 364). In October he appears to have been at Richmond where it was thought that

he might have been exposed to infection from smallpox. The Prince, although suffering from hoarseness, refused to be alarmed. " He makes no account if he should have them, and says, better now than when he should be elder " (*p.* 474).

Of Prince Charles, now Duke of York, we hear still less. There is a letter from the Attorney General regarding his patent of creation (*p.* 4) and an assurance from Salisbury in May of his perfect health (*p.* 201). Of the Lady Elizabeth we hear little more than that her presence was required at Greenwich, probably in February, to meet her uncle, the Duke of Holstein (*p.* 77).

Home Affairs. As already stated Parliament did not sit for the greater part of the year. It was prorogued on 7 February until 3 October (*p.* 52), but some time before the latter date Salisbury imparted through Sir Michael Hicks to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere reasons for its still further prorogation. Ellesmere concurred in the desirability of this if the predominant Exchequer argument of empty coffers could be answered and wrote on 30 July (*p.* 340) to suggest the 5th or 7th of November, but on 1 August he received the King's bill appointing 3 November for the re-assembly (*p.* 345). That day, however, he pointed out was a Sunday, which was not a *dies juridicus* and so could not serve for the beginning of a session. The following day, Monday, was appointed by ancient statute for the judges to sit in the Exchequer to name the sheriffs. He therefore adhered to his former suggestion of 5 or 7 November (the 6th being a Star Chamber day) and as we know the former of the two dates was ultimately adopted.

In the temporary suspension of the conflict between the King and the Commons the chief question, as appears from these papers, in matters of domestic politics other than those of religion was the constitutional right of the Crown to levy certain duties without the consent of Parliament. This question centred mainly in the legality of the imposition upon currants which had been enforced by the Council in the previous year and was to be settled in the following year, 1606, by the celebrated judgment in Bate's case. So urgent were the Levant merchants, who were especially affected by the tax, as to its injustice that, presuming perhaps upon the reply of the Council to their remonstrances that its discharge was in the power of the King alone, they insisted on following him to Huntingdon in January and there forcing themselves upon his presence, an intrusion much resented by James when he was at his sports and away from those who had before his departure and after much deliberation advised him in the matter (*pp.* 16, 17). Nothing further is heard here on this subject beyond a letter from two of the merchants to Salisbury by which it appears that they had already paid the impost on some of their currants

but desired that certain persons should be appointed to view others of the currants which were thought to be in too bad a condition to be saleable (*p.* 208).

There are again a few references to the issue of privy seals for loans (*pp.* 37, 257), the most important being a detailed return from the Lord Lieutenant of those who excused themselves for non-payment in the county of Surrey (*pp.* 405, 406).

But by far the chief interest in these papers so far as domestic affairs are concerned lies in the efforts of James and his Council to enforce that uniformity in religious worship which had been desired at the Hampton Court Conference. This resulted in the increased severity of the measures against the nonconforming clergy and the puritans on the one hand and the papists and Roman Catholic recusants on the other, the latter culminating in the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot.

The nonconforming clergy would seem to have been most numerous and active about the diocese of Peterborough and in the counties of Lancaster, Leicester and Lincoln. Cranborne's reply (*pp.* 165, 166) to the gentlemen of Leicestershire who had petitioned him on 7 January (*pp.* 7, 8) to mediate with the King not to take away from them the spiritual comforts they had long enjoyed by the godly labours of their ministers nor to cause these ministers the distress that deprivation of their livings would bring about no doubt expresses his own views on the need for the perpetual peace of the Church of insisting upon uniformity, and has been quoted at some length by Gardiner.* Cranborne making light of the scruples of the nonconforming ministers in matters of ceremony begged his petitioners on his part

> that you (foreseeing the dishonour and danger like to ensue by these separations of ourselves one from another in matters of this nature, concurring otherwise in all main points of faith and doctrine) would so interpose your private authorities over these poor men (who are easily carried by your breath in things indifferent) as they may not be found ready to strain the gnat and swallow the camel, nor wilfully to stop their own mouths from instructing those of whom they profess to take so great care, but rather to conform themselves to the ordinances of the Church, to which they owe obedience, seeing we so fully agree in one true substance of faith and religion, and ought all to strive in a brotherly course to maintain the bonds of unity and conformity, for the advancement of God's glory and furtherance of our own salvation.

Feeling, however, was stronger in the matter than Cranborne was ready to admit and the objectors had powerful allies to press their claims. The Bishop of Lincoln thought it full time that some strict course be used against them and quotes the bold words used by one of them, Cooke, late of Louth, who "makes small account of your [Cranborne's] proceeding, as not

* *History of England*, 1603–1642, I, 200, 201.

in his case his competent judge, and that he has appealed from you accordingly."

> Whereupon, as he says, he looks hourly for an inhibition to be served upon you, and he hopes that there will be such a curb put into the jaws of your lordship and my Lord of Peterborough for these proceedings against him and others, as upon the same shame will ensue to you both (*p.* 34).

The Bishop understood that many knights of Lincolnshire had set their hands to a petition to the King wherein they justified the denial of those ministers to conform and condemned most of the ministers in the county. In a later letter the Bishop expresses the grief to him, as to others of his brethren, to see men of great learning, pains and fruit breed such a grievous schism in the Church for matters of ceremony, wherein is reposed no substance of religion or godliness other than decency, order and obedience, and was fully persuaded that the most part of them would not remain so obstinate were they not encouraged by their favourers. It was a greater grief to remove them from their livings, whereby their wives and children who had given no cause of offence, neither were able to shift for themselves, should be distressed (*p.* 133).

Similarly the Bishop of Peterborough had done all in his power to win over the recalcitrant ministers by disputations both privately and publicly. When nothing would prevail "in the anguish of my soul" he had suspended nine or ten and deprived one only, praying them to demand time for further conference that he might conceive some hope of their submission. They, however, continued obdurate and said they had as lief be deprived at first as at the last. Whereupon he had deprived fourteen more, of whom ten were amongst those he had previously suspended (*p.* 46). There was a difficulty in filling their places as they had all appealed from his sentence and pending their appeal they must take care of their own cures themselves. But he had written to the preachers of his diocese who dwelt conveniently near to the vacant benefices to minister to the comfort of the people there, and this had been well performed save at Northampton where the minister had locked up the pulpit door and would suffer no one to preach. He hoped that upon the failure of the ministers' appeal the patrons of the churches would supply men of good conformity (*p.* 59).

Other instances of influence used in high places on behalf of suspended ministers may be cited in the letter of Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby in favour of Mr. Egerton of the Blackfriars in London (*p.* 38) and that of Sir Richard Holland to the Council in support of a petition for the mitigation of the penal laws against the nonconforming clergy which had been subscribed by him and other knights and gentlemen of Lancashire (*pp.* 56, 57).

Of individual instances of nonconformity in the Church of which a good deal is heard in this volume may be singled out the case of Bywater and Pickering and the alleged outrages committed in the church of Enborne, Berks. Thomas Bywater an unbeneficed clergyman, who had been sometime tutor to Lord Sheffield's children (*p.* 108) and also chaplain to Lord Hunsdon (*p.* 83), presented to the King when he was at Ware in February a book in which according to Montague, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, "he spares neither King, Counsellor nor Court but teaches the King in every point his duty" (*p.* 65). Bywater whilst confessing that he had written the book accused Lewis Pickering of being the real author and that he had written merely at his dictation (*p.* 35). Both were committed to prison and examined by the Attorney General Coke who found Bywater "utterly unlearned" (*p.* 107) and so far as Pickering was concerned was "now persuaded that some Puritan minister made this libel" and that it "came never out of his quiver for he is no scholar" (*p.* 114). Bywater would seem to have been kept in custody at all events until October when he was in the Clink (*p.* 459), having been previously in the Tower (*p.* 213). Pickering, who at one time was in the Fleet prison (*p.* 271), appears to have been released by that month (*pp.* 469, 623) but not before he had attempted to involve Dean Montague in a charge of having said that the King did wickedly in silencing the ministers who refused conformity (*p.* 271), although he himself had been a special instrument in depriving them (*p.* 622), a charge for which some evidence was adduced in a declaration (now much mutilated) by Nathaniel Gilby, a minister in Bedford (*pp.* 595, 596).

In the Enborne case it appears that a commission had been given in January to Thomas Dolman, a justice of the peace of the county, to inquire concerning certain abuses suspected to have been committed in the church by Robert Brooke the parson by tearing and defacing the book of Common Prayer, the register book and the book of ecclesiastical canons recently published and Brooke was expected to be found guilty (*p.* 178), when in February he himself laid an information of these offences (*p.* 76) and obtained a new commission in which Dolman was indeed included but with others, amongst whom a Mr. Alexander Chocke (*p.* 73) was said to be a special friend of the parson, so that it seemed to the parishioners that Brooke was likely to go unblamed, especially as he was suspected of using extraordinary means with the Bishop of Salisbury (*p.* 178). We are left in doubt as to the final issue. There was evidently much hard swearing on both sides and we must agree with Dolman that one side or the other was most wilfully perjured (*p.* 195).

At the opposite pole to the puritans were the Roman Catholics of whose increasing numbers and power to become a danger to

the country there are frequent complaints. They were alleged to be specially troublesome about Northumberland where they were protected by the high position and immunity enjoyed by that noted recusant Roger Woddrington (or Widdrington). Henry Sanderson was deputed by Lord Sheffield, the President of the Council of the North, to search out recusants and we have here letters written to him by the minister of Hexham (*p.* 112) and the Archdeacon of Durham (*pp.* 189, 190) in which a daily increase of superstition and idolatry and a growing boldness and insolence of the recusants in the district were attributed solely to the "great countenancing" of Woddrington. These and other complaints against the priests and recusants were duly communicated to Sheffield by Sanderson in a long letter (*pp.* 192-194) and in due course passed on to Salisbury by Sheffield (*pp.* 219, 220), who himself strongly urged the removal of Woddrington. Salisbury, however, was inclined to be cautious (*pp.* 293, 294). Perhaps Woddrington stood too high in the favour of the King to be easily dismissed from his offices. He had been recommended to James by the former Warden of the Marches, Sir Robert Carey, for his old affection to him, and the Secretary of Scotland when in England had procured him special favour. Something more than mere recusancy should be charged against him and the accusations should come from someone who was known to be less passionately affected against the papists than Sanderson. If such could be forthcoming or if Woddrington's letter to the Sheriff of Northumberland in which he was alleged to have warned him not to be too forward in the prosecution of recusants (*p.* 189) could be sent up good advantage might be taken to chasten him further than otherwise was possible.

Elsewhere in the northern counties there is evidence of much activity amongst the recusants. At the assizes at York in April about a thousand are reported to have been indicted and at Lancaster about 600, few or none of the better sort being omitted (*pp.* 143-145). The Bishop of Chester alludes to the many Jesuits and popish priests who were secretly harboured in Lancashire and urges that a commission should be issued to search out the stores of armour and warlike habiliments which had been collected by the recusants before and since the death of Elizabeth and bestow them safely in the chief towns in order to prevent any sudden attempt which might be contrived (*pp.* 320, 321).

Further south, in Herefordshire and in Wales and the Marches, the recusants were giving trouble. The Bishop of Hereford complains of the slackness of the local justices in dealing with them (*p.* 235). Many of these justices had wives and families who were themselves recusants and a recent commission of inquiry into recusants' lands had succeeded in producing only 2*s.* a year more for the King than had been obtained in the late

reign, as the commissioners were men "of the most suspected note" and had impanelled a jury like themselves. There had been a riot in the town which the Bishop had reported to the Council and in a letter to Sir Everard Digby written in June and doubtless found amongst his effects after the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot (*pp.* 252-254) the writer (presumably a Roman Catholic himself) states that the King was no longer inclined to spare the blood of the recusants but was thought to be intending for the repressing of future attempts of this nature to make the rioters an example. Sir Charles Morgan, one of the suspected justices mentioned in the Bishop's letter, had left the shire the day after the riot for London and had there been committed to the Fleet prison for neglecting his place in a time of such disorder. The Earl of Worcester was sent down to the Marches to assist in the proceedings against the recusants and ordered general searches in all suspected houses for priests and obstinate recusants (*pp.* 304-306). A particular agent in the troubles was one Rice Griffiths or Williams who had been recommended to the Bishop as an abjured priest by the Archbishop of Canterbury himself (*p.* 361). The Bishop, however, had found him to be a spy acting for the papists, who presuming upon the Archbishop's countenance had succeeded in seducing them into an assurance of toleration for their religion. He had committed him but the judges acting upon letters from the Archbishop, who seems to have resented the Bishop's mistrust of his protegé and was disposed to belittle the nature of the riot (*p.* 389), had dismissed him upon bond to appear in the King's Bench in the following term. The Bishop, however, is supported in his action by Paul de la Hay, whose examination of the witnesses against Griffiths justified his proceedings which had been the means of bringing about the reformation of many in those parts who before relied on the priest's "false alarms of toleration in their popish error, so that since his apprehension of above 1000 recusants in this county the tenth part of them are now scarce left for the Pope, and most part of them women" (*pp.* 455, 456).

Further west, in Wales itself, the Bishop of St. Asaph complains of the "ungodly increase" of papists in his diocese, who within the last three years had become near thrice as many. In 1602 about 140 recusants had been presented, whilst in his own visitation there were about 400 (*p.* 374). As far south as Wells the Bishop of Bath and Wells writes of public disturbances and outrages committed in aid of the recusants in that city and their continuous offensive behaviour notwithstanding the measures which had been taken by the Lord Chief Justice (*pp.* 396, 397).

The steady influx of seminary priests from the continent into this country "to win souls" is mentioned by a customs officer at Poole in March of this year (*p.* 113). Information as to a

regular traffic of priests and papists to and from Rochester or Sittingbourne and Calais carried on largely by one Henry Keene is forthcoming, probably soon after the discovery of the Plot (*pp.* 626, 627).

The Church and the Universities. No important changes in the episcopate are recorded this year. In the matter of the internal government of the Church requests to renew the commissions for Causes Ecclesiastical were sent at the beginning of the year from each of the provinces of Canterbury (*p.* 13) and York (*p.* 12). In the commission for the former it was especially requested that the names of Cranborne and Northampton should not be omitted (*p.* 31). A list of the former Commissioners of Appeal in Ecclesiastical Causes (the Court of Delegates) and of those suggested for a new commission probably belongs to the early part of this year (*pp.* 182, 183).

Of the two universities it is naturally of Cambridge that we hear the more. The Vice-Chancellor at the beginning of the year writes favourably to Cranborne of the gradual progress of his efforts to enforce conformity. Nevertheless there was resistance to his attempt to insist upon everyone called to preach in St. Mary's pulpit first subscribing the three articles which had been prescribed at the late Conference, many disliking to be so restrained, although as the Vice-Chancellor pointed out none had obtained licence to preach from the University before he had consented under his hand to the articles (*p.* 9). This successful result at Cambridge of his favourite policy was a matter of special satisfaction to James to whom it had been explained as due to Cranborne's own efforts as Chancellor of the University (*p.* 28). The King was approached to confirm the old immunities and privileges of the University, "in such a manner nevertheless that they may appear to be consenting to the natural disposition of a most clement King to grant them their just desire rather than to be declaring or demanding it themselves" (*p.* 14). Later in the year the University petitions the King that the regius professorship of theology should be, as had recently been granted at Oxford, royal in fact and condition as it was in origin and name (*pp.* 326, 327).

Other matters concerning the University are a complaint that certain new made knights resident in the town had of late taken upon themselves to oust the doctors from their seats in St. Mary's and at colleges and chapels next to the Vice-Chancellor (*p.* 137) and a complaint against the printers of London who were said to be surreptitiously attempting to infringe the rights of the University press to the sole printing of a certain dictionary (*p.* 462). There is a petition to the King from the Fellows of Pembroke Hall against a suspected attempt to force upon them as Master one not of their own choice (*p.* 577). Both the Earl of Salisbury, as he had now become, and his son Viscount

Cranborne were admitted by grace to the degree of M.A. on 31 July "without performance of exercises," the latter acting as proxy to his father on the occasion (*p.* 343).

Of the University of Oxford we hear in January of a gift of books which Cranborne had made to the recently founded Bodleian library (*p.* 8), and there is a letter in November from the Warden and Fellows of All Souls regarding one Yeo who had been recommended for election as a probationer of the College by the King and Salisbury (*pp.* 480, 481). Yeo had not satisfied the injunction of the College that he should submit himself for examination by a certain date and other scholars had in fact been elected before the application for him had been received.

The Gunpowder Plot. The papers relating to this will doubtless be carefully perused for any light they may throw on those questions concerning the Plot which are still not universally admitted to have been solved. It is doubtful, however, whether those included in the present volume will prove of much help in this respect. There is little regarding the actual discovery of the Plot beyond the account given by Salisbury in his letter to Sir Thomas Edmondes on 9 November (*p.* 481). This, a copy of the original which is in the Stowe MSS. and with only such slight variations as the different offices of his correspondents demanded, is practically *verbatim* the same as Salisbury's letter to Sir Charles Cornwallis of the same date which is printed *in extenso* in *Winwood's Memorials* and has already been very fully dealt with by Gardiner in his *What Gunpowder Plot was*. The original draft of Thomas Winter's confession made on 23 (or 25) November (*p.* 509), wherein the story of the Plot from its inception until the deaths or capture of many of the leading conspirators at Holbeche on 8 November is very circumstantially narrated, was seen by Gardiner who printed in full in the said work* the final copy of it in the Public Record Office. The more material differences between the draft and the copy in Gardiner's work have been noted in this Calendar. Winter's further confession of 26 November (*pp.* 512, 513), in which he described the result of his mission to Spain at the end of Elizabeth's reign to urge the King of that country to send an invading force to England on behalf of the Catholics and the very different result which attended the similar mission of Christopher Wright on the accession of James, has been dealt with by the same writer in his *History of England* (I. 234). The examination of Catesby's servant, Thomas Bate, on 4 December (*p.* 540) is merely a rather inaccurate copy of the document in the Public Record Office.

* Gardiner, *What Gunpowder Plot Was*, pp. 57–69.

The traditional history of the Plot has been so fully narrated by Gardiner in the two works above mentioned that it is unnecessary here to do more than call attention to such papers in this volume as may supply any additional details or tend to modify any opinions that have been previously formed. The copy of the letter from the Council to the Lord Mayor of London written immediately on the discovery of the Plot (*pp.* 477, 478) will show how anxious the King and government were that the enraged populace should not be led to acts of violence against the Spanish Ambassador. So far from his having been "touched with this horrible practice of Treason" he had applied for and obtained permission to be present at the opening of Parliament, so that he was "in the same condition and fortune as all the rest to have been destroyed."

With regard to the question of the delivery of the anonymous letter to Lord Monteagle and the action taken upon it we have only Salisbury's account in his letter to Edmondes of 9 November, which as we have seen is the same as that in his letter to Cornwallis printed long ago in *Winwood's Memorials*. The authorship of this is now generally attributed to Francis Tresham but we may note another suggestion made by Waad in a letter of 12 December (*p.* 550) that the author may have been Percy on the ground that his wife was owed a sum of 500*l.* by Monteagle. The fact that there was some bond between Percy and Monteagle is borne out by a remark of the latter, quoted by Salisbury in his letters to Cornwallis and Edmondes, at the time that Monteagle was accompanying the Lord Chamberlain on his tour of inspection of the Parliament house on 4 November, when he was informed that the piles of wood they found heaped up in the vault belonged to Percy "that there was great profession between Percy and him," a remark which induced the Lord Chamberlain to infer that the warning letter had come from a friend and decided him to proceed further in the search. It may be doubted, however, whether the relationship between Tresham and Monteagle was not a stronger tie, so that with what we know of the characters of the two men and the other evidence available we need not be too ready to deprive Tresham of the credit of the authorship of the letter.

As to the proceedings after the discovery of the Plot there is a good deal of correspondence from Sir Richard Walsh, the Sheriff of Worcestershire, and others relative to the deaths or capture of the conspirators at Holbeche which accords with what is already known. We may note the assertion of one John Streete (*p.* 531) that it was "his good fortune at two shots to slay three of the principal of them, viz. Percy, Catesby and Wright, and to hurt Rookwood sore beside" and his petition, in view of the King's promise of 1000*l.* and his estate for bringing

in Perey alive, for the 1000*l.* or a pension.* Other letters relate to the elosing of the ports against thc eseape of Perey and other suspeeted persons (*pp.* 484, 485) and there is a draft of the Counеil's order for their re-opening on 16 November, "the Plot being now thoroughly diseovered and the prineipal offenders in the hands of his Majesty" (*pp.* 492, 493). There is mueh eoneerning the various persons who were arrested on suspieion of eonnexion with the Plot and of the evidenee taken about them. Salisbury in his letter of 2 Deeember to Edmondes (*pp.* 533-537) explains the reasons for the arrest and imprisonment in the Tower of the Roman Catholie peers; Montague, Mordaunt and Stourton, beeause Catesby had told his aeeompliees that he was sure they would be absent from the Parliament. As for the Earl of Northumberland, though it eould not be east upon him that he was absent, yet Perey's inwardness with him and his resort to him not twenty hours before the Plot should have been put in effect furnished suffieient presumption for his arrest. Nevertheless Salisbury believed that "Perey never durst aequaint a nobleman of his birth, allianee and disposition with so unnatural and savage a plot." Northumberland, however, was destined to remain a prisoner for many years. Dudley Carleton who had returned reeently from the eontinent was kept a elose prisoner for some days (*p.* 533), apparently on some suspieion of the nature of his errand to Spain (*p.* 530), but was afterwards allowed to remain in the eustody of friends (*pp.* 550, 560). Whether there was any suggestion that Ralegh in the Tower was implieated in the Plot is doubtful but he thought it at all events neeessary to write to diselaim all knowledge of it (*p.* 480). There is a list "whereof haply there may be some use made at this present" drawn up by Thomas Wilson of the Jesuits and their known haunts for some time back (*pp.* 500, 501). Some of the suspeeted lady relatives or friends of the eonspirators were hardly dealt with. Lady Digby had met sueh ill usage at the hands of the Sheriff of Bueks that the Lord Chief Baron had to intervene for her redress and for the restoration to her of her personal possessions (*pp.* 538, 539). Lady Lovell (*pp.* 613, 614) and Mrs. Vaux (*p.* 645) were other sufferers.

Fawkes's examinations had early involved Hugh Owen who was then resident in Brussels as one who had been eognisant of the eonspiraey and in his letter of 10 November (*p.* 482) Salisbury requests Edmondes to procure his custody from the Arehdukes. Edmondes was able to report on the 19th that he had proeured the eommittal of Owen and also of Bailey his seeretary to the prison of the town, although Owen was speeially supported by the Seeretary Manseiseidor who had sueceeded in proeuring some liberty for him (*p.* 497). In a further letter he suggests that Sir Edmund Baynham who had been much

* The letter is printed in Lodge's *Illustrations*.

favoured by Owen might also have been privy to the conspiracy (*p.* 499). The imprisonment of Owen who had been for nearly forty years in the service of the King of Spain in Flanders caused much discontent in Brussels, where many attempts were made to free the Catholics from the scandal of the Plot (*p.* 508). It was said by some to be a device of the Puritans against the Catholics and others would even have associated the Huguenots and the Dutch with the discontented Puritans in England in a common practice to reduce the State to a Commonwealth. In any case it could not be denied that the King of England would be justified by it in severer measures against the Catholics.

On 2 December Salisbury has occasion to write to Edmondes that the priest Baldwin was also privy to the Plot and that the Archdukes should be asked to send both him and Owen to England. As for Sir William Stanley he was more than suspect and the Archdukes might be requested to keep a watch on him, although until further evidence was forthcoming his actual arrest need not be required (*p.* 534). In a letter of the same date to the Archduke Albert James writes of the part played in the conspiracy by those "gens de mesme farine" Owen and Baldwin (*p.* 537). On 20 December Edmondes had to write of the difficulties with which he was meeting in obtaining the delivery of Baldwin and Owen, Baldwin because being a religious the orders of the Church restrained the Archdukes from dealing with him and Owen because he was a servant of the King of Spain, from whom direction must first be received (*pp.* 556, 557). The Archdukes would, however, take order for assuring the persons of Baldwin and Stanley and Bailey would be continued in restraint until further news about him came from England. Sir George Carew in his letter of 31 December from Paris reports that he was informed by Henry IV that Baldwin had been sent away into Spain and that Owen would not be delivered (*pp.* 563, 564). An undated letter in this volume (*p.* 611) refers to Owen having also got away into Spain. It is clear from Edmondes's letters that he was still in Brussels at the end of the year, so that if he did eventually succeed in getting away from there the date of this letter must be subsequent to the year 1605.

There remains the question how far Salisbury may have known of the Plot prior to the receipt of the letter to Monteagle or whether, as has even been suggested, he did not actually concoct the details of it for his own purposes. So far as the papers in this volume are concerned there is nothing in them to give any support to either of these theories. The letter of 10 December from Thomas Coe (*pp.* 549, 550) which was printed by Lodge was thought by him to show that Salisbury had received some earlier information and was adduced by Father

Gerard in support of that view.* But as Gardiner points out† no previous letters of Coe exist amongst the State Papers (or indeed in the Hatfield MSS.) nor is there any record of any favour he may have received from the Crown for his intelligence. In any case it is obvious from his letter that whatever "primary intelligence of these late treasons" he may have had was communicated in so enigmatical a manner that Salisbury may well have believed his letters "were written by the sudden motive of a distracted brain" and declined to take action upon them. There seems indeed no reason to doubt the sincerity of Salisbury's excuse in his letters of 9 November to Cornwallis and Edmondes for not being as forward as the Lord Chamberlain in taking action upon the letter to Monteagle, "not but that I had sufficient advertisement that most of those that are now fled (being all notorious recusants) with many other of that kind had a practice in hand for some stir this Parliament; but I never dreamed it should have been in such nature, because I never read nor heard the like in any state to be attempted in gross by any conspiration without some distinction of persons."‡ As to Salisbury's invention of the Plot there is not a hint in any of the letters here from the various Roman Catholics who write to express their detestation of it that they did not believe it to have originated from some of the more hot-headed and less scrupulous of their number. The letter of the Archpriest Blackwell of 28 November to the English Catholics (*pp.* 518, 519) fully expresses this view. Naturally, and perhaps with reason, Salisbury was suspected of taking full advantage of the strong feeling aroused by the discovery of the Plot against the Roman Catholics to press on the enforcement of the penal statutes against them. He is so accused of doing in the anonymous and threatening letter which was thrown into his court on 4 December (*p.* 540).

Scotland, Ireland and Wales. There is little concerning these three countries. In April the Earl of Dunfermline reports that he had never known Scotland as calm and quiet within the last twenty-nine years though he speaks of rumours of discontent amongst the Puritans (*p.* 149). Later in the year (September) Salisbury writes to the Duke of Holstein that despite certain "bruits" all was as quiet in the realm of Scotland as in the city of London, although he too refers to some trouble likely to arise from the King's attempt "to adorn the Church there with episcopal authority, as here it is and must be in all monarchies," but belittles it as the work of "some dozen or twenty of the rash puritan ministry," who sought "to become famous by this singularity" (*p.* 439). There is a

* *What was the Gunpowder Plot?*, *p.* 98.
† *What Gunpowder Plot was*, *p.* 175*n.*
‡ *Winwood's Memorials*, II. 172.

letter to James from the Council on 14 November on his happy delivery from the abominable conspiracy signed by thirty of the councillors (*pp.* 486-489).

The greater part of the correspondence with regard to Scottish affairs concerns the Borders and comes from the English commissioners. Hopes were running high that with the union of the crowns on one head this age-long trouble would now be soon settled for ever. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, one of the English commissioners, writing in April and commending the impartiality of the Scottish commissioners says "there is no doubt but in short time the people here, formerly inured to all kind of vice will be brought to know God and yield due obedience to the King and his laws" (*p.* 151). Sir William Selby in August understood that masterful theft and murder were well banished out of the Border shires on the English side and doubted not but before a year those shires might as well be governed by the ordinary service of justices of the peace as the rest of England (*p.* 382). Captain Bowyer at Berwick, "being these two years the only instrument of curbing this disordered people," in an undated letter probably of this year knows there is no need of one quarter of the forces retained in the Borders (*p.* 574). The chief means advocated for securing final tranquillity was the expatriation of such turbulent and lawless families as the Grahams. Sir William Selby, another English commissioner, writes on 11 April that the Privy Council had left to the commissioners the nomination of such of the Grahams as should be sent into Ireland but had inclined to the sending away of householders, "for their houses were the receptacles of the rest."

> That course carries with it great difficulties. Their number will be great, 700 persons at least, which will require much shipping for transportation, a large territory to inhabit in furnished with houses, and if they be not of ability themselves many oxen and horses for tillage, great quantity of corn to sow, and a chargeable maintenance till the earth yield her increase. This will be a matter of great expense to his Majesty, which your lordships sought diligently to avoid; and the King cannot with his honour expose them on the Irish coast without means to live, if they want of their own (p. 132).

He himself advised as a matter of small charge to the King and he thought not much less serviceable for the peace of the country to send away 150 of the ablest young men to be divided among the garrisons of Ireland with order not to return. In June it was decided to send away 150 Grahams, 100 to Flushing and 50 to the Briel. On the 28th 85 of the 150 had been secured, of whom the commissioners sent 50 to Newcastle for the Briel (*p.* 289). On 6 July there is a list of 72 of the family sent to Flushing (*p.* 308). There is an undated petition (probably of the same month) of the 50 Grahams who were now employed in the King's service at the Briel, in which they joyfully accept the service but beg for mercy on their distressed wives and

orphans (*pp.* 343, 344). On 3 August Sir William Waad announces the receipt of a letter from Sir Edward Conway at the Briel certifying the delivery of the 50 Grahams who had been placed in the garrison there (*pp.* 350, 351).

Several letters will be found from the Border commissioners reporting their proceedings at various times at Carlisle (*pp.* 191, 289, 309), at Berwick in June (*pp.* 237-239), and at a joint convention at Hawick in August and September (*pp.* 400, 410). The only reference we have here to the old family feuds by which the peace of the Borders had been for so long disturbed is an account of a raid committed by Sir John Kerr (or Carr) on the lands of Sir Ralph Gray (*pp.* 168, 169). On 25 July both Gray and Kerr appeared before the Council in Scotland and Kerr was committed to Edinburgh Castle for four days for contempt and bonds taken of him not to molest Gray's possession (*p.* 394).

Of Ireland and Wales there is little to which attention need be called here. The Chief Justice of Munster complains of the pluralism in the Church in the province and of the great lack of godly ministers and preachers "to reclaim the people from their inbred idolatry and superstition." He recommends the appointment of a commission to inquire into the bishoprics, spiritual dignities and benefices in the province (*pp.* 154, 155). A new establishment was sent in April into Ireland by which the army was to be reduced, the King being induced thereto "out of the confidence of the good disposition of those people to his obedience and the inclination they show to live under justice" (*p.* 159). The Earl of Thomond writes in August that there is no news in the kingdom worth the advertising (*p.* 406). A writer in London, however, hints that the show of obedience was enforced through want of means; but the consultations of the Irish were secret and their executions sudden, "which I never saw prevented till the act was performed" (*p.* 542).

There are several instances of Irish soldiers enlisted for service with the Archdukes landing in England for one reason or another on their way to the Netherlands. At the end of June 166 such soldiers under Captain Boyes had been forced to land at Ilfracombe and for want of victuals were threatening to commit outrages there (*pp.* 278, 279). In October Waad reports that numbers of Irish soldiers under Captain De la Hide had halted for some time on the north side of Tower Hill and were causing trouble by their demonstrations on behalf of the titular Earl of Desmond then a prisoner in the Tower (*pp.* 448, 449). Other Irish troops enlisted by Captain Darcy were at the same time held up at Dunstable on their journey across England (*p.* 454). Apparently there was a hitch in the arrangements for their transport to the Netherlands which the Spanish Ambassador was expected to provide. If he or Darcy failed to do so it was

suggested by the Earl of Devonshire that order should be given for their transportation back to Ireland (*p.* 468).

In the Marches of Wales the Earl of Worcester received a commission to assist and relieve the infirm Lord Zouche in his duties as President of the Council there (*p.* 308). Of the Earl's activities in the matter of the religious troubles in those parts some account has been given above. There are letters between Zouche and Salisbury relative to a conflict of jurisdiction between the Auditor of the Exchequer and the Auditor of the Council of the Marches (*pp.* 351-354 *passim*).

Of Naval Matters the chief concern in these papers other than the transport from and to England of the various ambassadors was to ensure the neutrality of English seamen towards both parties in the war in the Netherlands. To do this it was necessary to secure compliance with the proclamation which forbade English subjects to take service with any foreign prince at sea. Complaints were made by the Spanish Ambassador of mariners being suffered "to betake themselves to foreign service at sea and serving their own wickedness thereby in robberies of his Majesty's subjects and of the subjects of other princes with whom his Majesty is in good amity" (*p.* 243). A case occurred in which the captain of a Hollander which had put in at Plymouth was reported to have received into his ship certain English mariners with intention to spoil on the coast of Spain and direction was sent to the Mayor and Vice-Admiral there to report on the matter, with the result that the departure of the ship was stayed (*pp.* 211, 631). On the other hand, it could, as will be seen later, be urged against the Spaniards that they themselves had acted contrary to the spirit of the proclamation by engaging English ships for the transport of their soldiers to the Netherlands.

There is little or nothing with reference to Military Matters in England other than the questions which arose concerning the levying of Englishmen for service with either of the two armies in the Netherlands. These questions are dealt with below.

Foreign Relations. A large part of the present volume is concerned with the proceedings of Sir Thomas Edmondes, the English Ambassador Leger appointed to the Court of the Archdukes in the Spanish Netherlands. This information we owe to the existence amongst the Hatfield MSS. of the letter book kept by Edmondes and containing careful copies of his letters from the King and Salisbury and of his own to them from 3 May, 1605, to 9 August, 1609. Of the latter it should be stated that nearly all of the originals are in the State Papers at the Public Record Office but as there is little probability of their being calendared there in the near future it has been

thought desirable to abstract them more fully in this calendar than would otherwise be necessary. The entry book does not belong to the manuscripts which were actually in the possession of the first Earl of Salisbury. It is bound in limp vellum and on the cover is a stamp of the arms of Lord Strangford, a shield of twelve quarters with his crest and supporters, and the signature "Strangford, 1824." A note on the *verso* of the fly-leaf states that the book was "bought at Brusselles, Dec^r. 2, 1824" and on the *recto* of the same leaf is a note by the third Marquess of Salisbury to the effect that it was given to him by Lady Strangford in 1876. It has been numbered Vol. 227 amongst the Hatfield MSS.

The conclusion in the previous year of the treaties with the King of Spain and the Archdukes necessitated the sending by James of Ambassadors extraordinary to their respective countries to secure the ratifications of those treaties. At the same time an Ambassador Leger was appointed to reside permanently in each country. On the Earl of Hertford, despite his plea of insufficiency through age for the service (*pp.* 5, 118), fell the choice of heading the embassy to ratify the treaty with the Archdukes. Others who were ordered to attend him and endeavoured to excuse themselves on various grounds were Sir Richard Spencer (*p.* 9), Sir Richard Giffard (*p.* 69), Sir Thomas Seymour (*p.* 73) and Lord Cromwell (*p.* 106). Hertford embarked at Dover on 19 April and landed at Dunkirk on the following day (*p.* 150), Sir Thomas Edmondes as Ambassador Leger accompanying him on another ship (*p.* 146). From the account of Lord Say and Sele who was with the party it appears the crossing was not without incident, the ships inviting the attention of some of the Dutch ships which were in the Channel. However, after some parley between the ships of the two nations the matter was settled amicably enough and the landing at Dunkirk safely effected (*pp.* 146-148). On 3 May Hertford writes to Cranborne a short but enthusiastic account of his reception at the Archdukes' Court and of the taking of their oaths (*p.* 172). On the same date we have Edmondes's first letter from Brussels (*pp.* 173, 174). After about a week or two of festivities and the business of ratifying the treaty, in the English part of which many errors appear to have been found, Hertford left for England, having performed his legation according to Edmondes to his Majesty's great honour (*p.* 205). From other sources we know that he reached England on 20 May.

The Lord Admiral, the Earl of Nottingham, was appointed Ambassador to Spain for the purpose of obtaining the ratification of the treaty, with Sir Charles Cornwallis to reside permanently in that country as Ambassador Leger. Nottingham's first intention was to leave England about the beginning of March (*p.* 42) but it was not until 5 April that he sailed from Dover

Road, passing Plymouth on the night of 9 April (*pp.* 132, 145). He was reported to have reached Corunna on 15 April and to have gone on from there to Valladolid where the Court then was (*pp.* 169, 170). We have a detailed account of the christening of the Prince of Spain, born at Valladolid on 8 April (N.S.), on $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{3}$ May, Nottingham viewing the procession from a window near by the church and afterwards watching the proceedings at the font from a passage above the altar of Christ (*pp.* 232-234). There is also a full account of the ceremony of the swearing to the Peace by the King on 30 May (O.S.) (*pp.* 228-230). Soon after these events Nottingham probably took his leave of the Court. He is said to have left Corunna about 20 June being accompanied by Don Pedro Zuniga (or Cuniga), the new Spanish Ambassador to England who was to succeed the Count of Villa Mediana (*p.* 303). By 2 July he was back in England and reassuming the charge of the Admiralty Court (*p.* 295). Reports were rife that he had received great gifts from the King of Spain but an English correspondent writing from Bayonne discredits such reports as mere fables and had been told that Nottingham had given more than he had received (*p.* 303). Edmondes too writing from Brussels seems to cast doubt on the report that he had received a pension of 40,000 crowns (*p.* 280).

Of the foreign resident Ambassadors in England the Count of Villa Mediana (Tassio) was as just stated succeeded by Zuniga during the year, whilst the Baron of Hoboken, who had been acting as the Archdukes' agent during the treaty negotiations and whose conduct of their affairs since the completion of the treaty seems to have given James much satisfaction was formally established as their Ambassador Leger in June (*p.* 268).

After the first interchange of compliments and presents of which Edmondes's first letters contain glowing accounts the new resident Ambassadors were not to be long in finding that their paths were beset with many thorns. There was naturally the trouble of overcoming the strong prejudices of their hosts against anything approaching the public observance of the protestant religion in their countries. This difficulty had been foreseen by the Council which sent last minute instructions to Nottingham and Cornwallis that great care was to be used, whilst not robbing their trains of "that Christian comfort which comes by the exercise of God's word," yet at such hours to keep their gates so private "as none without shall be scandalised with the form, or take direct notice by the habit of your minister in the streets for what purpose he is there with you" (*p.* 139). The Council's apprehensions would appear to have been soon justified if such gossip as is reported from Spain by R. Cocks in a presumably intercepted letter of 14 July to an unknown correspondent may be taken as representing the general feelings of the Spanish priesthood (*p.* 302). Thomas

Wilson in his letter to Salisbury of 21 August is probably referring to this letter when he mentions the talk of "the repining of the priests at the English Ambassador having preaching in his house" and speaks of "the difficulty and stir about burying English dead" (*p.* 383), for Cocks mentions a case of a mariner or some other of Nottingham's followers who had died at Corunna and been refused burial ashore.

The chief troubles, however, in carrying the new treaties into effect arose no doubt out of the difficulty of reconciling the country's professions of friendship to Spain and the Netherlands without breaking altogether the long standing engagements to its old allies which James had taken over from his predecessor. Here Edmondes at the Court of the Archdukes was particularly concerned and his correspondence will be found to provide ample illustrations of the difficulties. In England Caron the agent of the States General was striving to be recognised as an ambassador (*p.* 2), as D'Aerssens was striving in France (*p.* 55), a recognition carrying with it that of the independent status of the United Provinces which it was not easy for James to accept readily without causing offence to Spain and the Archdukes. The incomplete draft of the letter from Salisbury to James (*pp.* 627, 628) refers to this question and although from its incompleteness it is not possible to be certain of its exact drift seems to acquiesce in the recognition. Both sides at the English Court were evidently on the watch for any evidence of favouritism towards the other. The Spanish Ambassador alleged that the ships of Holland and Zeeland were unduly favoured in the matter of obtaining victuals in the English ports, a grievance which led to order being sent to the officers of the ports not to suffer any ship of Holland or Zeeland or of any subjects of the Archdukes coming into any port to be victualled to stay there longer than twenty days, "which is a proportion reasonable for them to use in trade of merchandise" (*p.* 243). Caron's jealousy resulted in more than one diplomatic incident. One of these occurred when Viscount Lisle was returning to his charge at Flushing in August. He had landed at Gravelines and been reported to pass further into Flanders for which he had had no warrant from the King or Council (*p.* 380). Considering his importance to them as Governor of Flushing the States General were evidently afraid of the results of any possible meeting of him with the Archdukes, which he might be suspected of planning. He was ordered to return immediately to London. Lisle, who on his arrival at Flushing had sent his lieutenant-governor, Sir William Browne, over to England, wrote a long letter on 24 August before he could have received the Council's letter in explanation of his proceedings (*pp.* 390, 391). He had been driven by stress of weather into the Archdukes' country and deeming no passport was necessary in a now friendly country he decided to make a journey through it to his own government. He had had no intention of visiting

Antwerp either privately or officially but had taken the liberty which peace gives to all governors of places to know the country about them, a necessary duty he held of a governor of a frontier place. He never had a purpose to go to Brussels and acknowledges that he would have required the King's particular allowance to see the Archdukes. On the evening of writing this letter the Council's letter arrived and he wrote the next day to say that as soon as he could provide a deputy, who he proposed in Browne's absence should be Captain Throckmorton, the sergeant-major of Flushing, he would return to London (*p.* 392). The Council on receipt of his letter wrote on 30 August to instruct him to postpone his return until Browne was back again in Flushing (*p.* 403), but before he could receive this letter Lisle had left for England and was at Canterbury on 2 September (*p.* 411) and in London on the 5th (*p.* 413).

Another diplomatic incident which arose out of Caron's watchfulness and in which James's honour was particularly concerned was occasioned by the surreptitious manner in which Lord Arundel succeeded in crossing over to Flanders in company with the returning Spanish Ambassador, the Count of Villa Mediana. The States had expressed their willingness to allow the King's ships which were carrying the Ambassador to Flanders a quiet passage but naturally were not ready to permit the English soldiers who were joining the Archdukes' service to take advantage of such a safe means of transport. They had apparently obtained James's word that this would not happen. That he should allow a person of the quality of Lord Arundel to carry over troops to the Archdukes was sufficiently galling to the States and in consequence when word got about that he was attempting to steal a passage in the King's ships appointed for the Ambassador's service Caron found it necessary to lodge a strong protest. The Council thereupon wrote to Sir Lewis Lewkenor at Dover to appeal to Villa Mediana to stop any such proceeding (*pp.* 394, 395). Lewkenor duly saw the Ambassador but wrote back to Salisbury that he was unable to draw from him what he intended to do, though he was much angered and perplexed by the request, as he had previously received direction from the Council to pass over Arundel freely in his ship. Arundel, wrote Lewkenor, "not receiving any direct prohibition" was determined to adventure in the passage (*p.* 399). Arundel himself wrote on the same day pleading the pass he had received from the King to serve any prince in amity with him and somewhat ingenuously stating that Caron could not make him confess that he intended to serve the Archdukes. He asked to be allowed to enjoy any privilege he might have as a peer of the realm (*p.* 397). Salisbury, however, again wrote to Lewkenor definitely forbidding Arundel to embark in any of his Majesty's ships or in any vessels of his subjects which were to be protected in the convoy (*p.* 441). Nevertheless, Monson on arriving on 3 September with the Ambassador at

Gravelines discovered that Arundel had secretly and in disguise secured a passage in the *Adventure*, the Vice-Admiral to the *Vanguard*, notwithstanding the strait charge that Monson had given to Bredgate, the captain of the former ship, not to take either passenger or follower of the Ambassador's aboard without his warrant (*p.* 412). Bredgate, who it appears could not have been unaware of the identity of his passenger, was sent by Monson in company of his lieutenant to London (*pp.* 415, 416), where he was committed to the Fleet prison, from which he wrote several letters to Salisbury pleading his innocence in the matter and praying for release and re-instatement in the service (*pp.* 442, 453, 472). Salisbury on 12 September wrote to Edmondes a full account of the event and directed him to command Arundel, as soon as he should have put in order the troops under his charge and ended their summer service, to return to England and render his person before the Council (*pp.* 420-422). This, however, was not pressed and on 14 November, perhaps because the events following on the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot had tended to make other matters of secondary importance, Salisbury wrote again to Edmondes to say that the King was pleased at the Archduke's entreaty to dispense with Arundel's return,

> albeit that the example of such an impunity might draw on others hereafter not to carry such due regard of his Majesty's commandments as they ought; but herein his Majesty doth labour to prevent all bruits abroad of any jealousies between the Princes, which oftentimes is as much apprehended by such circumstances as by matter of greater consequence (*p.* 488).

An event which resulted in much correspondence between Salisbury and the English representatives both at the Court of the Archdukes and with the States General and arising out of which James was expected by the Spanish Ambassador to have taken a wholly unreasonable course was the attack by the States' men-of-war early in June on the ships which were transporting Spanish troops to the Archdukes, wherein a number of the troopships, all of which appear to have been hired from England, Scotland or Germany, were taken, burnt or run aground with the loss of about 400 of the soldiers and five ships only with the rest of the troops succeeded in finding refuge in Dover under the protection of the guns of the garrison which drove off the pursuing States' ships. An account of the incident is given by Salisbury in his letter to Edmondes of 12 June (*pp.* 254-256). There was no doubt that the Hollanders had infringed James's neutrality by carrying their pursuit within the limits of his port and on the strength of this the Spanish Ambassador had approached him with the request that in revenge of such injury he would afford shipping or safe conduct to transport the soldiers in Dover into Flanders. This demand James had rejected as unreasonable, both because to accede to it would be making him a party in the war and because he

had reason to expostulate with Spain for using his subjects' shipping contrary to an article in the treaty. He was, however, willing to consider any other means the Ambassador might suggest for the safe transport of the soldiers. This reply was accepted by the Ambassador who admitted his error in making his proposition and in conjunction with the Archdukes' Ambassador so far modified it as to request that James would propound to the States that they should allow the soldiers to cross into Flanders without molestation from their fleet. This James agreed to do and Winwood was instructed to bring the proposal before the States General (*pp.* 281, 282). A copy of the propositions as presented by Winwood is printed on *pp.* 312-314. The States' answer was made on 2 August (*p.* 348*) and as could be hardly otherwise expected was a refusal, for as they pointed out it was hardly reasonable to ask them at a time when the United Provinces were being invaded with very large forces of the enemy to allow the free passage of yet further troops to oppose them. This answer was communicated by Caron to Salisbury on 7 August (*pp.* 356, 357) and by the latter on the 12th to Edmondes (*p.* 365), who informed the Archdukes that his Majesty "knew not how to proceed further in the matter but prayed him to take in good part his goodwill, and that he was sorry he had to deal with a people who so little respected their honour and so much their apprehension" (*p.* 401). The refusal, however, was not wholly unexpected in Flanders where many of the best sort had thought the request dishonourable and worthy of the Count of Villa Mediana, "to whose sufficiency they little ascribe" (*p.* 336). Nevertheless, James on the Count's taking his final leave of him went so far as to promise him that if the Spanish soldiers would go into Spain he would take a course to convey them safely there. He would not, however, be the author of any attempt to hazard their passage in the dark nights but would suffer the hiring of any of his subjects' vessels necessary for their transport. He declined to press the States further or to deceive them by protecting the passage of the soldiers into Flanders (*p.* 420). It was not until 28 November that Monson was able to report to Salisbury the departure of the Spaniards from Dover that day

> about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with a great and large wind, so that I assure myself about 9 o'clock in the night they will arrive safely in Dunkirk. Their business was carried both secretly and subtly, for neither did the masters of the ships that carried them, or any other of the town, ever suspect their going until the very hour of their embarking, though the barks had been hired above 5 weeks (*p.* 517).

There is much in the correspondence with Edmondes and others concerning the levying of troops in England, Scotland and Ireland for the Archdukes' service. In answer to the

* This is a copy of the answer, the full text of which is printed in *Winwood's Memorials*.

request of their Ambassador and that of Spain consent was given to the raising of 2000 men in England, 1500 in Scotland and 500 in Ireland but not in the manner in which it was asked, namely "by striking of drums and displaying of ensigns" (*p.* 197). For public levies of that sort, besides being unusual in the country and "little sorting with his Majesty's subjects' peaceable disposition," would it was felt lead to much inconvenience, especially when it was likely that the men would be wanted for places where only Roman Catholics were likely to be received. It was desirable, therefore, that the levies should be made "privately and without drawing great troops and numbers together." A case is reported during the year of such levies being made with sound of drum at Southampton and in the Isle of Wight by one Grimston (*p.* 276), who was at once summoned before the Earl of Southampton and told that he had exceeded the limits of his commission (*p.* 286). The restrictions on the public levying of the soldiers led to rumours in the Netherlands that there was no possibility of making the levies because the State directly disfavoured them and because the men-of-war of Holland, "emboldened by the knowledge of the same disposition of the English State," were on the watch to intercept the troopships as they passed (*p.* 247). Any complaints that the Archdukes may have made of partiality shown to the United Provinces in this matter of the levies are answered by Salisbury in his letter to Edmondes of 12 August, in which he writes :

> since the concluding of the peace his Majesty knoweth not of any extraordinary courtesies he hath used towards the States whereof the like hath not in a far greater proportion been yielded to the Archdukes. For his Majesty hath not suffered any person of blood or quality to go to the States' service as he hath done on the other side in the person of the Earl Hume, an ancient nobleman of Scotland, to take a public charge to conduct a new regiment of soldiers to their service ; and the Lord Arundel of England to do the like, a person who by his late advancement to his barony carrieth the marks of his Majesty's extraordinary favour as may be thought to be so graced of purpose for that employment (*pp.* 365, 366).

The belief expressed when the levies were first sanctioned that only men "of another religion with us" would be received (*p.* 197) was justified. Edmondes writes on 10 July that "all the voluntaries of English which came over to serve here are forced to derive commendations from Baldwin the Jesuit and Owen the confidant for any favourable entertainments they obtain" (*p.* 317) ; and later in the same month he writes, "It is great pity to see how easily young English gentlemen, who come to serve in the Low Countries, suffer themselves to be corrupted in religion. The English priests be the busy and daily assailers of them" (*p.* 337). In the voluntary declaration of one Henry Smith he states that he and several others whom he names had been referred to Lord Arundel to serve the Archdukes as captains and had all been rejected, he conceives because they were Protestants, whereas others of the contrary

religion were made eaptains on the first day, although they had never seen previous service (*p.* 640). It was perhaps owing to such complaints as thesc, combined with the apprehensions aroused by the revelations of the Gunpowder Plot, that Sir Francis Vere was able to inform the States General in December that the King to prevent further inconvcniences to his own realms was resolved his subjects should not in futurc be so freely let pass to the Archdukes' scrvice (*p.* 553).

Two important matters which Edmondes was askcd by Salisbury to bring tentatively before the Archdukcs were a proposition "for a kind of trade to Antwerp, or at least to Lillo" and another for the freeing of the Narrow Seas of all sorts of ships of war and "abstaining of hostility betwixt the point of the Scilly castward, even to the coasts of Flanders and Holland" (*p.* 198). Neither proposition was favoured by the Archdukes. There was some division of opinion as to permitting trade to Antwerp but the prevailing feeling seems to have been that it would serve the States' turn by raising profit from the trade to enable them to maintain the war, presumably because duty on the goods would have to be paid in Holland before the ships eould pass up the Scheldt to Antwerp, and it was directly contrary to the treaties made with England and France to bring any merchandise into the Netherlands whieh had paid custom to Holland. Moreover, a liberty for a common trade to Antwerp without the like to Dunkirk and other places would withdraw the existing traffic from those places and inflict injury on the parts of Flanders and Artois served by them, and it was suggested that it would be better to ask for a general trade rather than one with any particular port. As for the proposition that they should agree to disarm themselves in the Narrow Seas it was rejected utterly, the Archdukes considering they had now better means to increase their strength at sea by the port of Ostend (*pp.* 247, 248). The Archdukes' refusal of the two propositions with the full reasons for it were communicated by their Ambassador in England at the end of June and are set out with the Council's replies to them in enclosures to Salisbury's letter to Edmondes of the 28th (*pp.* 281-285). Further consideration of the propositions in Brussels produced no further result than that they were willing to admit the trade to Antwerp provided there was the like provision for trading into the ports of Flanders but could not in any sort accept the proposal for forbearing hostilities on the sea (*pp.* 341, 342). Salisbury's reply on the first point was that the proposition had been made by way of overture only on the part of England without any consultation with the States, who were likely to mislike it as much as the Arehdukes, and that the question of liberty of trade with other parts of Flanders had never been mentioned as agreed upon nor was it thought likely that the States eould be induced to it (*p.* 366).

A matter of less importance upon which Edmondes was asked to treat with the Archdukes but in which he was unable to obtain a very satisfactory reply was an outrage resulting in death committed upon the person of some Lithuanian gentleman by the crew of a Dunkirk ship actually in the port of Harwich, an affair in which James considered his honour deeply engaged (*pp.* 198, 246, 247, 282). The case and the negotiations concerning it are several times referred to in the correspondence but after an examination of all the evidence the Archdukes' reply was that the offence had not been committed wilfully but through the miscarriage of the Lithuanian. They were ready, however, to show their respect to his Majesty, to give order for the restoring of all the goods taken in the ships before Harwich and for setting the prisoners at liberty (*p.* 315), and with that seemingly James had to be content.

Regarding other foreign powers and this country's relations with them there is comparatively little in the present volume. Winwood writes from the Hague on 16 January (*pp.* 17-19) with reference to the continuance of the supplies of money from France to the United Provinces that the King had written "he would do as he should see the King of Great Brittanie (*sic*) do." This reply when referred to him Winwood could only construe as meaning that since James's affection towards the prosperity of the Provinces must in future be regulated by the tenor of the late treaty the French King was seeking but a pretext to withdraw his assistance (*pp.* 17, 18). Yet, later on in the year that King was accused by the Archdukes of relieving the States openly with men and money and hindering gentlemen who were willing to serve them by the threatened confiscation of their estates (*p.* 247).

As to the direct relations between this country and France there is a complaint of a threat by France to insist on the forfeiture of certain English merchants' goods to a large amount upon some infringement of the arrangements between the two countries and a hint of possible reprisals if the full rigour of the sentence were demanded (*pp.* 26, 27) and James writes himself to suggest that a treaty of commerce between the two nations might be considered (*p.* 29). At the end of the year Sir George Carew succeeded Sir Thomas Parry as English Ambassador in France and we have his account of his reception by the King and Queen in Paris (*pp.* 563, 564).

Echoes of the domestic troubles in France during the year are heard in the brief references to the proceedings against the Marquise d'Entragues and her family (*pp.* 27, 53); to the outrages in Languedoc supposed to have been fomented by some of Marshal Biron's party, and suppressed partly by the intervention of the Duke of Bouillon, who had now made his

peace with Henry IV* (*pp.* 439, 440); and to the attack on the town of Marseilles by Merargues resulting in exemplary justice being inflicted on him and in the imprisonment of the Spanish Ambassador's secretary with whom he had been involved (*pp.* 557, 564). Monsieur de Vieq, presumably the governor of Calais whose partiality to the States in sending back into Holland English soldiers who had fled from their army is mentioned by Edmondes earlier in the year (*p.* 247), is commended for setting a good example to the Archdukes by delivering up for justice at Carew's request, with the approval of Henry IV, one accused of complicity in the Gunpowder Plot (*p.* 564).

Amongst other matters of foreign interest to which some reference will be found in this volume may be noted: Sir Thomas Smith's account of his arrival at Archangel and cordial reception by the Emperor in Moscow (*p.* 69); the election of Pope Leo XI of the house of the Medici to the joy of the French (*p.* 192)† and his death within a month of his election from a suffocation with a catarrh but attributed by the French to an unnatural cause (*pp.* 173, 174), with the subsequent election of Cardinal Borghese as Paul V (*p.* 221); the quarrel between the papacy and the state of Venice (*p.* 223); the imprisonment by the Sultan of the Prince of Moldavia for whose release James instructs his agent to treat, partly on the ground of the nearness of the Prince's religious professions to his own and partly because in putting himself into the hands of Turkey he had trusted in Queen Elizabeth's assurance of his safety (*pp.* 277, 278); the talk of a diet for the election of a King of the Romans in view of the desperate state of Hungary and the inability of the Emperor through ill health to take charge of the wars (*p.* 221), and the solicitation of James by the Archdukes to use his influence with his friends in the Empire in favour of the house of Austria (*p.* 371); and lastly the appearance of one of the many imposters claiming to be the late King Sebastian of Portugal, a prisoner in Venice whose claims Salisbury though unwilling to accept hesitated to reject without reference to the Senate of Venice (*pp.* 631, 632).

The Campaign in the Netherlands. For the first time so far as this Calendar is concerned our main source of information as to the events in this war comes from the side of our former enemies. Until, however, Edmondes was settled in Brussels at the beginning of May we hear of the preparations for the year's campaign from our countrymen with the United Provinces. Winwood in January reckons their state of war as

* Yet at the end of the year we find the King still able to speak bitterly of him and of his confederation with the Spaniards to stir up troubles amongst the French people (*p.* 564).

† Windebank's letter from Bourges of 6 May reporting this is no doubt dated in the new style and should be 26 April (o.s.).

325 companies of Foot, whereof there were 46 English and 28 Scottish regiments, and 40 companies of horse. They were to be in the field by April, "for the last year's success teaches them that to get the start of the enemy but only of one month is to hold him in awe and make him give attendance on their army the whole year after" (*p.* 18). Sir John Ogle writing about the same time from Dordrecht states that the assembly of the States General to decide on the forces and the campaign for the year which had met that month had owing to the absence of Zeeland adjourned till the middle of February. He speaks of dissensions between the states of Zeeland and Holland which were holding up the proceedings and is doubtful as to the scene of war which would be chosen. Many thought it would be in Flanders, a choice favoured by Zeeland, but he himself was against advising it seeing no way of entering further into the country unless Damme could be secured, an unlikely event (*p.* 21). It is nearing the end of April before he writes again and then it is to announce that the plan of campaign, which had been still held up mainly through the misunderstandings of the Hollanders and Zeelanders, but partly through the expectation of a fleet from Spain with 6000 or 8000 men for the Netherlands, the fate of which we have already seen, had been decided by the States General on the 22nd of the month. The army would be on foot within eight days but its actual objective was known to very few. From the number of wagons provided it should be a land journey and it was thought into Brabant. The States reckoned to bring into the field 12,000 foot and 3,000 horse besides the troops which would be left in Flanders and 5,000 for the defence of the Rhine. The English troops were disposed under the colonelcies of Ogle, Sir Edward Cecil and Captain Sutton and Sir Horace Vere was pressing hard to have the command (*p.* 156).

Shortly after this we hear something on 3 May from Sir Thomas Edmondes of the preparations in the Archdukes' army (*p.* 173). The Genoese Spinola had made himself very popular by his liberality and he was strengthened in his command through the importunity of the Archdukes but there was much jealousy of his great authority on the part of Don Louis de Velasco and the rest of the Spanish commanders. It was expected the army would be in the field shortly but they were waiting to see the intentions of the States. The levies fell very short and it was thought the forces would not rise to 30,000 men.

We now learn that Count Maurice's first objective was Antwerp upon which he was planning a surprise attack. For that purpose he had so blocked the river with his boats both above and below that town that Palavicino who was arranging for the shipping of Lord Hertford's provisions and baggage on his return journey from there was obliged to find other means (*p.* 196). The enterprise was a great one but as Salisbury

thought an "unsperable" one (*p.* 200), though with his sea power Maurice might possibly reduce the town by a blockade. The attempt failed, however, and on 10 May Browne wrote that the Count had settled his whole camp before Neufchastel (*p.* 197). It was an attempt so hazardous as to have astonished the Archdukes' subjects by its very boldness for they could but confess that had it succeeded it would have threatened them with great danger and led to the interruption of the trade of Brussels, Mechlin and Louvain (*p.* 204). But it was defeated it was said by them without any show of fight on the enemy's part, the repulse being led by Don Inigo de Borga. On 14 May Edmondes adds in a postscript to his letter the news that Maurice had taken the Castle of Wouda (Vau) near Bergen-op-Zoom (*p.* 205). Thence he was thought to threaten to besiege Hoogstraeten a place of good strength, which would give him a further footing in Brabant (*p.* 207), but this turned out to be merely a ruse for in the meantime he had embarked his artillery and carriages at Bergen-op-Zoom, whence he had transported himself into Flanders. He had attempted to cut some dikes near the Sass of Ghent but had found the resistance too strong and had retired to Yzendyke (*p.* 220). With this town as his base he had by June lodged his army 20,000 strong at Watervliet, whilst Spinola had planted his forces 30,000 strong at Buckholte some two miles distant (*p.* 253) and there for a time the two armies remained facing and watching each other and looking likely to pass the rest of the year in mutual inactivity.

But Spinola had other plans with which he was to take Maurice completely by surprise. Waiting until his forces were sufficiently increased with the reinforcements which were on their way from Italy he had planned to divide them into two armies, with one to keep Maurice in check and with the other and larger one to undertake some enterprise which for a time he was keeping secret (*pp.* 205, 220). In addition to the expected Italian troops it was reported in Brussels that his army was daily increased by the great numbers of English soldiers who were deserting from the States' service, some of whom, however, not being willing to serve with him Spinola dismissed with passports and money (*p.* 221).

By 11 June Spinola's plan which was to send his second army across the Rhine and thence northwards into Friesland was known to Sir Everard Digby's kinsman in London (*p.* 253) and on the 19th it is reported to Salisbury by Edmondes (*p.* 267). By that time the news of the defeat in the Channel of the ships with the soldiers from Spain was known in Brussels but on the other hand the greater part of the Italian troops had arrived and the Count of Bucquoy had been sent to take command of them and advance towards Friesland. A request had been sent to the Duke of Cleves and Juliers to permit the army to pass through his territory. On 27 June Edmondes writes that

it had been resolved that Spinola should lead this army and for that purpose he had sent most of his principal troops to join Bucquoy, leaving Count Frederick Vanderberg in charge of the forces left in Flanders to oppose Maurice (*p.* 279). That charge was accepted with unwillingness as Spinola had assigned not more than 5 or 6,000 troops to his command and those not of the best (*p.* 280), but by 10 July the number had been increased to 7 or 8,000 foot and 400 horse (*p.* 316).

In the meantime Maurice still at Watervliet had heard of the departure of Bucquoy for Friesland but underestimating apparently the seriousness of the threatened attack had detached only 4,000 of his foot with some horse and 20 cannon and sent them under Count William of Nassau to oppose it (*p.* 280). He himself proceeded to build a great fort to impeach the access to Yzendyke (*p.* 316). According to Sir William Browne, writing on 19 July to Salisbury, Maurice was still of opinion that Spinola's design was rather to draw the States' army out of Flanders than to attempt any great enterprise in the upper parts and out of his own judgment he had "hitherto dispensed with the States' resolution for his rising, as not desirous to leave any hole open for the enemy to creep into any of the last year's ground gained." Until he had completed his new fortifications it was uncertain what he would do. Plague and sickness were said to be rife in his camp, which might hasten his dislodging (*pp.* 329, 330).

Before 10 July Bucquoy had crossed the Rhine between Cologne and Bonn and Spinola accompanied by Don Louis de Velasco and with very good troops had left Brussels to join forces with him on the advance into Friesland. The troops were elated with the prospects of plunder in the rich countries through which they were to pass but fear of offending the neutral owners of those countries dictated restraint and the necessity of assuring them that no wrong would be offered to their countries. The Count of Sores was sent to beg them to assist the troops with victuals for which payment would be duly made (*p.* 316). By 23 July it had been reported in Brussels that Spinola had joined Bucquoy and was building a fort on an island below Kaiserswerth, there to make a bridge over the river. He intended to besiege Rheinberg but the presence of Count Ernest with strong forces near that town made the enterprise too difficult. He was therefore directing his thoughts towards Lingen by the capture of which he hoped not only to facilitate his entry into Friesland but to cut off the States' commerce by land into Germany (*p.* 336). By the end of July Maurice had at last left Flanders leaving it was said 3,000 men in his new forts for the defence of Ysendyke and Aardenburg (*p.* 342). But before he could come within seven leagues of Spinola's troops that commander had taken Lingen, which held out only seven days (*p.* 371), being lost as was afterwards reported for

want of munition (*p.* 410). The news of its capture was received with great rejoicing in Brussels but that of the defeat of Sores and the Baron de la Chaulx, the son-in-law of President Richardot, with a troop of horse in an ambuscade was dissembled (*p.* 371). All real advantage Spinola might have derived from the capture of Lingen he seems to have lost by not pressing forward immediately with his advance into Friesland. He had, however, considerable difficulties to contend with. His army was diminishing by the deaths amongst the Italian troops and by the forces he had to leave in the garrisons behind him and new levies were necessary (*pp.* 342, 401).

Maurice was near him at Koevorden and was fortifying that and other places. He had so stopped the passages between the Rhine and Lingen by his forces that the Archduke Albert had very hard means to send to or hear from the troops there and many of his packets had been intercepted. Moreover, Spinola was having trouble with some of the neutral princes in whose lands he had left some of his garrisons. The Duke of Cleves had demanded the removal of the fort at Kaiserswerth which was proving an annoyance to his subjects and the demand was strengthened by the refusal of his father-in-law, the Duke of Lorraine, to allow more Spanish forces to pass through his country unless right were done to his son-in-law, so that order had to be given by the Archduke to demolish the fort and for a new one to be made lower down the river. The Duke of Cleves too was unwilling for Spinola's army to winter in his country, which made it difficult for it to continue in Friesland (*p.* 425). Spinola's return to Brussels had been long expected there when Edmondes wrote to Salisbury on 19 November but the continuance of Maurice with his forces about Wesel had made him delay the dissolving of his army for fear of some attempt against the new forts he was building (*p.* 498). Of the several minor engagements between the two armies, the results of which Motley describes as causing so much jubilation in Brussels towards the end of the year, we find nothing in these papers. But in the middle of December Maurice is reported by Sir Francis Vere to have told him that the enemy was like in the following year to be far more absolutely master of the field than he had been. He had approved, however, a plan proposed by Vere to recover the places lost beyond the Rhine by a sudden assault on Spinola's fort on the other side of the river (*p.* 554). So far as the events of the campaign in the Netherlands are concerned the year 1605 had been one not without high aspirations on both sides but of little or no solid achievement.

Cecil Family. On 4 May, 1605, Viscount Cranborne became Earl of Salisbury, his elder brother Lord Burghley being created on the same day Earl of Exeter. The conferment upon

him of the degree of M.A. by his University has been mentioned above. The gift by him of "a treble salteellar of silver" for the upper table in the eommon hall of King's College in that University (*p.* 161) may be noted, as also his gift of books to the newly founded Bodleian Library at Oxford (*p.* 8). There are several letters to him from the King, a few of them of the somewhat personal nature and in the tone of affeetionate banter noted in the preeeding volume. Among these may be noted the letters ealendared on *pp.* 75, 120, 121 and 456.

His reply (*p.* 76) to the eensure of him implied in a letter from the aged Arehbishop of York together with the Arehbishop's letter has been printed in full in Lodge's *Illustrations*. It is dignified and attests the equanimity with whieh he eould treat such attaeks upon his eharacter even from those who eould most eommand his respeet. In a letter to Lord Sheffield he expresses himself as very loth "to think that the good and reverend prelate eould have any design to seandal me and glorify himself."

> But that some ill-affected to me have had this end to show his zeal in writing, and his policy in directing it to me, as one not unlikely to be seduced, I know it by infallible arguments. Wherein although I despise to satisfy men by any apology, because they be only those that find no way to value themselves but by traducing of others, yet because my Lord should not condemn me by my silence, nor my friends be ignorant of my answer, seeing they have his letter to comment upon, I resolved ingenuously to impart unto him my knowledge and my affections (*pp.* 61, 62).

There are the usual ealumnious attaeks upon him (e.g. *p.* 225). His eonduet in regard to the Gunpowder Plot has been already considered here. Perhaps the letter of his which most reveals his inner thoughts in this volume is the undated one, probably of this year, in whieh he deals with the suggestion of the marriage of his daughter to the son and heir of Lord Harington (*pp.* 629, 630). The suggestion appears to have been made to Salisbury through Harington's daughter, the Countess of Bedford. Salisbury, whilst expressing thankfulness for the affeetion to himself whieh had inspired the proposal, hesitates to aeeept it, modestly eonsidering "the different value of both the parties; the one not only an heir to his father's honour and fortune, but in himself extraordinarily qualified; the other entitled to nothing but a marriage portion, and in herself promising little worthy affeetion." The parties to the proposed arrangement were only ehildren at the time and as Salisbury goes on to observe:

> What could be a greater folly in me than to eonelude of constancy in your son in these years, whose choice is merely guided by the observations he makes of your inelination; or if to borrow anything of himself, it is most probable that by the time he shall begin to feel himself and his own ends, she shall appear far short of his expectation? (*p.* 629).

The proposal indeed eame to nothing for the boy, who eventually sueeeeded to the title, died unmarried and little more than of

age, whilst Salisbury's daughter married the son of the Earl of Cumberland in 1610.

An impatient note by Salisbury to a letter in which the writer refers to his attempts to trace his pedigree to the most ancient of the Welsh princes, "I desire none of these vain toys nor to hear of such absurdities" (*p.* 595) seems to show that he had not inherited his father's supposed liking for fanciful genealogies.

Of Salisbury's son, Sir William Cecil, who after his father's creation as an Earl is styled Viscount Cranborne, we have a report in March (*pp.* 81, 82) from his tutor at St. John's College, Cambridge, of his "profiting at his book." In a few weeks he had learnt "a whole oration of Tullie besides all his ordinary exercises." He is said to be "of all good parts of wit, capacity and memory" but if there was a fault in him "he takes not that delight . . . . in his book that he does in other things, the true cause whereof I impute to nothing else but his often calling home and his long keeping from hence. . . . . The delights of the Court (if I may say so without offence) have greatly estranged, if not quite alienated, his mind from his books." His presence indeed at the Court was likely to be required when the King was in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, as happened in this same month of March at Newmarket (*p.* 94). The interruption in this instance, however, was only for a few days and he is back again at his college on the 19th, "settled to study" as he writes to his father. From then until July he seems to have stayed more or less regularly at the University (*pp.* 132, 143, 268, 314). From his own account he was exercising himself in Seton's *Logick* and some parts of Tully (Cicero), with daily translations out of English into Latin. On 10 July his tutor suggests to Salisbury that "having, according to your lordship's desire and his own promise, applied his book diligently ever since his last return hither," he might take the opportunity of the season to recreate and refresh himself with such sports and pastimes as you shall best like of and youth takes most delight in" (*pp.* 314, 315). On 31 July, as already mentioned, he acted as proxy for his father at Cambridge on the conferment upon the Earl of the M.A. degree, as well as being himself admitted to that degree "without performance of exercises" (*p.* 343).

Amongst other matters of interest in this volume attention may be called in the first place to the numerous references to the Tower of London. On 10 August the Lieutenant, Sir George Hervey, died (*p.* 364) and within a few days Sir William Waad, the Clerk of the Council, was appointed to succeed him (*p.* 368) and on 15 August* duly installed in the office by the

* Waad must be incorrect in his letter of 17 August (*p.* 375) in saying that the Earls met at the Tower on Monday (i.e. 12 August) and gave him the oath. Dorset in his letter of the 16th clearly says the ceremony took place on the previous day.

Earls of Dorset and Devonshire (*p.* 375). A few days later Waad writes an interesting report on the condition of the principal state prisoners in the Tower, Cobham, Ralegh, Grey and young Gowrie (*pp.* 377, 378) and on their respective lodgings. Both Cobham and Ralegh had received him at first with evident disfavour but had afterwards acknowledged their error. Waad in communicating Cobham's treatment of him to Salisbury begs him to remember that he had since found his error and he is anxious only to observe Salisbury's honourable rule not to add affliction to affliction. " In truth I find him very penitent. . . . If I should say to you privately what I think, his passions when the fit takes him go beyond choler " (*p.* 376). Later the Council sends the Lieutenant instructions as to his treatment of Cobham, Grey and Ralegh with a list of the persons who were to have access to them (*pp.* 443, 444). After the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot other prisoners as we have seen were sent to the Tower and Waad found some shifting of the quarters of the older prisoners necessary. Lord Grey was particularly unwilling to part from the lodging he had kept so long and where his books and other necessaries were placed (*p.* 514) and with Waad's consent wrote to Salisbury (*p.* 598). He yielded, however, at length and was willing to be transferred to the Constable Tower.

Waad had to complain of infringement by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London of the amenities of the Tower. They had caused the soil from the Minories to be drained into the town ditch and thence to pass into the Tower ditch producing an intolerable noisomeness there. " And where " he writes to Salisbury, " the Tower Hill water was in request and reputation for one of the sweetest springs in all these parts it is grown so corrupt, muddy and unsavoury, as it serves for no use and spoils the meat that is dressed with it, so as I am exceedingly driven to my shifts for sweet water " (*pp.* 387, 388). On the advice of Salisbury the matter was referred to the Commissioners of Sewers (*p.* 402). During the troubles arising out of the discovery of the Plot the Council appears to have sent order to the Lord Mayor not to renew any quarrels against his Majesty's royal castle in so evil a chosen time. Nevertheless, on 20 December the Lord Mayor " compassed the greatest part of the Tower with the sword carried before him, accompanied with the Sheriffs and a rabble of sergeants, and took possession of the postern and so came back again in great bravery, bidding the people bear witness of his triumph " (*p.* 558).

The care of the beasts at the Tower was evidently a matter of the greatest interest to James. Sir Philip Herbert writes amusingly of a contrivance devised by the King himself for giving a young lioness milk if a lioness could not be found to give her suck (*pp.* 80, 81). They were to be wary, however, how they gave her overmuch milk, " but if it be in any strength

accustom it to some other food" (*p.* 84). The King was puzzled to hear of the birth of young wolves, "because he says that he cannot imagine who should be the father of them" (*p.* 88). But the event at the Tower menageries which seems to have aroused the greatest excitement and interest was the birth of two lion whelps on 27 July (*pp.* 339, 340). A host of letters follow the event, most of them marked with postal endorsements indicating their importance and describing in great detail the progress of the whelps and the behaviour of the parents. For these letters reference should be made to the index.

There are letters from or references to men distinguished in other walks of life than politics which are worthy of notice here. Amongst them may be mentioned the letter from Samuel Daniel (*p.* 185) referring to his tragedy of *Philotas* which was published in this year and through its supposed reference to the troubles arising out of the Earl of Essex's rebellion had brought its author into trouble at Court. The letter may be compared with the one in the State Papers* from the same writer to the Earl of Devonshire who had felt himself specially concerned by Daniel's mention of him in connexion with the tragedy. In that letter Daniel states that the first three acts had been written and read to Devonshire (then Lord Mountjoy) before the time of the said troubles. The incident is described in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. In his letter to Cranborne Daniel excuses himself for having through necessity done a thing unworthy of him in making the stage the speaker of his lines but pleads he had no other object than to present the events of antiquity in "the very idea of those times as they appeared unto me, both by the cast of the story and the universal notions of the affairs of men, which in all ages bear the same resemblances."

A yet more famous literary correspondent of Salisbury's is Ben Jonson whose undated letter to him appears on *pp.* 605, 606. This again refers to a stage play, *Eastward Ho!*, which had brought its authors, Jonson, Chapman and Marston into trouble. Jonson writes indeed "from a vile prison." Like Daniel he apologises that the cause of his trouble is nothing worthier than a play. "The word irks me that our fortune has necessitated us to so despised a course." He pleads innocence of any intention to give offence. Since his first error, a reference perhaps to the seditious motives which had been attributed to his play *Sejanus*, he protests, "I have so attempered my style that I have given no cause to any good man of grief; and, if to any ill, by touching at any general vice, it hath always been with a regard and sparing of particular persons." The incident is well known and the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.* may again be referred to for a brief account of it.

* S.P. Dom. James I, xi, 4.

An early mention of Dr. William Harvey, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood, occurs in a letter from his father-in-law, Dr. Lancelot Browne, to Salisbury (*p.* 324). The writer asks that the post of physician at the Tower of London, should it fall vacant, be given to Harvey.

> He is every way fit for performance of so great a charge. I did never in my life know any man anything near his years that was any way match with him in all points of good learning, but especially in his profession of physician. Being examined in the College three several times, he answered so readily and fully, as the whole company took very singular liking unto him. If any doubtful matter of moment in physic should occur in his practice there, he should have me always ready to resolve him therein fully. He is both himself of that discreet carriage and his parents and friends are so honest people, as I dare venture life and limb for him. He is now in Kent with his father at Folkestone.

There are references to the distinguished musician, William Byrd, in a letter from a Frenchman describing his visit to England and adventures amongst the Jesuits (*pp.* 611, 612). The writer relates how he was carried to a house some distance from London where he found Garnet in company with several Jesuits and gentlemen who were playing music : " among them Mr. William Byrd, who played the organs and many other instruments." Later, being lodged near the Tower, the writer was arrested on account of certain papistical books written by William Byrd and dedicated to the Earl of Northampton. Byrd's leanings to Roman Catholicism, though outwardly he conformed to the state religion, are well known (*vide Dict. of Nat. Biog.*)

Other well known musicians of the period who appear in this volume are John Lanier and his more famous son, Nicholas Lanier. In a letter from the former to Salisbury (*p.* 297) the father asks for his son the reversion of Piero Gaye's place as one of his Majesty's musicians for the flute. He had himself served for twenty years and more in the company of the flutes for Piero by reason of his impotency, so that it would be no prejudice to Salisbury's service if he, until the years which his son was bound to his lordship had expired, were to serve in his place. He has asked Salisbury's servant to hear his son and report on his sufficiency for the flute. He prays his forwardness may be excused " in regard to a father's natural desire for his son's advancement and as he has many other children to provide for and nothing to give them."

There are some references to the occult, to prophecies, witches and such like matters, which may perhaps be of interest to the curious in those things. Early in the year James whilst on his travels is called upon to deal with two persons, Morton and Butler, accused of uttering certain prognostications of coming evils (*pp.* 22-25). Morton was found to be a gentleman of good ability and the King gave order that he should be spared. Butler, on the other hand, who had been " whipped a little

before the Queen's death for like matters of prophesies," was a very poor creature with no means of relieving himself. "If it be thought good to keep him there, there must be order taken how he may live" (*p.* 36). Two maidens suspected of being bewitched were sent by the King to Cambridge to be examined by the physicians there, who certified that their disease was natural (*p.* 65). There is an account of their expenses whilst at Cambridge and there was a privy seal for payment of them up to a sum of 100*l.* (*pp.* 222, 223). A similar case which came under the King's notice was that of Anne Gunter who recovered whilst under observation and confessed that she had never been possessed by any devil or bewitched (*pp.* 450, 451, 471).

But the most remarkable instance of the mysterious which aroused the King's interest in this year was perhaps the case of the supposed sleeping preacher, Richard Haydocke (or Haddock as the name is spelt in these papers). References to him will be found on *pp.* 136, 162 and 171. The imposture was afterwards confessed. The incident is fairly well known and has been recently described by Mr. L. G. Wickham Legg in a paper "On a picture commemorative of the Gunpowder Plot, recently discovered at New College, Oxford."*

Amongst other miscellaneous matters of interest to which references will be found in this volume the following may be briefly noticed.

Several instances of false coining and one striking one of a forger, Thomas Douglas, who besides setting himself up as James's accredited ambassador to the Elector Palatine had counterfeited the King's signet and forged a letter purporting to be sent by his sovereign to the magistrates of Cologne (*p.* 291). At the King's request he was sent over to England, where he arrived on 13 June (*p.* 260), was handed over to the authorities (*p.* 292), very speedily tried (*pp.* 276, 277) and ordered to be promptly executed (*p.* 292).

Proposals for holding lotteries (*pp.* 374, 613) and a letter from Salisbury in which whilst he expresses his willingness to consider specific proposals he condemns such forms of speculation in general (*pp.* 423, 424). "I am," he writes, "no persuader of those things which are of that nature which lotteries are, because I know them to be deceits coloured with fair shows of lawful adventure."

A letter from the Deputies of the Hanse towns rejoices that free intercourse of trade is offered to their merchants but regrets that their former privileges in England are not to be restored to them and requests the King to reconsider his decision (*p.* 209).

There are several further letters on the progress of the prospecting operations for gold in Scotland. George Bowes the chief prospector is declared by the Secretary of Scotland

* *Archaeologia*, lxxxiv, 27 *seqq.*

to have no great hope that the results would prove worthy of the King's charges and to have relinquished the work (*p.* 246). A report by Bowes on his proceedings appears on *pp.* 250, 251. Sir Bevis Bulmer who succeeds him in charge of the works is more hopeful (*pp.* 324, 325) and is ordered by the Lord President of the Council of Scotland to continue where Bowes had wrought in Wenlock Water. He writes asking for the assistance of some workmen tinners skilled in searching for veins of tin and for further supplies of money (*pp.* 429, 430). There is a list of 102 men (their names are not printed in this calendar) working under him at the various mines (*p.* 635).

Reference is made to the punishment of pressing to death for piracy and the names are given of three pirates condemned to be so punished or hanged (*pp.* 295, 296).

There are some petitions from Edmund Colthurst relative to his patent for bringing the New River to London (*p.* 181).

The London merchants trading with France and Spain appear to have been suing for incorporation into companies, a proposal which Chief Justice Popham is inclined to disfavour fearing that it would overthrow the towns and shipping in the West parts of the country (*pp.* 418, 419). His fears were shared by the citizens of Exeter who write to say that they had been already incorporated by the late Queen under the great seal into a French company (*p.* 453).

The names of the runners at tilt in a tournament in which the Duke of Holstein took part are given (*p.* 107), and there is a reference in one of Salisbury's letters to a forthcoming tourney in which four challengers, whose names are given, would appear by the name of Knights of Destinies in defence of a quarrel "that no fair lady can be false nor any man wise but lovers" (*p.* 224). The names of 34 persons, noblemen and others, who are to fight at foils are given (*p.* 594). There is mention also of horse racing at Canterbury Park in which it was proposed to enter some of Salisbury's mares (*p.* 226).

The cardmakers of England petition to be incorporated (*p.* 179).

Finally, notice may be made of a complaint that the basest sort of the common people were being made petty constables and tithing men. This arose from an evil custom of late to make the tithing man by the house, never respecting the honesty of the man. So that if it happened upon a widow's house she must be a tithing man and get whom she could "best cheap" to execute the office, with the result that it usually alighted upon the poorer and baser sort of people "that dare not say buffe to a goose" (*p.* 492).

M. S. GIUSEPPI.

CORRIGENDA.

Part XVI.

p. 49. Letter from Sir Thomas Lake. *For reference* **164. 117** *read* **104. 117.**

p. 147. Letter from John Crane. *For reference* **115.** 119 *read* **105.** 119.

p. 171. Letter from Sir Henry Goodyear. *For reference* **190. 311** *read* **190.** 131.

p. 173. Letter from Sir Thomas Chaloner. *For reference* **102.** 3 *read* **106.** 3.

p. 266. Letter from Charles Topclyffe, Enclosure. *For reference* **190.** 19 *read* **190.** 20.

p. 453. Siege of Ostend. *For reference* **237.** 52 *read* Maps, I. 50.

p. 459. Sluys. *For reference* **237.** 47 *read* Maps, I. 47.

p. 460. Letter from Sir Anthony Standen. *For reference* **109.** 14 *read* **190.** 14.

Part XVII.

p. 138. Letter from Anthoine de Sailly. *For* April $\frac{14}{24}$ *read* August $\frac{14}{24}$.

p. 139. l. 4. *For* Avril *read* Août.

p. 192. Letter from Francis Windeback. *For* May 6 *read* $\frac{\text{April 26}}{\text{May 6}}$.

p. 223. Letter from the Earl of Salisbury to Lord Dunbar. This letter belongs to the year 1606.

p. 415. Letter from the Count of Villa Mediana. *For* Sept. 5 *read* $\frac{\text{August 26}}{\text{Sept. 5}}$.

CALENDAR OF THE

CECIL MANUSCRIPTS

PRESERVED AT

HATFIELD HOUSE, HERTFORDSHIRE.

PART XVII.

Lord Zouche to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5, Jan. 1.]—Such is my mishap in this place, whereof I am unworthy, that I trouble many and please not myself. It is in the King's power to ease them and content me, to settle a more worthy there and to give me a more private life, in which I can well obey, though in this it appear I cannot well govern. This last day my Lord Chancellor's absence wrought my delay. This next Saturday threatens Sir Francis Bacon's absence, whose temperate and well qualified speech gives me hope either of good to the cause, or at least a perfect delivery of my requests, which being rightly understood, I cannot but hope of some good event. It seems he will labour to be here, if he may know whether the time appointed be upon Saturday in the forenoon or afternoon, whereof, that I might the better resolve him, I beg so much of you, for I desire to use my endeavours, and leave the success to God.—From my house in Philippe Lane, this first of the year.

Holograph. Endorsed: "January, 1604." 1 *p.* **(103. 156.)**

Lord Mordaunt to the Same.

[1604–5], Jan. 2.—Upon the receipt of your letter, I immediately caused the sheep to be put out of your park, which contrary to my knowledge were there pastured, never purposing to permit any therein, except your allowance first had thereunto; but that being husbanded as my own grounds are by my servants, and he who had the ordering of that part, out of his care to perform the rent, presumed partly by consent of your officers to put in sheep for the winter season only. Notwithstanding these reasons by him produced for his excuse, I have cleared the park of them and discharged myself of him, being more willing to hazard the loss of rent and his service than that you might have my lot in jealousy.—From Drayton, this 2 Jan.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." *Seal.* 1 *p.* **(103. 90.)**

Noel de Caron to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 2.—Pardon my interrupting your serious affairs with this discourse on a matter which touches me closely and also particularly concerns the service of the Estates my masters. I have heard for certain that the Spanish Ambassador boasts not only that he has protested to his Majesty that he should not permit the said Estates to give me the title of Ambassador in ordinary but that the King had given him his sacred promise that if they did so he would declare to all the world that they had neither authority nor power to do so. Now since I am sure that this presumptuous Spaniard often boasts of many things that do not exist in fact and I know his Majesty for a king above all others prudent and wise, I am sure he would not have wanted to engage himself with the Spaniard in a matter in which he had no prejudice. For since the intention of the Estates is in nowise to urge his Majesty to any new thing, they hope that he cannot take offence at their having taken this resolution to give greater authority to their business by thus making known to the world that from henceforth they are more than ever resolved to persist in the war against the unjust pretensions of the King of Spain and the Archdukes to be recognised as sovereigns of this State. Upon this point only the quarrel now turns and but for it they would have peace to-morrow. But with good right the Estates wish to be recognised as a free state and to defend this their just quarrel with their bodies and lives and all that God has given them in the world until the Spaniards leave them in peace.

Moreover, the said Lords may have been also moved to take this resolution in order to reward me further for my long service to them, seeing that I have been for twenty-eight years a member of their body and before my residence in this kingdom I was employed in several honourable legations, such as to the Emperor, the Kings of France, Denmark and Navarre and other great princes; so that to encourage me to continue in their service they wished to gratify me still longer not only with the title but with the profit and authority as well. I hope therefore his sacred Majesty will not do me the ill of withdrawing, for the sake of the complaints and protestations of the Spaniard, the honour that my Lords have done me, for he will never be troubled that I shall claim in respect of the title from him or his Council any greater prerogative than I have had to now. That is not my intention, for I know how to distinguish the ambassadors of the great kings from those of inferior princes and who are more privileged to be summoned to the feasts of the said kings and often to remain covered in their royal presence. That is so far from being natural to me that if anyone wanted to do me that honour I should excuse myself in all humility, because no feast or triumph is so great that it would not turn me to mourning and displeasure when I must see before my eyes my own executioner, so to say, as I must do

when I am in the company of the Ambassadors of the Spaniards and the Archdukes, who, as I know, would have me burnt, hanged and strangled. But God preserve me from their bloody hands! It is true that my Lords, the Estates, have given me letters to his Majesty to let him know of this resolution of theirs, not that they wish to have any other formality from him in this matter, but it is their duty (as they have always given him particular account of all their actions) to inform him that they are resolved that their minister should have this honour of residing as a public personage at his Court not claiming anything more than he has to the present had from him. The King has graciously granted access and audience quite apart from the requirements of my masters' service. Nevertheless, I pray your lordship to be good enough to prepare his Majesty's mind to understand the intentions of the Estates and mine in this matter, so that when I shall go to him he will be under no apprehension that I wish to trouble him in any way or to be held or called by him anything but in accordance with his royal pleasure.—"A Lambeth, le second jour de l'an 1604."

Holograph. French. 3 *pp.* (**103.** 91.)

A Supper at Court.

1604-5. Jan. 2.

Provisions made for a supper at Court on Wednesday night, 2 Jan. 1604, viz. :—

Supper.

Mutton	½ carcase	7*s.* 6*d.*
Marrow bones	6	3*s.*
"Burres" [? sweetbreads] of veal	8	16*d.*
Deers' tongues	1½ doz.	18*d.*
Lamb allowed for your lordship's diet	½ carcase	*nil.*
Pullets	2	3*s.*
Chickens	6	4*s.*
Rabbits	2	20*d.*
Pigeons, tame	3	11*d.*
Teals	4	2*s.* 4*d.*
Partridge	7	*nil.*
Woodcocks	5	5*s.* 10*d.*
Pheasants	2	*nil.*
Plovers, green	7	5*s.* 10*d.*
"Snites" [snipe]	10	5*s.* 2*d.*
Larks	3 doz.	3*s.*
Blackbirds	10	2*s.* 6*d.*
Mallards	2	2*s.* 6*d.*
Oysters, great	1 bush.	2*s.*
Eggs	84	2*s.* 4*d.*
Butter	7 doz.	7*s.*

Cream	1 pottle	2*s.*	
Dried neats' tongues	2	2*s.*	8*d.*
Potatoes	4 lbs.	2*s.*	4*d.*
Oranges	1 doz.		8*d.*
Lemons	1 doz.		2*s.*
Pomegranates	2		12*d.*
Wardens pippins and pears and chestnuts			20*d.*
Lard	4 lbs.		4*s.*
Raisons	2 lbs.		10*d.*
Currants	2 lbs.		10*d.*
Sugar, fine	1½ lbs.	2*s.*	3*d.*
Coarse sugar	3 lbs.	3*s.*	3*d.*
Almonds	1 lb.		14*d.*
Manchet, fine	2 doz.	2*s.*	
Stale manchet for the manchet			16*d.*
Candy oil	1 pint		10*d.*
Olives and capers			13*d.*
	4*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* [*sic*]		

Extraordinaries.

To Mr. Musse in reward for dressing this supper		20*s.*	
For 3 baskets of coals		3*s.*	
"Streaner" [? strainer]	1		6*d.*
Portage for carrying cates out of London			8*d.*
To a waterman for carrying all provisions and silver vessels from Cranborne House to the Court and back again			12*d.*
	25*s.* 2*d.*		
Summa totalis	5*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* [*sic*]		

1 *p.* (199. 105.)

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General, to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 3.—I have given Duke Charles his titles of Duke, Marquis, and Baron, but forasmuch as "Charles of Scotland" is no name dignity in our law, and for that in mine understanding it may be very offensive, I have omitted it. And yet if you think it fit to be added, my servant that attends herewith shall add it. I have spoken with Segar to have it fairly limned and ingrossed; there is nothing more requisite than the cap, "circule," and golden rod, all which King H.8 (when he was second son, and created Duke of York) had. I have made the more speed (though I have been ill-affected all this night) because I know your care is all things should be done in the best manner.—3 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (103. 93).

The Earl of Hertford to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 3.—I have thought good to acquaint your lordship with my most humble desire and letter to his Majesty, upon receipt of his letters about my employment to the Archduke. My insufficiency for that service through age, want of experience and ability with many other impediments are not meet to be impleaded upon so express pleasure signified, but with humility to be left to his princely consideration. I pray you as occasion presents itself to lend your furtherance to my reasonable and just desire.—From my house at Elnetham, this third of January, 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (188. 34.)

Sir Richard Hawkins to the Privy Council.

1604–5, Jan. 4.—By your Honour's of 22 Dec. which came to my hands this day, I find that one Wm. Bullion of Jarsey, has exhibited a petition to you complaining of my neglect of justice in apprehending such as had piratically robbed him, and for privity to the escape of a prisoner. At all times, when he has come to me, either myself in person, or my officers (all business put apart) have gone, ridden, laboured and written for him, without one penny charge unto him to my knowledge. By my means he has recovered a great part of his goods, which I have to show under his hand. The prisoner which escaped had been from 8 or 9 weeks in the Marshalseas, in which time I often insisted with him, to have him sent to the common gaol, and he ever refused to arrest him, hoping for a composition, and to excuse his attendance to give evidence, whereunto he ought of force to be bound, for the prisoner had not confessed anything of moment against himself. He finding himself in extreme misery and without possibility to make satisfaction to the party, about midnight brake the prison, which I was presently advertised of, and then with the expedition I could made hue and cry through the country, but could not find him. I have served this crown and your Honours 22 years in command by sea and land, during all which time this most honourable senate never had any just complaint against me. If this shall be found in anything true, I will make good to him all his losses, and abide the deserved punishment. But if I have been faithful and diligent, I assure myself the continuance of your favour, and in time to receive the reward which your justice affords to due desert.—Plymouth, 4 Jan. 1604.

Signed. 3 *Seals.* 1 *p.* (103. 96.)

The Bishop of Winchester to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], Jan. 4.—I received your letters on the 4th of January signifying his Majesty's desire that a pamphlet of one Jacobs against the ecclesiastical government of this realm might be answered by me. I am not unwilling to take any pains

which my years may bear, but I pray you to understand that dispatch of former labours hath much weakened my body so as I find myself exceedingly possessed with the sciatica, with a continual singing in my head, and many obstructions and extreme windiness for which I am forced every spring to enter a course of physic. The man is only a man of a bold face, and his book a packet of words grounded on his own good liking, having neither sap nor substance worth the answering, yet am I so well acquainted with his humour of much prating and little proving that I foresee what a world of words the cause will come unto. I could wish therefore that some of better strength and quicker dispatch were employed in this cause; and I will not fail in time convenient to deliver his Majesty my opinion.—Waltham, 4 Jan. 1603 [*sic*].

Signed: Tho. Winton. *Remains of seal. Endorsed:* "1604." ¾ *p.* (**97. 139.**)

Lord Dudley to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. [4].—There is dependent on the Court of Wards a suit 'twixt Colburne and the children of Pattingham, a lunatic. Doctor Wilkes, being commissionated with others for the examination of witnesses, complained to me of indirect dealing by Colburne's followers and deponents. Their bad disposition is so well known to me, that Pattingham's children are sure to lose their right, if cunning and swearing may carry it. Colburne's only means to wrong the children is by keeping the lunatic, and the children's best means to right their wrongs is if your lordship would remove the lunatic from his custody; for the furtherance whereof I am a humble suitor.—Dudley, Jan. 1604.

Signed. Endorsed: Jan. 4." 1 *p.* (**103. 94.**)

The Earl of Rutland to the Same.

[1604–5], Jan. 4.—I hope your lordship will not disallow if I become as bold a suitor to the King for some reward of my services as many others who have neither spent so much nor gone so far as I; especially seeing the weakness of my estate and greatness of my debts do force me. I have already sold much land, and more must sell, if by his Majesty's bounty I be not relieved, yet will I attempt nothing before I have your good liking. I have appointed my servant Scriven to attend you, and show you a note of a suit I covet to prefer, which to me seems not unprofitable for the King to grant.—Belvoir, 4 Jan.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." *Seal.* ½ *p.* (**103. 95.**)

Lord Say and Sele to the Same.

1604–5, Jan. 4.—Having this day by Valentine Harris, messenger, received from you and the rest of the Privy Council advertisements that it is his Majesty's gracious pleasure to

command my service for the attendance of the Earl of Hertford to the Archduke, these are to advertise you that albeit my poor estate is not able upon so short a warning to furnish me in so good a sort as I desire and were fit for so honourable a service, and that truly I am but newly well recovered of an extreme cold taken the last term, nevertheless so many and great are his Majesty's favours bestowed upon me and my poor house, I will, God willing, in the best sort I possibly may provide myself. Nevertheless, I am bold to advertise you that by the advice of Mr. Attorney General and other of my counsel in the law, I have lately commenced some suits against divers in Kent for some lands of my ancestors which by descent they persuade me that I have great right unto. Therefore, if by your good means my service may at this time be spared or my sufferance to return be the speedier, I shall ever remain wholly at your disposing.—From my poor house at Browghton this 4th of January, 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**188.** 36.)

NOEL DE CARON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604–5. Jan. 4.—Encloses letters which will permit the Ambassador of the Archdukes to pass the Dutch fleet before Duncquerque. Is sending also a little present of preserved plums which he has received from a friend at Lion. Good wishes for the New Year.—South Lambeth, 4 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (**188.** 37.)

SIR FULKE GREVILL to the SAME.

[1604–5], Jan. 5.—I have not stirred abroad since I waited last upon you, and send these few lines only to recommend my humble duty, and understand how your Honour doth pass through this twofold trouble of pomp and business. All the service else that I can do you is to pray that you may [for] years enjoy the King and yourself.—From the Austyn Fryers, 5 Jan.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." ½ *p.* (**103.** 97.)

Gentlemen of LEICESTERSHIRE to the SAME.

1604–5. Jan. 7.—The impression we have of the sundry grievances which the learned and painfullest ministers of this county of Leic[ester] sustain in the execution of their functions, and the doubt to be deprived of the spiritual comforts we have long enjoyed by their godly labours, besides the distress that would befal them in their estates, if either their mouths should be stopped, or they deprived of their livings, whereby the increase of ignorance, atheists, papists, and secret enemies of God's truth would ensue, doth move us to become petitioners to your lordship to interpose your powerful mediation to his excellent Majesty, that this poor county may enjoy the same comfort by the continuance of their ministries, as they did in

the time of our late gracious Queen; without molestation for such matters as yet in their conscience, and by the word of God, they cannot be persuaded to yield unto.—Leicester, 7 Jan. 1604.

Signed:—Henry George; Wyllm. Skipwth; Henry Hastings; Tho. Cave; Henry Beaumont; J. Chippingdale; Wyllm. Cave; Lisle Cave; Edm. Temple; Alexd. Cave. 1 *p.* (**103. 100.**)

The University of Oxford to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5. Jan. 7.—Thanking him in laudatory style for a gift of books to the Bodleian Library, recently founded.—*E domo Congregationis*, 7 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. Latin. 1 *p.* (**103. 101.**)

The Archbishop of Canterbury to the Same.

1604–5, Jan. 7.—Another priest, one Penkevell, hath been with me and conformed himself to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, testifying his sincerity by taking the oath of supremacy, and subscribing to the articles of religion and form of God's worship prescribed in the Communion book. I acquainted his Majesty herewith yesterday, and found him most ready to grant his gracious pardon. Move Mr. Attorney for the drawing of his pardon as he saith the manner is.—At Lambeth, 7 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. ¾ *p.* (**103. 102.**)

Bailiffs of Colchester to the Same.

1604–5, Jan. 8.—We are informed by Francis Everett and others of the Dutch congregation in this town, that there is granted for his Majesty a new fee and imposition upon every bay, for the searching and viewing thereof, to the great hindrance of Everett and others, as well English and Dutch, if the same should be put in execution; and the more for that they pay a greater custom for those kind of wares than heretofore they have used, who have requested us to certify you of their estates and extraordinary charges. Their trade therein is greatly decayed, and not so profitable unto them as heretofore, but their charge greater, in regard they have many poor of their congregation which some few are constrained to maintain, who by the long continuance of the infection and plague amongst them have been much impoverished; and if this new imposition should be enacted they shall be urged to leave their trade, whereby not only their own people but also our English, even town and country hereabout us, shall want that work wherewith they have maintained themselves and families.—From Colchester, 8 Jan. 1604.

Signed:—Marten Bessell: Thomas Heckford. 1 *p.* (**103. 103.**)

LORD FYVIE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604–5, Jan. 9.—Knowing the multitude of your great affairs, I were far to blame to importune you with the "outredde" of that particular favour which it has pleased his Majesty to bestow on me, more by your favourable procurement nor any desert or suit of my own; were it not that, understanding his Highness is this day to part from this, I must be that bold as to entreat you to speak to his Majesty before his departure for the dispatch of my business as you shall think meetest.—Whythall this morning, 9 Jan. 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (**109.** 110.)

DR. JOHN COWELL, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, to the SAME.

[1604–5], Jan. 9.—In answer of your late letters unto myself and the Heads of our Colleges, I have sent you not only the several certificates of every College touching conformity in matter of ceremony towards the King's constitutions and orders of the University, as also a brief taken out of our records, concerning the strength we have for ecclesiastical jurisdiction. But whereas your advice also was that we should, in imitation of his Majesty's course taken within his own Court, make trial if we could establish by a general decree that every one called to St. Mary's pulpit should first of all be brought to subscribe to the three articles prescribed by the late Convocation; I have attempted it, by propounding a grace unto the Houses, but with hard success, divers not liking to be so restrained, especially none being called to preach there, but ministers that either have or should formally subscribe at the time when they took their Holy Orders from the Bishop. Yet there is none that obtaineth licence to preach from the University, but before he hath the seal, he yieldeth his consent under his hand to the articles. Nevertheless, if I understand that I shall press your directions any farther, I will, with better circumspection than before, observe some convenient time for the passing of the grace, which was lately stayed clean against mine expectation. I assuredly persuade myself there is no doubt of conformity in the performance of divine service and sacraments in our body but of some few in Emmanuel College, of whose reformation there is some hope, if it be thoroughly urged; but I perceive there be very many amongst us, both old and young, that stick at subscribing to the three articles, and so will do, as I suppose, except they be far pressed.—9 Jan.

Signed. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (**136.** 122.)

SIR RICHARD SPENCER to the SAME.

1604–5, Jan. 11.—The other day's unhappy accident has not a little grieved me, especially in that I fear it has bred in your mind a dislike of me. I could not give greater strength to

myself than nature has granted. My years be not few, my body decaying, and where it fails not to be dissembled. I would have waited upon you before this, but I am still troubled with that numbness and shooting which then took me. This pain is no new grief, but has followed me these 5 or 6 years, and every [day] grows more violent than other, so that it gives me warning to prepare for a longer voyage than into Spain. Wherefore let your favour which has lifted me up thus far leave me where it found me. I doubt not there is yet time to make choice of many men fitter than myself. If I should go out and make preparation, and then be visited with this grief, I should undo myself and disappoint the service. I fed myself with hope I should have been better in health, which made me enter further than I wish I had. Wherefore once again I beseech you leave me at home to pray for you, whose strength of body will not permit to serve you abroad.—From the Strand, 11 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Excusing his misfortune when he was in the king's presence." 1 *p.* (**103. 105.**)

Sir Richard Spencer to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 11.—Your graceful concepts of my mean parts have raised me and brought me up to a higher stage. But, my Lord, when the stage is made, the parts are not performed. I am to deserve as I shall act. My part will be long, ever in sight, ever in action; my body weak, my mind, I thank God, not abjected, but respective to the time to come, as I have been careful of the time past. My imperfection of body has been many years growing, and myself many years declining. The heat of that country, as your lordship speaks, may ease it by the temper of the outward air, but it will as much increase it by the distemper of the hot drink. I will say nothing of the great charge, for were my body according to my mind I would think it but a step to go into Spain. It is not shipwreck of goods but loss of life I fear, and not for myself but for some others that depend on me. I beseech you exempt me out of this employment with as tender a hand as may be, and as short a shadow of disgrace.—11 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "12 Jan. In reply to me for being discouraged from employment." 1 *p.* (**103. 106.**)

Sir Edward Hoby to the Same.

[1604–5, Before Jan. 12.]—I understand that Mr. Attorney has made ready my book for the annual rent, and has or presently will send the same to you. I beseech you procure such a speedy dispatch as you shall think convenient. Mr. Attorney requires a surrender and fine from us three, which my brother and I, that am in town, are ready to perform. My wife is far off and not able [to] come [and] must be fain to do it

by *dedimus potestatem*, though all to small purpose considering there is no right at all in us, and I have already found an office at my own charge to find the lease forfeited. I beseech you that no matter of assurance may be a stay to the present passage of my book, for all things shall be performed that shall be required by the King or Sir William Harbert's counsel. Concerning the money I may not be my own carver, but refer myself to your lordship. If I die to-morrow next, my wife has never a house to put her head in. If the King would forgive me my arrearages, which are under 500*l.*, and bestow 500*l.* on me to procure a new house, his Majesty shall deal very graciously with me. For the first, he did once offer it to me himself, but in respect of some further hopes I then accepted it not,—but if he should not be willing to the first, I would crave it might be stalled by 50*l.* per annum, only I beseech you that what shall be done for me may be done speedily. I continue this day in much pain; they say because it is my day of crisis. —*Undated.*

Written and signed by an amanuensis. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (**103.** 145.)

Sir Edward Hoby to Viscount Cranborne.

[1605–5], Jan. 12.—Some of Sir Philip Harbert's servants have this afternoon brought to me Sir John Crookes, knight, and caused me with my brother to pass both a release and a fine; and to-morrow they go down to my wife into Sheapie to join in the same, so whatsoever is to be done on my part I have already performed, which I thought good to advertise you of, lest my business should receive any delay under colour of his assurance. I am not yet out of pain, neither of my right hand or fingers have I any use, only my heart is good, and if I may recover this, I purpose to fulfil my intended journey in waiting on my Lord of Hertford, of which I made mention at my last being with you during the sitting of the commission.—12 Jan.

Written and signed by an amanuensis. Remains of Seal. Endorsed: "1604." ½ *p.* (**103.** 109.)

Lord Dirleton to the Same.

1604–5, Jan. 12.—This bearer Mr. Cupper is the man for whom I entreated your favour concerning his farming of the impost of beer, who being a man of some note for his long service in Court, I need not use any commendation unto you for his sufficiency. I am the more earnestly moved to pray your favour towards him, because he wholly relied upon my promise in it, which I am like to break, unless by your good means for my sake he may prevail therein.—12 Jan. 1604.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**103.** 108.)

Lord Balmerino to Viscount Cranborne.

1604-5, Jan. 13.—Please your lordship take pains to look upon this rude draft of a proclamation for the Isles, conform to your direction thereanent, to the which add or diminish, that it may be drawn up for his Majesty's hand and sent to Scotland to be printed and published. What is done anent Mr. Hay's pension I would gladly know.—13 Jan. 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." *Seal.* ½ *p.* (**109. 116.**)

Henry Lok to the Same.

1604–5, Jan. 14.—If after a long conflict with many miseries, now tired with travel and hopes of other harbour, I again return to your commiseration, hold my conscience innocent of any wilful evil desert. In all extremes I have had recourse to your favour, and never as yet remained comfortless. A year since in my sickness and great wants, I received a breathing comfort. Of late I craved some relief out of the Court of Wards, which you yielded unto me; but neither can it be now procured nor will but with greater cost and difficulty than the sum will bear which forces me now to lay down by writing my present distresses; who (having been of late sold out of my house for Killegrewe, my goods sold to provide me a harbour here for my wife and many children; she sickly as of long, and now ready to be delivered of child, being utterly unprovided; my poor children's needful education neglected, all my own means in unconscionable debtors' hands) have no refuge from the greatest peril of liberty and reputation left but God's providence and your regard thereof. For though his Majesty has left me some hope of a suit by his reference to you, yet so hardly are they found and pass so slowly that I and mine are like to perish in the way. If therefore God has ordained you to be my Joseph in this dearth of Egypt, I beseech you to consider of these enclosed notes for some stay of my future life.—14 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**103. 110.**)

The Bishop of Durham and Dr. Benet to the Same.

1604–5, Jan. 14.—We have been often heretofore and of late required by the Archbishop of York to solicit his Majesty and the Privy Council, and your lordship, namely, among the rest, that the Commission for causes ecclesiastical within that province may be renewed so soon as might be; the rather for that the recusants daily increase and embolden themselves for want of such authority as that commission doth warrant, and which the ordinary jurisdiction doth not so sufficiently afford. We therefore present this list hereinclosed of names thought fittest to execute that service, if the same shall be approved, at what time you shall present the same. Whereof we beseech you to have the greater care, for that we are advertised his

Grace hath written to you for the furtherance thereof.—At Durham House, 14 Jan. 1604.

Signed. 1 *p.* (103. 111.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 14.—The Commission for causes ecclesiastical was directed amongst others to my late predecessor by name. In respect whereof I, being removed from London to succeed him, am grown out of office and have no authority to deal in any of those causes by virtue of the said commission, until it be again renewed. I know your lordship doth think (the times considered and the term drawing near) that my service therein is necessary, and therefore I do very heartily pray you to move his Majesty by your letter for the renewing of it. I have sent unto you the names of such as are now in commission, together with a note of some others, which may be enlarged or abridged, according to his Majesty's wisdom and direction. As many as have the (Q) before their names are now of the Quorum.—Lambeth, 14 Jan. 1604.

Signed: R: Cant. ⅓ *p.* (188. 38.)

Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice, to the Same.

1604–5, Jan. 14.—I received a letter from your lordship in the behalf of Sir Henry Nevell touching the making of the *Latitats* in his Majesty's Bench. I remember when I was attorney unto the late Queen, a like suit was moved, but I then found it could not pass without wrong done to the Clerks of the Prothonotaries' office in his Majesty's Bench, for it is a peculiar interest to that office and I am of opinion, though it appertained not unto them in interest, yet would it be very inconvenient to have it taken from them, for it is the only mean to maintain young clerks at their first entry, when they can do nothing else but make such writs; and yet upon such beginnings and having that to help to maintain them, until by practice and study they become able to deal in matter of pleadings, they are in time made skilful and become men fit for the service of the Court, which otherwise would hardly be. Whereof I hold it my duty to certify you.—At the Charterhouse, 14 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (188. 39.)

Sir Thomas Lake to the Same.

1604–5, Jan. 14.—Yesternight his Majesty commanded me to write something to your lordship about the Commissioners for the Borders, which being hastily delivered as his Highness was going to his play after supper I did not well conceive, but I think tended to this effect: that the Commissioners or commissions for the Borders should be hastened so as to be ready

against his Majesty's return, and that by that time his Highness thought *my Lord of Cumberland would be ready also.*[1] [*Margin, in Cranborne's handwriting:* "This is as much to say as that he thinks much you have not done yet."] If I mistake it I beseech you to excuse me. It may be that you knowing the particulars of that which is determined about these things will gather his Majesty's right meaning out of my obscure writing. If not, as I shall be commanded by you, I will know his further pleasure. He has had very little pleasure since his being there, the weather being so foul. This day is gone to Huntingdon, where I hear men [are] of opinion he cannot have much because of the great wet fallen.—14 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**188.** 40.)

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE to SIR GEORGE HARVY, Lieutenant of the Tower.

1604–5, Jan. 15.—Because my Lord of Berwick will come with the Lord Chancellor of Scotland to the Tower, who is very desirous to see the same, I have thought good to desire you to show him such places therein, as he shall be willing to see; and if he will see the ordnance, then to impart so much to those officers that are under the Earl of Devonshire, to the end he may be used with the greater courtesy, whether my Lord of Berwick come with him or that he come himself.—From the Whitehall, 15 Jan. 1604.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**103.** 112.)

The Vice-Chancellor and Senate of CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604–5], Jan. 15.—They earnestly desire the confirmation by King James of the immunities and privileges of their University which have of old been granted and sanctioned by many princes. No one can judge more clearly of the importance of this than Cranborne under whose protection and patronage these privileges have now for long been marvellously built up and re-created. They have therefore written to his Majesty, in such a manner nevertheless that they may appear to be consenting to the natural disposition of a most clement king to grant them their just desire rather than to be declaring or demanding it themselves. They have and know none but their most honourable Chancellor who can follow their letter with opportune and appropriate speech and bring fulfilment to their aims. Pray, therefore, that he will not only watch over the University as his Sparta but adorn and amplify it, have a care for the whole body of its privileges and preserve and restore whatever of its buildings may have collapsed from age. —"Decimo octavo Kal. Februarii."

Latin. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (**136.** 123.)

(1) The words italicised are underlined in the original.

LORD COBHAM to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604–5, Jan. 15.—If the report of Serjeant Heall should be true, myself I absolutely censure that if at any time there be hope that I should have his Majesty's favour to pardon me, if this be true I hear the Serjeant hath so unjustly burdened me before the Lords, let it be for ever a bar to keep his Majesty's grace from me. That I hear he burdens me withal is this; that over and above the 3500*l.* which I ever acknowledged to be a true debt, that by cunning I should come in her Majesty's name unto him at two several times for 200*l.*, one 200*l.* to be in double sovereigns and the other in Turkey gold. Slander is ever an heinous crime, but when it is laid upon him that cannot help himself, the sin is the greater. But now, my Lord, that hope I have to receive favour take from me and never account me honest, if this his barbarous scandal be true; and God is my witness till that time I heard that this wrong he did me before the Lords, I never so much as heard of it; much less either spake unto him or received any such sum of money. This I pray you to avow in my behalf.—From the Tower, 15 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (188. 44.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to the SAME.

1604–5, Jan. 16.—This morning his Majesty, being to go forth, commanded me to signify to you that having had long conference with the Bishop of this diocese about the disobedient ministers, his Highness finds in the end that the Bishop draws back in the execution, pretending sometime that he has received no express directions from any public authority, sometime that he has no example of any others' proceedings within their dioceses, namely of my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, of whom he says that it were fit that he should show the way to the rest; both because his place is most eminent, and having more access to the King and his Council, his actions would be counted to be the actions of the State. Which fearfulness the King much mislikes, and did think that upon like doubts put by him at his Majesty's last being here, whereof my Lord of Canterbury was advertised, there had been some order given him to proceed, as my Lord of Canterbury did by his letter to his Majesty signify that the Judges had resolved that by law they were deprivable. Wherefore his Majesty thinks it fit that advising with such others of the Council as you shall think fit, and calling my Lord of Canterbury to you, you should consider of some direction to be given to this Bishop for his proceeding. For his diocese being large and comprising the countries most suspected to be favourers of these men, and many being within his jurisdiction, and he aged and fearful, he had need to have a daily spur, for in effect his Majesty says he has done nothing, neither is about to do. I am to recommend this matter to your care; for I perceive his Majesty takes his credit to be engaged

in it, and this Bishop is old and weak.—From Hinchinbrooke, 16 Jan. 1604.

PS.—The King is here importuned by everybody in their own particular. After I had written my letter, this was delivered me from his Highness which he had been urged to sign, with direction that you should cause Mr. Attorney to consider whether it were a meet thing for his Majesty to grant such a warrant, or any to like effect.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* **(103. 116.)**

SIR THOMAS LAKE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604–5, Jan. 16.—Hither came this afternoon toward the evening Mr. Stapers of London and three or four more of the Levant merchants, and his Majesty being then at cards, they addressed themselves to me to present their petition, which I refused, seeing the contents of it, and told them they had done very undiscreetly to come hither to his Majesty in a matter of that weight, when his Highness was separate from his Council, considering that the imposition was a matter long debated in Council before it was put in execution, themselves having been heard what they could say against it. They made many protestations that they were not able to pay it without authority of the trade; I replied that they need not allege those things to me, who had often heard what they could say, and how weak it was. So they departed from me, but watched his Majesty as he came to his supper, and there delivered their petition. Between their speaking with me and the supper-time I had received your letters, and so went in to his Majesty to deliver that which was directed to his Highness, and when he had done reading it, gave him notice of the merchants being there, and withal how impertinent it was that they should trouble him at his sports, and so far from those that had the trust of his affairs. At his going forth they delivered him a petition, but not the same they had showed me, for that was only to crave a discharge of the imposition. This which I send you has two other points, one that commissioners should be appointed to examine their griefs, the other that the currants of a ship now come in might be put in deposit till his Majesty had further examined their cause.

His Majesty, after he had dismissed them, delivered me this petition and willed me to signify to you that he had made them this answer, that whatsoever he had done in that matter of the currants had passed many deliberations of the Council, and, as he had heard, they being called to some of them; that notwithstanding anything they could say, his Council had thought good to proceed, finding that this did not exact more of them than in the Queen's days, while they were a company, [they] had exacted one of another; that they were therefore, if they had any new matter to allege on their own behalf, to address themselves to his Council, who if they found any matter

of moment in it, would no doubt advertise him and be ready to further the good of his subjects, if there were cause; that it was very unreasonable for them to come hither to him, being now from them that had more dealt in that business, and that either they should have come before his departure from London, or else have stayed till his return.

They did to that allege that they had been on Sunday last with your lordships, who had answered them that they were to resort to his Majesty, and so indeed they told me. But I answered them to that, that I thought they strained their lordships' speeches, who perhaps might say it was not in their powers to discharge an imposition but in his Majesty's, but not intending they should come hither to importune his Highness at this unreasonable time. Upon which allegation of theirs his Majesty willed me to advertise you that if any such answer was given them, that they should resort to his Highness, he marvelled why he was not certified thereof, that he might be armed against their coming; who otherwise being surprised by them might perhaps have made some other answer than were fitting. After this direction of his Majesty the merchants came to me to know his pleasure but I told them I had no order to impart it to them, but to signify it to my Lords of the Council. They insisted more upon this last point of the ship now come in, whereof I told them his Majesty had said no word to me, but that in mine opinion it was very unreasonable, his Majesty having farmed his imposition and the farmer bound to the rent at his peril, that his Majesty should now interpose. They concluded they were then to send the ship away, and that she should not break bulk here. I answered it was in their power so to do, but yet it would be construed for a very wilful and undutiful behaviour; and so we parted. And because his Majesty expects to hear something of the proceedings in this matter, I thought it good by this gentleman, who goes about his own affairs, but yet by the post, as he tells me, to advertise you of this, and to make it as a packet to help him the better to a horse, if he need.—From Huntingdon, 16 Jan. 1604.

PS.—This day the Bishop of this diocese has given sentence against Burgesse and one other of the ministers, and the Bishop of Peterburgh has given like sentence against fifteen.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**103. 114.**)

Ralph Winwood to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], Jan. 16.—Aersens, the deputy for France, arrived here some days since. Besides the money he brought with him, somewhat more than 100,000 crowns, part in specie, the rest by bill of exchange, he pretends this to be the occasion of his sudden voyage, to inform his masters of the French King's disposition towards the affairs of these provinces; who, to all solicitations he has made for the continuance of supplies of

money for this year has given this determinate answer, as well by his own mouth, as by his Council, that therein he would do as he should see the King of Great Brittanie [*sic*] do. To this purpose Mons. Barnevelt has had speech with me complaining greatly of the extremity of their estate, as well for the present wants, which daily they sustain, as for fear of greater to come, which neither could be prevented nor endured. To whom I have answered that he could best make judgment of his Majesty's affection towards the prosperity of their estate, whereof, howsoever heretofore they have found the effects without limitation, yet now they were to believe that it would be regulated by the tenor of the late treaty, from which by all his actions, they might well perceive, he had no meaning to depart. If therefore the French King shall profess, that for the continuance of his contribution he will govern himself by his Majesty's proceeding, it seems he seeks but a pretext to withdraw his assistance, since no longer he will continue it unless his Majesty will break his peace, for so, I told him, to my understanding that answer of his did import. Upon this message of Aersens it was intended to send their deputies to his Majesty, which the French King did much desire, which purpose is now changed by Monsr. Caron's letters, signifying the gracious entertainment he received from his Majesty, and that liberty which refers the sending of the commissioners to their discretion, which now they will put off until some fitter occasion. Now Aersens has order to return, and to present his former instances for provision of money, in which if the French shall fail, this State must needs fall into some difficulties for want of means, both to defray the necessary charges of the war, which daily increase, and to advance the preparations for the field against the spring; when if they prevent not the enemy, they shall not only lose the advantage of the year's service, but being forced only to stand upon the defensive must receive the law from his designs, which hardly they will be able to withstand. But it seems the French King does but desire that his Majesty should join with him in that course, either the better to justify his actions with Spain, or that by just cause of jealousy the force of the late treaty may be weakened, which he fears may grow too strong.

The state of war of these countries stands for this year at 325 companies of foot (whereof the English are 46 and the two Scottish regiments 28), and 40 companies of horse. Order is given for a general re-inforcement by 1 March, and they are to be in the field by April, for the last year's success teaches them that to get the start of the enemy but only of one month is to hold him in awe and make him give attendance on their army the whole year after.

The Bishop of Bridges [Bruges] and the Governor have written hither making an overture for a truce for longer or shorter time at their discretion, referring the deliberation thereof to certain

letters intended to be sent from the States of Brabant to the same purpose, which daily are expected and feared lest they should make some alteration in this people's surcharges, with the burden of the war. It is advertised hither, that at Bridges there are preparations for a magazine as well for victuals as munition, and that the Archduke has delivered to the deputies of the four members of Flanders a charge enjoined him from Spain to besiege and recover Sluce. Yet we understand that they of Antwerp fear a siege, which to sustain commandment has been given to every household to make provision for two years for the sustenance of their families, and visitation has been made accordingly that execution be performed of this order. It is here believed that the affairs of the Archdukes stand but in evil terms, who daily are in doubt to be revoked into Spain. They have procured the Count of Soare to be sent from the States General of those provinces to remonstrate to the King of Spain and his Council, that their revocation will not only multiply all alterations but endanger a universal alienation even in the parts which now profess greatest devotion to the house of Burgundy. Count Henry returns from his government of Flanders and is to remain in Gueldre, to command the horse, whereof he is general. Count Lalouie before his death possessed that place, which is esteemed to be of profit by the voluntary contributions of the neutral countries.—From the Haghe, 16 Jan.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 2½ *pp.* **(103. 117.)**

LORD HARINGTON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604–5], Jan. 18.—If I should not take notice of the unaccustomed favour I have by your means received from his Majesty, I should greatly wrong your favourable disposition towards my poor house. And though I may fail of those means [which] might be required to manifest my thankful mind, yet I hope my son may live to do you service.—From Coumbe, 18 Jan.

PS.—My wife writes so ill as makes her unwilling to trouble you with her lines, yet desires you will be assured that she acknowledges your favours, and wishes the means to manifest her thankfulness.

Signed. Endorsed: "1604." ½ *p.* **(103. 113.)**

SIR THOMAS LAKE to [the SAME].

1604–5, Jan. 18.—I presented your letters which came hither yesternight about 5 o'clock to his Majesty, and the warrants enclosed for his Majesty to sign; but it pleased him to put them off till the morning, and being now done I have sent them according to your commandment. There is nothing else from his Majesty but that the cause why the prophets here and witches are not sent up to your lordships is that the principal is not apprehended, but one of the guard gone for him; whom his Majesty would hear what he saith when he is confronted

with those that accuse him, and then they shall be all sent. To my seeming, if he prove none other than the rest, they are all simple people, and carried with credulity without any malice.

With this packet I send to my Lord of Balmerinoth from whom I received letters yesternight, and a proclamation touching the Isles to be signed by his Majesty; and also a bill concerning himself for the keeping of the Marshal's office of the King's Beneh, which his Majesty gave at his suit the last year for 31 years, and now is by Mr. Attorney's advice changed into two lives. The bill is subscribed by Mr. Attorney.—From Hinchinbrooke, 18 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Sir Thomas Lake to my Lord." 1 *p.* (**103.** 119.)

The Mayor and Aldermen of Hull to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 18.—Thanking him for manifold favours reeeived, the cause of their neighbours, petitioners for their losses in Denmark, being not the least as is confessed by the bearer Thomas Harcastell their solicitor. Prays him especially to be a means of a speedy dispatch, the charge in attending and suiting being more than they are able to undergo. Have certified Cranborne and the rest of the Privy Council by their letters that their poor neighbours being persuaded of a present end have with their consents appointed Hugh Graves of Hull, merchant, with their solicitor Thomas Harcastell to receive whatsoever Cranborne thinks fit and to consent and do touching whatsoever the King of Denmark has given or will give, to sueh good order as he (Cranborne) shall think good.—Hull, 18 Jan. 1604.

Signed:—Tho. Hatkins, mayor; Anthonye Cole; John Graves; Anthony Burnsell; Hughe Armyne; Will'm Barnerd; Marmadowik Hadysha. 1 *p.* (**188.** 45.)

Sir Thomas Lake to the Same.

1604–5, Jan. 19.—I have nothing at this time to advertise you from hence but that I have presented your letters touching your proceedings with the Levant merchants to his Majesty, who is very well satisfied that his answers here did agree with your purposes there. The merchants went away the next morning and said they would attend you, although I think they will not, except they be commanded, considering they know already how they shall speed. My Lord of Barwick has now about ten of the clock taken his leave of his Majesty to return toward London. He misses certain letters from Sir Roger Aston enclosed in a packet dispatched on Wednesday about noon from hence, whereof the cause is as I think the slow haste of our post. For Mr. Levingston going from hence the same day at nine at night delivered my letter to you touching the merchants, whereof answer is come hither. But of that letter

wherein I signified to you what his Majesty desired to be done to the Bishop here touching the disobedient ministers there has nothing come, whereof once his Majesty asked me whether I had written it or no. The King is importunately pursued by them here and I think my Lord of Barwick has to impart to you something concerning them and some articles of theirs exhibited here to his Majesty.—From Hinchingbrooke, 19 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (188. 46.)

Sir John Ogle to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 19.—About 14 days since was an Assembly at the Haghe of the General Estates, where should have been resolved of what army they will put into the field, where the leaguer should fall, and how the means should be raised to pay them; but by reason that those of Zeland came not, the meeting is adjourned till towards the middle of February. There is no true sincere correspondency betwixt Zeland and Holland, which doth many times stagger their good proceedings in general businesses. The opinion are diverse where and in what part the wars will be this year kindled. Most think in Flanders, of which in my poor opinion I see small appearance to advise to such a resolution, though (it is said) those of Zeland stand stiffly to have the army thither again. My reason is because the way of entering into the country any further is altogether shut to us, unless we were masters of Damme, which cannot suddenly be ours but by surprise, of which there is no likelihood. The Estates have received singular good contentment by Sir Noel Caron's last letter touching his Majesty's gracious disposition towards them. In March we say the army shall be on foot and certain deputed from hence in embassage towards his Majesty for the ordering or disposing of the English troops. There is nothing yet done more than an order to reinforce the weak companies by 113 heads against 1 March.—Dordrecht, 19 Jan. 1604 *veteri.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (188. 47.)

The King to Viscount Cranborne and Lord Hume, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1604–5, Jan. 20.—We have heretofore recommended to your considerations a suit moved to us by Robert Carre of our bedchamber touching a licence for transportation of calf-skins, heretofore granted to the town of Chester, now almost expired and by him desired to be renewed to his use; to which we have not received from you any answer. We have been moved again at his suit to require of you your opinions thereof, and in what manner the same may be by us granted to him, that thereupon we may determine our pleasure.—Given at Hinchingbrooke, 20 Jan. in the 2nd year of our reign of England, etc.

Signed. Fragment of Seal. ½ *p.* (109. 136.)

Sir Thomas Lake to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 20.—This morning before his Majesty's going to the church, I presented your letters touching the Graymes, upon perusal whereof his Highness willed me to let you understand that he liked very well of the course signified, and that he would have it proceed with as much expedition as might be. The particular schedules he read not at that time, but put them in his pocket, saying he would read them at his return, and likewise the letter which my Lord of Cumberland desired he should see.

For the points of their lordships' letters to myself, for the witches it was never meant to trouble you with them, but when they had been examined to leave it to the justices of peace to do as they saw cause. And already some examination has been taken by Sir Robert Chester, Sir Thomas Mead and one Mr. Pygott, who are the next justices, and they had been 'ere this left in the hands of those justices, but that his Majesty was resolved to examine the suspected minister himself, and for that cause commanded him to be brought to this town, and those that can give evidence against him. Accordingly this afternoon his Majesty has spent wholly about that matter; although himself will confess directly nothing, but there is good evidence of others to argue him to have been busy with conjuration in his youth. His Majesty has since taken order that Sir Roger Wilbraham and Mr. Dean of the Chapel shall further examine him, and confront the witnesses and him, and then direct him with all the examinations to one Mr. Pygott and one Castle, two justices dwelling near hand who have undertaken the pains, and that when they have found good ground he shall be directed to gaol, or bound over to the sessions; so as I hope there will be no more trouble about that matter.

Touching the prophecies, we cannot say yet any certainty, because the principal whom the rest ground on is not yet apprehended, although he has been sent for by one of the guard four days past; but I find by circumstances it is the same person that has been ever in trouble for these matters. I send you a copy of the examination of one Moreton, who has been an utterer of these prophecies, by which you shall see all the particularities that he can say, and that he has his reference to Butler, who is not taken, and to the almanack. I have sent herewith the bills which the messenger brought, who came not hither till yesterday, and I am commanded by his Majesty, upon a motion made to him by Monsieur d'Obigny [Aubigny], to let you understand that his Majesty is informed that the Duke's suit about the alnage meets with stay by means of others pretending his Majesty's grant thereof to be passed to them before. But that his Highness is resolved to bestow it on the Duke [of Lennox] if it be a thing to be granted, and that he expects the judgment and report thereof from your lordships, to whom it was referred.

The letters you dispatched yesternight from my Lord of Canterbury came hither this day about 4 o'clock, and were presently delivered to his Majesty, and that to my Lord of Lincoln is sent to him.—From Hinchingbrooke, 20 Jan. 1604. *Holograph. Seal.* 2½ *pp.* (**103. 121.**)

The Enclosure.—"At the Court at Hinchingbrooke. The second Examination of William Morton accused." 15 Jan. 1604[-5].

William Morton being first charged directly to have spoken very lately in conference with an acquaintance of his, that there would be fire and sword throughout all this land (one only place excepted) for religion amongst ourselves, answers that he never spake words importing any certain or known damage to this kingdom; yet he confesses that he has uttered (but knows not when or to whom) that he feared great troubles to happen within this kingdom this year, between Midsummer and Lammas, and that there would be fire and sword in divers parts. He thinks those troubles will be westward in the beginning and be stirred up by the Papists. For he has heard:—first, the prognostication of this year by Gresham in some places interlined in the book showed: secondly, a prophecy in generality, which he had from Mr. Scisson: thirdly, one dead (whose name he knows not) told him long since, that after a maiden Queen there would happen great troubles to England: fourthly, the chief ground of his fear is that one Butler of Elme or Elney two miles from Wisebridge, labourer, yet a practitioner in physic, told him as they rode between St. Ives and Somersam or between Papworth and Somersam, about Michaelmas last, that he thought there would be great troubles in this land this year by famine, fire and sword; and that it was all in God's hands, yet by man's judgment it was likely so to fall out; for Butler said there was one in Norfolk, not naming him, that had the judgments of 26 ancient writers therein. Being asked whether Butler told him the particularities of the troubles, he says Butler said troubles were like to happen between Midsummer and Lammas this year, and that he doubted the troubles would come by controversies between the Protestants and Papists, and for money matters, but neither named nor described any person certain by whom or against whom these troubles should happen; neither told him any more thereof but that these troubles would arise westward, and that Ely was a sure place in troubles. He says Butler promised him copies of the judgments of the said 26 writers, for which purpose he went to his house since Christmas but found him not at home. His acquaintance with Butler grew by occasion he sought to Butler for care of his cousin Joane Cole now at Papworth (one Welle of Newarke, innholder, having told him that Butler was an excellent man for cures and had then his daughter in cure). The disease his cousin had was the small-pox and she was frantic; for which Butler sent her a medicine and a prayer out of Mr. Johnson's little prayer book.

Some report this Butler to deal miraculously in his cures.

Being urged to confess that he had reported and that lately that he knew how when and where these troubles would begin and who shall win the victory, he answers that he never spake those words affirmatively as they are set down but confesses he has said that if such troubles should be he should know when and where they should be, meaning by such intelligence as Butler's prophecy shall disclose.

He denies he ever uttered words of striking any or defending himself and his friend in these troubles, neither spake anything who should have the victory. He denies he said he had any armour in readiness.

He denies he said the privy seals should be any cause of these troubles or events.

He confesses that he has told Mr. Berry, mercer, on London Bridge (at the sign of the *White Bear*, the end of Michaelmas term last, in going back from Berry's where he supped to his lodging in Holborn at Hardie's at the sign of the *Plough*) that there were troubles like to grow, and wished Berry to have money in readiness, whatsoever should befall.

He thinks it may be he talked with Berry of the manner of the troubles as Butler before had disclosed to him. But Berry never gave him thanks or reward, neither promised him any furtherance.

He says Berry brought him to his lodging in Holborn from London Bridge with a torch only upon occasion of these speeches of future trouble.

He thinks he spake to Henry Edwardes or Rowe or some other at Huntingdon before Christmas last that he should sell a house if he had any and buy corn that he might have money to serve his turn in troubles if any should happen; and said he had a horse cost 19*l.* and that he would have another if Yorkshire would afford it, though it cost him 40*l.* and wished the party he so talked of with not to lay out his money except upon corn and good horses and that if troubles came one house now sold would be worth ten houses hereafter. And that if he had any money abroad upon bonds he should call it in before Midsummer, though he lost by it. He thinks he spoke to Rowe or Edwardes to buy a parsonage in the Isle of Ely wherein he would be a partner, for he thought Huntingdonshire would be dangerous in these troubles.

And further he says that he has spoken to some of the same persons that if these troubles fall, all or the most part of the men that were of agility or ability would be slain.

All which speeches he uttered upon the causes aforesaid, especially upon Butler's speech.

He confesses he thinks Edwardes or Rowe demanded of him whether the King should be in any danger, to which he answered no, but that there would be great partakers on both sides, meaning between Protestants and Papists.

He denies he said to any that he had a knight of 5000*l.* by year or any other great man that loved him and in these troubles would stand his friend.

He confesses he has said it was thought there would be some little troubles before Midsummer day next and that he would be gone to the Isle of Ely for his safety if trouble came, and said if trouble came he would not change his state with Sir Oliver Cromwell.

He protests he knows particularly nothing more for discovery of any danger to his Majesty or the State or of any intended troubles to this kingdom.

He further says that Butler told him that the said man in Norfolk had more skill in matters of future troubles and in prophecies than Butler, and that he should see by the coats of arms specified in the prophecies of him in Norfolk, where the said fight should be and who should have the victory; and Butler said he thought if troubles came the Papists would be the stronger and he said the said Norfolk man had obtained by prayer a true angelical spirit that would tell the truth.

$3\frac{2}{3}$ *pp.* (**188. 42.**)

The Bishop of London to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 20.—I have enquired after Edward Gresham, the almanack-maker, of whom I am informed that he is now abiding in the city and lodges in the next house to the *Old Swan* in Thames Street.—From my house in London, 20 Jan. 1604.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.* (**103. 123.**)

The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Same.

1604–5, Jan. 20.—Your lordship heretofore by your letters acquainted me how unfortunately my kinsman Mr. John Talbott's suit fell out, which afterward was granted to Sir William Anstrother, so far as concerned the penalty of 20*l.* a month; with whom you conceived my cousin might compound, if he were so disposed. I perceive he is very willing so to do, if he may be freed from all other pecuniary punishments, that for the same matter of his recusancy only may be laid upon him by divers laws, inquirable by force of several ecclesiastical jurisdictions; which I conceive may be easily performed if some of his Majesty's counsel learned may consider thereof, and confer with any one serjeant, or other of my cousin's counsel, that they two may devise a course for his security thought meet by them and approved by you, and yet free from all colour of any such former imputation of toleration as was before somewhat too strainedly construed. If you afford him your favour, I doubt not but Anstrother shall be compounded with to his good contentment, and my cousin cleared during his life of those penalties.—At Sheffield Lodge, 20 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**103. 120.**)

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General, to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 20.—I have according to your directions perused the inquisition taken after the attainder of George Brooke, esquire. I find that at the time of his attainder he stood seised in fee of the manor of Cranebrooke and other possessions in Newington, Hartlip, Halstowe, Raynham and in the Isle of Greyne [Grain], co. Kent, valued at 105*l.* 2*s.* per annum above all reprises. He then also stood seised in his demesne as of frank tenements, during the lives of three persons then living, by force of a lease made by the wardens of Rochester Bridge, of certain marsh grounds in the said Isle of the clear yearly value of 17*l.* 19*d.* and was also possessed of a certain marsh and other grounds in the said Isle of the clear yearly value of 8*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* for the term of certain years yet enduring, by force of a lease made by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, 36 Eliz., for the term of 21 years. Lastly he was possessed of certain other marsh grounds in the said Isle of the clear yearly value of 20*l.* for certain years yet to come by force of a lease made by the late Queen Elizabeth. The manor of Cranebroke and the premises of the yearly value of 105*l.* 2*s.* are by the said attainder forfeited to his Majesty in fee and the residue of the premises (being of the yearly value of 45*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*) during the remainder of the terms in the several leases are likewise forfeited, and are now in his Highness's hands to be disposed at his pleasure.—20 Jan. 1604.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**188.** 48.)

The Mayor and Aldermen of Northampton to the Same.

1604–5, Jan. 21.—Pray for the restoration of Mr. Robert Gatelin, their minister, who had been deprived of his living for not conforming himself to the use of the ceremonies (in that church omitted and grown out of use for nearly 40 years), of whom about 1500 communicants felt the want.—Northampton, 21 Jan. 1604.

Signed:—Thomas Craswell, maior; John Bryan; George Raynsford; John Mercer; Thomas Humfrey; Thomas Cowper; Lawrence Ball; Edwarde Mercer; Edward Hensman; Thomas Judkyn. 1 *p.* (**103.** 124.)

[Viscount Cranborne] to Sir Thomas Lake.

[1604–5, Jan. 21].—Yesterday afternoon the French Ambassador showed me a copy of the proceedings concerning his Majesty's subjects' goods judged in France as confiscate to the value of almost 300,000 crowns, a matter of that consequence, as if they were confiscable, yet to take it to the full valuc was never done between princes in amity, except there were a direct intention to break the next month after. I write not as being

discouraged in the merchants' behalf with the severity of the Ambassador's declaration of this case, but rather to make it appear to his Majesty how desirous they are to impose obligation in this kingdom towards that in such things as these because his Majesty should not expostulate those just debts, the payment whereof were a better sign of true affection than the many other exterior shows. If you take some time to read this memorial which I have made for my memory of the state of the cause, you shall see how strange a course this is, all which I urged unto the Ambassador so far, rather complaining of rigour than seeming to doubt execution of this sentence, as at the last farewell he told me that he conceived, notwithstanding that which had been done, his Majesty here should find the King his master better affected than to do all he might do towards his subjects. To which I answered that I believed so and wished so, for otherwise this example would force the King to extend the like in cases as inevitable for his subjects in their trade as their orders appear impossible for ours; who as they know protested against their edict, and were promised modification because it was incompatible with the possibility of our manufactures. So nothing having been said to the contrary, and many months since passed over, the execution of this now is rather a surprise upon confidence than a just or moderate kind of proceeding. Nevertheless, I concluded that I would acquaint his Majesty without his trouble to take so ill a journey and thereupon I assured him that I should receive his Majesty's order, the rather because I daily expected dispatches from the Duke of Lennox and from the lieger Ambassador; and so after some exchange of expostulations about the late accident we parted very kind friends, only poor Lewknour sinks in his stomach.

Immediately after the writing of this letter, here arrived this morning two dispatches, one from the Duke, and the other from the Ambassador, of both which it were not amiss that his Majesty had the reading, for by the one he shall see how well the Duke was received, and by the other how much his carriage deserves commendation, for I have it not only from the Ambassador, but from other of my very good friends that he has done the King honour in that Court. Where he writes that there is likelihood of a mild course with the house of Entragues, the French Ambassador seems to use towards me another language. To conclude, I think it best to frame a letter for his Majesty to sign by which that King may see his Majesty is acquainted with the circumstances, and though he does not take upon him to censure their acts of Council as unjust, because those circumstances which ours allege can receive no answer but there, yet he shall so challenge in equity such an exemption from the rigorous edicts against which this state has still made protestation, as I doubt not but the French King will think it fitter to dispense with this matter than in this violent form

make any other use of this accident than that it be accepted with thanks. What remains now is to procure some sure establishment of things not altogether clear between the two princes in respect that there has not been of late any certain rules agreed on between France and England since the peace was made between Spain and France; and therefore, if his Majesty mislike it not, I will move the Ambassador to procure authority to treat with some of his ministers thereupon, who being near his Majesty shall not have far to send for instructions. I send you a letter for his Majesty and another to Monsr. Daubingny, both which I pray you deliver at your best leisure, and I pray return these letters which I send you when you have done with them. This third letter is from the Earl of Suffolk.

I am advertised of one thing happening in the Duke's audience, whereof I know not well what judgment to make, which is, that in the time of the King's receiving him, four princes of the blood on one side and four dukes on the other, not princes of the blood, stood covered hard by the King. Whether this be a beginning to make grandees, or whether this be out of some humour because the Duke was once his subject, or what other cause there is, no man writes to me, and yet thought I it not unfit to advertise his Majesty with the rest of our news.—*Undated.*

Draft. Unsigned. Endorsed: "1604. Jan. 21. Mynute from my Lord to Sir Thomas Lake." 8 *pp.* (**103.** 125.)

James Mountagu, Dean of the Chapel Royal, to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 22.—I have received your lordship's survey of the University of Cambridge, and delivered to his Majesty as a proof of your care for the peace of the Church, having brought the whole body of the University, consisting of so diverse dispositions, to be conformable to his Majesty's proceedings. His Majesty took great contentment in perusing of it, and said it was sufficient to confute all the Puritans in the kingdom to see so great a number of learned men in a university to consent so full in one. There is no certificate wanting but for Magdalene College, which I certified his Majesty was to be charged upon my Lord Chamberlain, who being founder there might have persuaded them to unconformity. I shall keep the certificates safely and return them into your hands, for they will be a good precedent to all posterity, both of our loyalty to our sovereign and our love and duty to our chancellor, who with so easy command hath brought us to so absolute obedience. I was bold to tell his Majesty that if it might be without loss to his service in the state, I could wish your lordship were a bishop for a while to see if you could bring the Church to as good conformity as you have done the University; for what with a prophet and a conjuring priest, as is supposed, and a multitude of Puritans his Majesty hath had

little rest since his coming from London. But for the prophet I think he will prove rather a silly fool, abused by an almanack-maker, than a seducing fellow feigning to be illuminate with any divine revelation. And for the priest, though there be nothing directly proved against him, that he hath possessed these parties, yet his Majesty hath so handled him with that admirable wit and dexterity, that though for want of grace he will not confess the fact, yet for very shame he cannot deny many things which are very pregnant against him. But because it were not fit that his Majesty's sports should be hindered by so evil a spirit we have besought him to refer this matter to the trial of the country, and what they find to certify to his Majesty. For the precise ministers I confess I have rather a heart to commiserate their state than a tongue to speak in their case, for it is a lamentable thing to see that neither the religious proceedings of so gracious a King, nor the persuasions of so many honourable personages, nor the inducements of so many learned men by their example, can bring these men to any better conformity, but they run on still in their disobedience to the great grief of everyone that truly professeth Christ. I entreat your lordship that such moderation may be used in turning them out of their places, that men of more turbulent dispositions may be called out by little and little rather than all without difference cut down at once; for I have ever found all controversies in religion to gather strength by opposition, and the parties depressed to gain more by pity than ever they could by their piety. Thus I have been bold to trouble you not fearing though I be counted an apostate to write "Emanuel" in the head of my letter, nor to wish the sign of the Cross were left out in the liturgy so that this breach were made up.—From Court at Hinchinbroke, 22 Jan. 1604.

Holograph, headed: "Emanuel." $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**103.** 130.)

King James to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 22.—We have seen your letter to Lake containing a report of that which hath passed between you and the French Ambassador touching the goods of our merchants adjudged as it seemeth by the French Ambassador's speech for confiscate. And although we may gather both by your letter reporting the Ambassador's conclusion with you and your judgment thereupon that extremity is not like to be used in the execution, yet think we it convenient that a letter be framed by you to be sent from us to the King about this matter upon second advertisement from our Ambassador, the form whereof we leave to your judgment. And withal that motion be made to the French Ambassador that all these things concerning the mutual trades of the King's Majesty's subjects and ours and all other questions may be determined and established by some treaty for preventing of like inconveniences; for which purpose if he will procure commission to himself we will appoint

of ours to treat with him, and to bring all the grounds of amity between us and the King his master to such established form as may have hope of continuance. But if there shall appear by the further proceeding in France any other intention than the Ambassador's speech doth import and the letter of our Ambassador likewise grounded upon Rosny's and Boissye's speeches with him, we shall then in any accident that may concern our honour or the good of our subjects make it appear that we know what fits us to do. And in debating this matter with the Ambassador we think it to good purpose that you remember him that where he hath often in his speeches to us glanced at the friendship between us and Spain and that the outward shows were such as though it were more hearty between that King and us than with his master, insinuating withal that we should find it on that part but feigned, we pray him to consider, what the world may construe of his master's disposition towards us, if while other compliments of friendship pass beween us with all outward demonstration of sincerity, such an act shall be done on his part upon our subjects as being in substance a wrong to us and so great a damage to them must in our and all men's opinions overweigh and shadow shows of amity. We are also pleased that you may send to us a letter to be directed to Sillery, as our cousin the Duke [of Lennox] requireth.

Last of all you may cause the Duke to understand that touching the French King's complaint about our Ambassador at Venice, that we have none there nor in all Italy avowed but Wotton: And that if any thing can be proved against him we will do that which appertaineth to our honour and to the desire we have to make it appear to the King how willing we are to keep correspondency with him in all offices of friendship. But if it be any other than Wotton that qualifieth himself with the name of ambassador, he is but a seducer and a counterfeit; and yet if we may know his name and fault with the proofs we will make him know how much he has forgotten himself.—Given at Hinchinbrook, the 22nd day of January, 1604, in our reign of Great Britain the second year.

Sign manual. 2 *pp.* (**134.** 47.)

Sir Thomas Lake to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 22.—By his Majesty's own letter to your lordship you shall understand his pleasure in all points of your letter which required answer. And further I can say nothing, but that having according to his Majesty's direction writ the letter as he went to his sermon (immediately after which he dined), at my return I found him, to my seeming, and to others also, much distempered, whether about these things, or, as I hear, upon some letters written out of France to some here from Scottishmen, advertising of very ill language used by some of our nation in those parts and tending to sedition. But his Majesty signed the letter and gave me no other commandment but to send it away.

Our witches we have directed to the justices to do with them as the law requires. I find his Majesty very doubtful what construction to make of that circumstance in the Duke's audience, which is about the being covered of some of the princes; and I think he would be glad to hear the reason of it. For to be resolved whether it were regard he had been sometime his subject, he called for Monsieur d'Obigny and asked how it was at the Duke's last being in France from his Majesty as King of Scotland; and he resolved his Highness there was then no such thing used. So as his Majesty thinks it may have some other drift.—From Hinchingbrooke, 22 Jan. 1604.

PS.—Your letters dated yesterday at 9 in the morning came not hither till this morning at 7 or past, so as if the matter had required any more haste, or his Majesty had gone to the hunting (which because it is Tuesday he did not), you could have received no answer till to-morrow, his Majesty being abroad. And besides none of the posts have noted upon the packet what hour they received the same, not one of them.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**103. 133.**)

The Archbishop of Canterbury to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 22.—I sent the names for the commission ecclesiastical unto my Lord Chancellor, who will in no sort allow it that the Earl of Northampton's name and your lordship's should be left out, because, as he says (and truly) that, these times considered, some occasion may fall out that the omission of them may be very inconvenient. Besides your lordship was in commission before, as he adds, and may not be omitted. So as we both conclude that neither of your lordships shall be spared, whereof before I gave you warning. My predecessor [per]suaded much heretofore in this matter, and so I know you will give me leave to do.—At Lambeth, 22 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**103. 134.**)

Sir Francis Vere to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], Jan. 22.—When I took my leave of your lordship I gathered by some of your speeches that I might be spared from the Brill till the coming of the Estates' deputies hither, who were then expected before this time. It may be through their longer stay your opinion is altered, so I will tender my readiness to obey upon the least warning, though in regard of my particular I be no suitor to go over to my charge. For as the town is provided it is held mercly *precario*, so as I nor any one man can assure the place for his Majesty if the States will use their power against it. I have written to Sir Edward Conwey according to your directions not to make war upon the Archdukes' people that may land in that island either in small or great troops, unless they first begin to use force against the town or forts. Of his sufficiency to govern the garrison your lordship has had good experience. I shall attend your

further pleasure in this plaee, which agrees best with my disposition and condition of my poor fortune.—Tilburrye, 22 Jan.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (**103.** 135.)

THOMAS FLEMYNG and others to the LORD CHANCELLOR, the LORD HIGH TREASURER, EARL OF NORTHAMPTON, VISCOUNT CRANBORNE and the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

1604–5, Jan. 22.—Whereas it pleased your lordships in the cause between the Earl of Hertford and the Lord Mounteagle to refer unto us to eonsider whether a eommission may be granted by law to examine over the impediments alleged in the prosecution of the appeal, without intermeddling with the principal eause, and, if yea, then to draw the form of such a eommission, we are of opinion that such a commission may be granted by law, albeit we cannot find any use or prceedent in the like case heretofore. Notwithstanding for the better expedition of the cause, we thought meet that the counsel of the Lord Mounteagle should draw a form of such a eommission as they desired, which being by them done was delivered to the counsel of the Earl of Hertford, who have returned the same to us, without taking any exception to the form thereof, which form we send to your lordships hereinelosed.—From Serjeantes Inne in Flete Streete, 22 Jan. 1604.

Signed: Tho. Flemyng; Da. Williams; Jul. Caesar; Daniel Dun; R. Swale; Jo. Bruet.

1 *p.* (**188.** 49.)

MARIA MUR to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604–5, Jan. 23.—Thanking him for his many kindnesses in the troubles caused her by her enemies, and sending him a littlc "aqua de olor" and other sweetmeats, which her relatives have sent her from Spain; praying that he may live long as the friend of the widow and the oppressed.—From her house, 23 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. Spanish. Endorsed: "Mrs. More, the widow, to my Lord." ½ *p.* (**103.** 136.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to the SAME.

1604–5, Jan. 23.—Your lordship shall receive herewith the two bills, which you sent me this morning, which his Majesty signed before his going forth; and upon reading of the latter clause of your letter, he has willed me to let you know, that you havc so oftcn in every letter given scorns to Philip Harbert, as he has vowed not to come any more at your niece. But thus far his Majesty made sport with him, eausing me to tell him that you had written to his Majesty to commit the trust of a certain person to his eonduction up, which for secreey was to be conveyed in a coach [and] he should do well to send abroad among his friends to borrow one. He bestowed that labour to send to gentlemen here to borrow a eoach, and then the matter was made known to him,

The prophets must come to you for his Majesty is very sensible of them. The same Butler that we have so long sought is now come and proves to be as I advertised you before. He has been punished in the last year of the Queen for like matters, he confesses, and was since his Majesty's coming before your lordships, but discharged because there was no proof against him. But we are commanded to send them to your lordships with whatsoever they have uttered here.—23 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**103.** 137.)

Edward Talbot to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 23.—It is here credibly reported, that there shall be (by his Majesty's appointment), certain gentlemen of this country, as also of Scotland, appointed to have the charge of certain horsemen for the better redress and ordering of the country, and apprehending and punishing of malefactors not answerable to justice. If any such shall be, may I have the charge of them, or half of them, and I doubt not but to do his Majesty service most fitting to such a charge and to my own credit.—From Bothall, 23 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**103.** 138.)

Sir Thomas Lake to the Same.

1604–5, Jan. 24.—It was very late before his Majesty returned from the hunting, this being the day of beginning the great match between his Highness and the Lord Hume; so as this letter is the later dispatched back to your lordship. Our prophets, so much talked of here, are like to prove witches, if they stand to that they have confessed. But what they confessed yesterday, they deny to-day, and so I stay to see the success or else had sent you a copy of it, which if it be true as it is first delivered is horrible.—From Huntingdon, 24 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.*

Postal endorsements: "Royston 24 at past xij in the night. Ware 25^{0} Jan. at fower in the morning; Waltham 25 at paste vj in the morning." (**103.** 140.)

[Sir Edward Hoby] to the Same.

[1604–5], Jan. 24.—I must be now fain to moan myself to your lordship, that have performed whatsoever has been asked of me, and ready to do aught for the satisfaction of Sir Philip Harberte, and yet cannot have any going forward of my own business. Myself, my wife and brother have levied a fine already according as has been demanded. I sent to Mr. Attorney to have my things out of his hands to dispatch, and he answers that when he has heard from Sampford he will do it. I sent to Sampford, and I hear he is gone to Wiltshire, not to return till the latter end of the term; so as I know not how I stand. I cannot yet certify you of any great amendment

of mine. I hold that my arm is fully set where it was broken, but not oftentimes without pain. Neither as yet have I any use of hand or fingers, for these two days past I have had a swelling fallen down into my arm between my elbow and my hand, which before I had not.—24 Jan.

Unsigned. Seal. Endorsed: "14 [*sic*] Jan. 1604. Sir Edward Hobby to my Lord." 1 *p.* (**103.** 141.)

Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Dorset, Lord High Treasurer, Viscount Cranborne, Principal Secretary, Lord Hume of Berwick, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

1604–5, Jan. 24.—This petition enclosed his Majesty gave to me yesterday having been presented to him by Sir Philip Harbert, and commanded me to signify to you that for the point of the title his Highness is sufficiently satisfied of his own right by his learned counsel. For the other demands touching the debts, he is pleased that you shall examine what the true state of those debts is and how far there is any ground in equity for him to have consideration of them and of the other demand made likewise in consideration of a release for the strengthening of his Majesty's title; or whether these petitions do wholly depend upon his Majesty's grace and favour. His Majesty being thereof certified from you will determine his pleasure.—Huntingdon, 24 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**188.** 50.)

The Bishop of Lincoln to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 24 & 25.—(*a*) I thank you for imparting to me the proceeding against the unconformed ministers, whereby I think I do good amongst many of them by intimating unto them his Majesty's resolution in these proceedings. It is full time that some strict course be used against them, for what bold speeches would they not use at other times when as Cooke, late of Lowthe, dares say, since his return into Lincolnshire, that he makes small account of your proceeding, as not in his case his competent judge, and that he has appealed from you accordingly. Whereupon, as he says, he looks hourly for an inhibition to be served upon you, and he hopes that there will be such a curb put into the jaws of your lordship and my Lord of Peterbourghe for these proceedings against him and others, as upon the same shame will ensure to you both; whereof though I had no understanding from himself, but from some others of credit, I thought good to let you have knowledge.—Lincoln, 25 Jan. 1604.

(*b*) I understand that many of the knights of Lincolnshire have set their hands to a petition unto his Majesty in the behalf of some ministers not conformable, wherein they justify the denial of those ministers to conform themselves unto the Church of England, and condemn the most of the ministers in Lincoln-

shire. I cannot get the petition, or else I would have sent you a copy, but as they say Mr. Atkinson of Glentworth is the party that must deliver the petition. If you do not take some course to deal with some of these maintainers, neither will any of the ministers conform themselves, neither shall we have any peace in our churches.—Lincoln, 24 Jan. 1604.

Copies, unsigned. 1 *p.* (**103. 139.**)

THOMAS BYWATER.

[1604–5, Jan. 25.]—When he commenced Master of Arts out of Christ's College, Cambridge, he took the oath of supremacy. Took orders of the Archbishop of York, and subscribed to the religion, common prayer, and ceremonies allowed by the Church of England, and preached in maintenance of the Common Prayer Book. Never could be preferred to any church living. After many idle courses became a preacher for benevolence, and preached such schismatical doctrines as he was suspended from preaching. Being *sine sede, sine fide, sine re* and *sine spe* became a seditious puritan. Has confessed a letter written to Mr. Egerton, the puritan, and another to Lord Sheffield. Now acknowledges that the King is the only supreme governor of this realm in all causes ecclesiastical and temporal, and that in matters indifferent concerning the order of the Church, the King may prescribe orders, but thinks some of the orders prescribed are not indifferent, but desires conference with some learned man concerning the same. Confesses he is honestly sorry for writing of the book to the King, and that Lewis Pickering made the libel, and he wrote it, but of the repetition and memory of Lewis Pickering, and has published it to divers. —*Undated.*

Headed: "The anatomy of Thomas Bywater and how he became puritan."

Unsigned. Endorsed in a later hand: "Jan. 25, 1604; Mr. Attorney, the Anatomy of Bywater." 1½ *pp.* (**103. 142.**)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to [VISCOUNT CRANBORNE].

1604–5, Jan. 25.—This morning I presented your letter to his Majesty, who had then given a dispatch to Sir Phillip Harbert by whom I have sent your lordship the bills signed by his Majesty. For that which is for my Lord of Fivye's own his Majesty marvelled a little why he would require it. For the other I thought good to remember you that I do not well perceive whether it be meant to neutralize them or only to denize them. If to denize there is a clause left out, which is usual in all denizations, that is that during their lives they shall pay strangers' custom. Also there is a warrant which the Lord Chancellor granted on the suit of one Mr. Bothwell for the making of 30 denizens, and that none shall pass the Great Seal till that number be filled. For the matter of the

Bishops, his Majesty willed me to say that the cause why he recommended it to you was first that order should be taken for divine service to be said in the churches vacant, for he is assured that in this country some Sundays since their deprivation it has not been. Secondly, that celerity be used. Thirdly, care had of the sufficiency of their successors, which when his Majesty and your lordship have recommended to the Bishops, your consciences are discharged.—25 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (188. 52.)

JAMES MONTAGU, [Dean of the Chapel Royal], and SIR THOMAS LAKE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604–5, Jan. 26.—After all our travail here in the examination of such as were first accused for prophecies of troubles to happen this year within this realm, and afterwards discovered one of them himself to have been meddling in witchcraft and sorcery, and after no small labour bestowed by his Majesty to have persuaded Butler to stand to his first confession, and to discover whatsoever he knew by himself or any others of those practices of witchcraft, having promised him pardon if he would utter it, for his Highness sought nothing but the salvation of his soul and esteemed little of his bodily punishment; it pleased his Majesty to command that they should be sent up hither to be delivered into the hands of justice, after they have been examined by my Lord Chief Justice or some of his Majesty's learned counsel, who will best be able to discern, whether they shall be proceeded with, either here or at the assizes in their own country. But because his Majesty thinks that Butler's first confession touching his witchcraft brings him within the compass of the last statute, which, if he is first that has been tried since the statute made, his Majesty thought it fit the Lord Chief Justice should consider how he is to be proceeded with, the rather because his abode is within his lordship's circuit; to whom we would therefore have directed them, but that we conceive you may be willing to see their examinations, which herewith we have sent. There are also among these papers certain other scrolls, some of characters and names of spirits, and some touching telling of fortunes. Butler has been whipped a little before the Queen's death for like matters of prophecies, and has likewise been before my Lords of the Council since his Majesty's coming in, but dismissed, as he says, for lack of proof, and that Sir William Waade is acquainted therewith. Morton is a gentleman of some good ability, and for aught we can hear of good conversation. Since the writing hereof his Majesty has given order that Morton shall be spared, and therefore we send nothing concerning him. Butler is a very poor creature and has nothing to relieve himself with. If it be thought good to keep him there, there must be order taken, how he may live.—From Huntingdon, 26 Jan. 1604.

Signed. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (103. 143.)

The Earl of Mar to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 26.—Albeit there be no great matter wherewith I can acquaint your lordship, I have written this short letter to present my affectionate duty to you. We are here continually busied either at hunting or examining of witches, and although I like the first better than the last, yet I must confess both uncertain sports. If there be anything here wherein you will command me, albeit my credit be not so great as it was wont to be, yet shall never my goodwill fail.

PS.—As yet I have not spoken his Majesty in my own particular. If this bearer Sir Hen. Carmichall have any particular to do, I must commend him unto you as my particular friend.—Hinchinbruch, 26 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**103.** 144.)

Portuguese Complaints.

1604–5, $\frac{\text{Jan. 26}}{\text{Feb. 5}}$.—A lengthy document relative to the taking of Portuguese vessels.—Dated at Lisbon, 5 Feb. 1605 (*new style*).

Portuguese. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**109.** 157.)

Richard Carew of Antony to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 27.—I am charged with the education of one Richard Erisey, my sister's eldest son, and one Richard Grenvile, a younger brother to Sir George Grenvile (whose wardship your father committed unto me). These twain, with a younger son of mine own (all of them between 14 and 16 years of age) I desire to place at the University of Leyden, where I hear they may profit in learning the arts and languages, and other fit qualities. But because we are inhibited by the late statute to send them beyond the seas without licence from 6 of the Privy Council, I am enforced to appeal to your Honour for this warrant, which if you shall grant, it will make me in easy way for obtaining the residue.—From Antonye, 27 Jan. 1604.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**103.** 147.)

Mary, Lady Verney, to the Same.

[1604–5], Jan. 28.—I lately received a privy seal from his Majesty for the loan of 50*l.* whereof I am informed it has pleased you to abate me 10*l.*; the remainder whereof is yet a charge too heavy for my weak estate to bear, for I had also received another privy seal, but for 20*l.* to be paid in Middlesex, which if my ability had served I would in all duty have paid speedily and as the easier charge. But my husband, Sir Edmonde Varneye, left me 1400*l.* in debt, besides legacies and portions then due, and part thereof still due to be paid, four children, with many other incumbrances, debts and payments too many and long to trouble you with. I pray that I may with his Majesty's good liking be relieved in these my true allegations.—Bosewell House, 28 Jan.

Signed. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**103.** 148.)

The Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 28.—This bearer William Walker is the man whom I recommended to you to acccpt into your service as your man (for so of necessity it must be, you having the office of Greenwich and he your under-officer) and you have continued him in his office under you as bailiff of the town and keeper of the Friars. He desires that he may have the comfort to hear your voice and see your face as his lord and master, which I pray you at your best leisure he may obtain and to have your livery and commissions, and to be entered into your check-roll of servants. I assure your lordship you shall find him very honest, painful and most careful to obey and execute your commandments. If you have done with the estimates of my Lord Admiral's journey, I pray you return them.—28 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**103.** 149.)

Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby to the Same.

1604–5, Jan. 28.—The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, conventing the ministers of God's word within London before him before his departure thence, passed over Mr. Egerton of the Blacke Fryers, saying that he was not to proceed against lecturers. But my Lord of London that now is (I fear by his Grace's special directions) has since proceeded so far as that upon Wednesday next no small number of his Majesty's faithful subjects are likely to be scattered as so many sheep without a shepherd by Mr. Egerton's suspension. Amongst which number finding myself included, and having some probable reasons to think that your lordship is the only remedy left to relieve so many hundreds of religious distressed hearts, I have presumed to be an humble suitor for your letters unto my Lord of London to suffer Mr. Egerton to continue his ministry (which he has now enjoyed twenty-two years without detection), until either in his life or doctrine he be justly tainted; or that he be duly convicted of factious or turbulent preaching against the Church government.

Neither do I without good reasons offer this suit unto you, being thereunto drawn first by the favourable opinion you have ever justly carried of the man himself, but principally because he acknowledges with a most thankful heart that he has enjoyed the last three or four years freedom of preaching by your only support, for which you have ever since enjoyed the hearty and fervent prayers of many hundreds of his Christian auditory. And I was somewhat the rather induced thereto because his case is differing from the common case now in handling with the other ministers. For there is another minister duly observes the book and ceremonies; so as Mr. Egerton is but a lecturer there and is not bound by any statute to use the book, nor by the canons themselves is tied to any conformity but twice in the year, which as yet is not half expired.—28 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. 1⅔ *pp.* (**188.** 53.)

Lord Cobham to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Jan. 29.—Imprisonment is the breeder of diseases. This last night I have been so extremely troubled with the colic, that I, that have had both stone and gout, cannot distinguish which of them is the greater torment. These be the fruits of captivity, which with patience I thank God I endure. Great occasion I have now to trouble your lordship, otherwise that small remnant that is left I am like to lose; the leases are now, of Canterbury Park and others, called in question; law is hazardous to the best, much more to him that is not thought to breathe. My desire I refer to the relation of this bearer my servant. But for you I would not desire to live. From you I find compassion, as from all others extremity.—Tower, 29 Jan. 1604.

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. *Seal.* ½ *p.* (**103.** 150.)

Thomas Phelippes.

1604–5, Jan. 29.—Account by Thomas Phelippes of his correspondence with Benson, an agent of the Archdukes in Flanders, under the *alias* of Vincent, which commenced in the Queen's time owing to communications which passed between one Sterill and [Hugh] Owen, for the furnishing of intelligence from the Low Countries to the Earl of Essex; and was (as Phelippes alleged) continued after the King's accession, with a loyal desire to serve his Majesty.—29 Jan. 1604.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**103.** 151.)

E. Barrett to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, $\frac{\text{Jan. 29}}{\text{Feb. 8}}$.—Your worthiness being accompanied with those favours which your bounty multiplies upon my father-in-law, Sir John Leveson, has double attractive force to draw the presentation of my service unto you. My ambition is to do more service than my fortune will furnish me with ability to effect.—Livorno, 8 Feb. 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**110.** 2.)

Viscount Cranborne to Sir George Harvy, Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

1604–5, Jan. 29.—Order made at the desire of the Spanish Ambassador for the bearers to see those things in the Tower, which all strangers are curious to see, being such as Monsr. Taxis, who comes with them, has seen before.—From the Court at Whitehall, the 29 Jan. 1604.

At foot in Cranborne's handwriting: "My meaning is that they should see those things which the French and others do and not otherwise."

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**188.** 54.)

Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury, to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], Jan. 31.—Your lordship's last letters came to my Lord's hands this last of January; my Lord being a little sharply handled with the gout, cannot so presently answer you as otherwise he would. Within few days the malice of this fit will be past, it having no other evil accidence than hitherto appears. If my Lord can find that the price of the land you write of will be anything reasonable, he will presently send up to see what money he can take up upon security of land to make the first payment, and give security, as you wish, out of that land of the rest of the payments, which I beseech you may be as reasonable as conveniently you may make them. My Lord will sell land to buy it, and that will require some time, though not long, for such a sum of money. Hitherto his prices have been such as, to deal plainly with you, we thought were only offered to make us break off. If you would let us have any guess whereabout the price would be and the days of payment, my Lord might proceed more certainly and speedily. My daughter of Pembroke having a man here ready to go towards London to-morrow made me bold to write thus much to you till my Lord be more able to write.—At Shefild Lodge, this last of January.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed. "1604." 1 *p.* (**103. 153.**)

Serjeant John Hele to the Same.

1604–5, Jan. 31.—I know not how or wherein I have offended your Honour. If I have, I am sorry for it. I am his Majesty's serjeant-at-law under the Great Seal, and sworn to discharge that place. I am sequestered by the order of the Lords from the exercise of the same till his Majesty's pleasure be known. My principal means in relating my distressed estate to his Majesty consists much in you. If it therefore please you that I may have his Majesty's favour, I shall be most bound unto you.—From Serjeants' Inn, 31 Jan. 1604.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**103. 154.**)

Examination of John Threherne, Vicar of Newport.

1604–5, Jan. 31.—John Threherne, vicar of Newport, co. Monmouth, examined before Sir William Morgan of Maghen, knt., and Thomas Moyan of Tredegan, saith that about Christmas last, he with William Jones and others being in the house of John Jones of the said town, alderman, heard the said William Jones say that William Wroth had spoken wicked words of his Majesty, viz. that he looked more like a juggler than a king, and that he did not care who heard him speak it, for he had his author. Whereupon the vicar said, O wicked words! Doth he not know that he is the Lord's anointed? On the next day John Treherne, clerk, came to the house of Morrice Nicolas, mayor, and told him of these disloyal speeches; and

William Jones coming in confessed before the mayor that he had said it out of another's mouth, and that he had his author.
Copy. 1 *p.* (**103.** 155.)

LAWRENCE KEMYS to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604–5, Jan.]—I have presumed by this occasion to implore the continuance of your lordship's favour in a suit, which my Lord Admiral has undertaken to prefer unto the Council table for my relief. Poverty, debt and disgrace have seized me, and left no means of employment or comfort, except in your gracious disposition. By my late troubles I have lost not so little as 100*l.* yearly in Jersey, and about 100*l.* yearly out of the Wine Office (for Sir Walter Ralegh's whole interest in the six western shires was granted me for his full term of years therein). Both allowances are now otherwise disposed without notice, that therein was the price of my blood and the reward of many years' service. Wherefore conceive how despairful it will be for me, in the afternoon of my few and evil days in this earthly pilgrimage, with a bruised body and broken mind, to begin the world anew.—*Undated.*
Holograph. Endorsed: "1604 January." *Seal.* 1 *p.*
(**103.** 157.)

LORD ELLESMERE, Lord Chancellor, to the SAME.

[1604–5, ? *c.* Jan.]—Unperfect shapes need licking to cleanse and perfect them, but this is so absolutely perfect, in my opinion, as to add, diminish, or alter anything were to mar and not to amend. We are all infinitely beholden to you, that grace us thus much to our most gracious master by your wisdom and pains, and so make us partakers of that which is wholly due to yourself. So I restore this again unto you whole and untouched, and will attend the time of your coming.—*Undated.*
PS.—It may please you to give order for Bywater to be brought hither.
Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." *Seal.* ½ *p.* (**103.** 146.)

The EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to the SAME.

[1604–5, Jan.]—A man of mine that is come from Plymouth tells me that he heard Captain Mandsfeld is now returned from Spain in a ship of his Majesty's and had been at the Court at Valcadulyth; that there was understanding of my journey, and that the K. meant for my entertainment with shows and sports to remove to a house 35 leagues off, but heard not the name of the house, but it must be Madrith or Squreall [Escurial]. I have written to Ca. Mandsfyld to make haste about with the ship to bring her in and so by him I shall learn the truth. If it be that the K. goes thither I shall have a long journey by land and find that place much hotter and therefore I will hasten the more to begin my journey. I shall go by land, after 3 miles

a league 315 miles, and yet I hear in most places that way it is 4 miles to a league. But I can say no more but *In Tavilando* [*sic*] *spero.* And say as I heard you when you went into France, that you left some true and trusty friends behind, and so shall any need that goes from his master a long journey. Sir, I only write this much that when your best leisure is that you be pleased to think of sueh dispatches as shall be set for me. And when you will I shall attend you if there be need. I do not see how any ambassador leger can be prepared to go with me, for I mean to take my leave of his Majesty about the beginning of March.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604. January. L. Admyrall to my Lord." 1 *p.* (188. 55.)

[The Privy Council] to the King.

[1605, Jan.]—When your Majesty parted from hence, you recommended the Earl of Arroll's [Errol's] suit to our consideration; wherein we have had great care to give him satisfaction, because we found your Majesty's favour towards the nobleman, and because her Majesty had interest in his contentment, being father to the lady that attended her. Finding how far his desires (to which his necessity presses him) are different from those times within which his payments must be limited, we arc forced to impart to your Majesty that we have wanted neither care nor difficulty to accommodate this particular. The sum of 2000*l.* seemed very small unto him in comparison of many other gifts to persons far under the rank of nobility; next, it seemed hardest to him of all things that he should not receive any part of it before his going. Which to perform we are ashamed to tell your Majesty how inconvenient it is, as this wheel goes, of perpetual issue of treasure as well for ordinary as extraordinary, except those weekly payments which the meanest paterfamilias would be loth to disorder, should be diverted to serve other men's particulars. Only we have thought of one remedy as things stand, which may satisfy both the Earl's desires besides that it will by accident also give contentment to the Lord Fivye, who pretends lack of rent for his book which your Majesty has given him, in respect that those who should bargain with him for all drew back when he could not fit with some parcels that lay near them, which were those things for which he would have had us to move that they might be added to his book. My Lord of Fivy offers now to pay 1000*l.* so your Majesty will grant him those parcels of 30*l.* in fee farm; which sum of 1000*l.*, as soon as his grant is passed, shall be delivered to the Earl of Arroll. If your Majesty ask why the Lord Fivie will pay this money, he desired them before for two respects and now accepts it for one. If your Majesty had yielded then upon his motion, he had both sold his book of 200 marks the sooner and should also have had in the price this 1000*l.* Now although he cannot have that commodity to himself of

that sum, yet it is a benefit to him because it helps him away with the rest of his book and upon quick payments. For which purpose we have sent your Majesty a warrant to sign, by which dispatch both those Lords will be at an end, which we wish as well for your service as for their own contentment. This day the Lords met in full council, to the number of 16 or 17. The letter directed to your Council* that in the short times of your absences they should hold their orderly meetings, was received with so great comfort and applause as we could have wished your Majesty had been present, for so clearly did the secret appear of your resolution to hold the middle path between necessary care and repose in your life, as it has not only imprinted in their minds a determination to attend their callings but will disperse all the variable concerts grounded upon jealousies in what form you intended your affairs should be hereafter managed, as well for your own service as for the contentment of particulars whereof all generals are compounded. Of which kind if your Majesty saw how many do depend upon that table who, if they knew not by this cause when and whither to go in your absence to be certainly and orderly answered, would be much discouraged, it would move your Majesty to please yourself in your own work and comfort yourself that God has granted for the good of Brittany to make your life long.—*Undated.*

2½ *pp.* (**197.** 56.)

[Draft of a letter dated 15 Jan. 1604[-5] of which there is a copy in S.P. Dom. Jas. I, xii, 20 (*see* Cal. under date, p. 187).]

John Castel.

[?Jan. 1604–5].—Warrant of denization for Johannes Castollus, a Genevan.—*Undated.*

Latin. 1 *p.* (**186.** 4.)

Lord Fyvie to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Feb. 1.—I send your lordship herewith my book, passed and signed already by the Attorney, my Lord Treasurer, and Chancellor of the Duchy. It wants no more, as I am informed, but his Majesty's signature and your lordship's to pass the seals, which I hope you will procure and "expeed" shortly after his Highness's return. It may seem strange that I have made so long tarry here after others, but I have found such courtesy and good entertainment, as has almost made me forget all debts and affairs. There shall be no fault in me, neither in good-will nor any doing may lie in my power, to serve the State, or your lordship, for your innumerable courtesies. As this errand was begun by you I can trouble none other but you to the ending of it.—1 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**103.** 158.)

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* *See* Calendar of S.P. Dom. under date 9 January, 1605 (p. 186).

SIR RICHARD HAWKINS to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604–5, Feb. 1.—Of late I have been solicited by divers to acquaint you with the hard "intreaty" which our countrymen receive generally in the Spanish dominions, contrary to that was expected and far worse than when for the same we took occasion to war against them, which they and all this country hope will receive remedy by your mediation with his Majesty. There have been in this harbour of Plymouth many ships of Zeland and Holland long time expecting favourable wind and weather to go for the Spanish dominions; but having certain intelligence that in Spain war is declared against them with fire and sword, they are all returned home, the most part of them laden with corn. At their departure there happened a sugar prize to come into Causon [Cawsand] Bay, taken by some of their countrymen upon the coast of Portingall, in great distress, and durst not to come into the harbour under the King's forts, for fear they should be stayed. One of the King's ships the *Aquitance* being in the harbour wafted her hence and turned all the English which served in her on shore. The Flemings suspect she shall be taken from them, and rest very malcontent. During their abode in the bay some chests of sugar were conveyed on shore, and the mariners in their chests brought bags and broken sugars. I was intreated by some Flemings to make search for them and seize them, and the like I am required by letters from the Lord Admiral and the Judge of Admiralty for all goods of that nature; which I have done accordingly, and have in my hands some 6 or 7 chests. There rides at this instant in Causon Bay a rich prize which was taken about Porchmouth by the States Commission from a Dunkerker laden with Spaniards' goods. They have been in Helford in Cornwall and here and there they do by stealth sell of the goods which they have, but such has been the tempestuous weather that notwithstanding I have used my best endeavours I cannot learn of anything certain. I beseech you that some directions may be given that all the country may take knowledge what they are to do in such cases, for without this great trouble may ensue to them. For it has been alleged unto me that the Spaniard has no open war with the States, and we being friend to both ought to be indifferent, and how can we be indifferent if we take either of their goods and deliver it to their enemy? All goods, say they, taken from the enemy by the law of nations in 24 hours has his property altered being quietly possessed, so that if a Spaniard should take a Hollander's goods, and possess it one entire day, if after another Holland man-of-war should take the same goods, it ought not to be restored to the first Hollander that lost it, but merely appertained to the second which got them from his enemy. Now, conclude they, how can the King of France or England then take the goods of any prize of Holland being Hollander's goods, and deliver it to the first proprietor, being his enemy, without doing wrong. They say further for

ships or goods made prize within his seas, his Majesty by prerogative may use his discretion, but that it must be by public edict, if it be any innovation; but out of his seas whatsoever is taken ought to be carried by the universal law of nations. And doubtless the most are of this opinion. His Majesty by giving each harbour shall best content his truest friends, benefit his own purse, enrich his subjects, employ his idle mariners and runagate soldiers, and excuse infinite questions and molestations of his subjects, and win many hearts which with grief and sorrow I see to be half alienated from him. The company of the Brazil prize, I mean the English, challenge the sugars in my possession to be given betwixt ten of them by the captain in lieu of their shares, which is confirmed by oath of several persons of credit.—From Plymouth, 1 Feb. 1604.

Signed. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**103.** 159.)

Examinations at Ludlow.

1604–5, Feb. 3.—(1) Deposition of Walter Williams of Llanfayse, co. Monmouth, taken before Edward, Lord Zouche, Lord President, and others of the Council in the Marches of Wales, touching certain words by him uttered touching his Majesty and the State.

(2) Similar declaration by Moris Nicholas, mayor of Newport.

(3) The same by Nicholas Shorsawe of Abergavenny, gent.

Copies. 3½ *pp.* (**103.** 162.)

Lord Burghley to his brother Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Feb. 3.—You were pleased about four months since, upon my motion, to grant the wardship of one Askwith in Yorkshire unto Sir Timothy Whittingham then my neighbour there, being one of the executors of the ward's father's will. Upon notice from me of your promise he took upon him (with others) the execution of the will, which otherwise he would not have done. Since which time the ward's mother and one Askwith, who refused the execution of the said will, have not only obtained the wardship from Sir Timothy Whittingham by instant suit but have also commenced suit against him and the other executors in the Court of Wards for supposed wrongs done to the said ward. The suit is to be heard on Monday next. I would entreat you to vouchsafe your presence at the hearing of the cause and to afford the gentleman (whom I have ever held very honest and peaceable) such indifferent favour for my sake, as the justice and equity of the cause shall require. And if you cannot be present that you would signify your pleasure unto Mr. Attorney of the Wards, for I am loth my love to him should turn to his farther loss, if he have dealt so uprightly as I hope will appear.—3 Feb. 1604.

Signed. ⅔ *p.* (**188.** 56.)

The Earl of Shrewsbury to [Viscount Cranborne].

1604–5, Feb. 4.—The villainous gout's bailly having not many hours before the receipt of your letter touching Hartyngton arrested me, and I at the time being more desirous of one hour's quiet, sound sleep, than the fee-simple of a good manor, my wife told me the next day that she took the opportunity of one then ready to take horse, by whom she wrote unto you what she conjectured would be my answer; which hereby I would confirm, and thereunto can add nothing, until I may hear again. I will neither delay my resolute answer after I have heard once again from you, nor impart what offers shall be made either in particular or general to any creature. If I should write to you the punishment that I have endured with this sharp humour, you would pity me, but my heel and toe would not be the sooner free from pain, only I have overcome this fit so far as I can sleep without pain, though I can neither go nor stand. God keep the inheritance that descended from the most worthy Lord Treasurer Burghley to the Lord that now is, his son and heir, may never fall in any part upon the second brother, yourself I mean, to whom my wife desires to be in all good affection remembered.—At Sheffield, 4 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**103.** 161.)

The Bishop of Peterborough to the Lords of the Council.

1604–5, Feb. 4.—Touching the unconformable ministers of my diocese, I have laboured to win them to obey the laws established in the church for good order; I have exposed myself to disputations both privately and publicly and many have yielded themselves. The rest I pitied and begged to pity themselves, and then monished them by myself or such as were far off by my deputies; and when nothing would prevail, in the anguish of my soul, I suspended nine or ten, and deprived one only, telling them all that if they still remained disobedient, I should proceed in like manner against the rest. There I ceased and meant so to have done still, but that letters came from you, that it was the King's pleasure that I and the rest of my brethren should at once remove such as were obstinate. Such were mine who had conspired, as I think, to make unto me one and the same answer, namely that they would never conform themselves. I prayed them to demand time for further conference, that I might conceive some hope of their submission; they answered that if they should do so, they should seem to be doubtful in those things wherein they were soundly resolved never to yield; and that they had as lief be deprived at first as at the last; then enforced by their obstinacy I deprived fourteen more, ten of whom were formerly suspended. Your lordships wonder at the number and so do I, but I am informed that my diocese has been from time to time the nest and nursery of factious ministers. Here they

have held their classes, hither have repaired from other parts the most fiery and disorderly preachers of the whole kingdom. Whereas complaint is now made that their places are unfurnished of preachers, your lordships will understand that it is not my fault but theirs, for they have all appealed from my sentence, and, *pendente appellatione*, I have nothing to do with their benefices; yet I have written to the preachers near to the void places to supply their defects.—Peterborough, 4 Feb. 1604.

Signed: Tho. Petriburg. *Endorsed with some rough money account.* 2½ *pp.* (**104.** 1.)

Lord Cobham to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5. Feb. 4.—If you will vouchsafe to read this book, my translation of Seneca's *De Ira*, I shall take it as a favour. The book is worthy your reading, and my pains I shall not hold lost if it receive your allowance, whose judgment will settle me whether my pains therein be aught. I have almost done the rest of his books. Then the whole I intend to your lordship. I recommend myself to your remembrance, whom else all the world have forgotten. Think of me your poor friend and help me out of this captivity.—From the Tower the 4 of February, 1604. Your loving brother-in-law, humbly to command.

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. *Seal.* ½ *p.* (**104.** 3.)

[Sir Edward Hoby] to the Same.

1604–5, Feb. 4.—I have at the last received from Mr. Attorney two privy seals, one for rents and one for a release of arrearages, for which I give you humble thanks. To my motion before your lordship for a further supply of money it pleased you to yield some allowance. My desire was to have had my arrearages pardoned and a further supply to have made up 1000*l.* to provide a house wherein my wife might put her head, if I should die, as I have none in the world now but Quinborough castle during my mother's life. I had another house in Chatham, which, not to disguise my thrift, lies now at mortgage to a citizen in this town, and did mind to have sold it clean out if I had not been constrained to leave Shurland. None is more loth to importune you than I, and I hope never after this to be cumbersome to you, but will learn, according to the proverb, to cut my coat according to my cloth.—4 Feb. 1604.

Unsigned. Endorsed: "Sir Edward Hoby." 1 *p.* (**104.** 4.)

Thomas Phelippes to the Same.

1604–5, Feb. 5.—I acknowledge in all humility your favour and submit myself to the King's pleasure. Three ends I know there are in the infliction of all punishments, correction of the party, reparation of the wrong done, example. Less, if it had

pleased the King, should have reformed my errors, void of malice I will still profess; and I should have been able to make a better amends by service otherwise. But for the example it is my ill luck that there should be any necessity of making it so public. And therefore I beseech you to continue your resolution of easing me of this burden. I am not in ease to bear such expense; my confusion will do his Majesty no good; for further prevention whereof I pray that beside the liberty of access for my people to me for my business, which has received great prejudice by this fortnight's close restraint, I may not be burdened, while the King's commandment is on me, with actions or sales of private men. For all dogs will be upon a man thus disgraced. And as in those trunks, which were taken, there be evidences concerning my private, I hope your lordship would be pleased now they have been perused, to have them redelivered to me, that I be not utterly undone. Your afflicted prisoner.—5 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**104.** 5.)

SIR GEORGE REYNELL to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604–5, Feb. 6.—It being the common opinion that Mr. Tirrell by this late tumult has forfeited his estate in the Fleet, and I happening to see a letter to a servant of his Majesty wishing him to make suit therein, I thought good to take advice for my own interest, and find from my counsel that neither Mr. Tirrell nor Mr. Treneh has lawful right to receive or discharge any prisoner but whatsoever is done therein is to my prejudice. I would have acquainted Mr. Attorney of the Wards herewith, but he would receive no motion but in court, which my counsel wished me to forbear, not thinking it fit to question publicly whether Mr. Tirrell has made a forfeiture or not, nor to manifest Mr. Treneh's no interest, lest the prisoners should thereupon raise some tumult. I have therefore by the advice of Mr. Attorney and my own counsel written to your lordship that you may take the opinion of some of the judges herein, or such other course as may agree with your uprightness.—6 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**104.** 6.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, Attorney General, to the SAME.

1604–5, Feb. 7.—Whereas you have been informed that the mayor of Chester in the renewing of the charter of that city intends to insert some new clauses derogatory to the jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer there, I find that the petition consists of two parts, (1) to renew certain privy seals for the discharge of the new impost of Gascon wine and of 2*s.* for every ton of Spanish iron, as in certain privy seals granted by the late Queen Elizabeth appears; (2) to renew certain letters patent likewise granted by the said late Queen for transportation of

certain dickers of leather. So that it evidently appears that none of these can derogate anything from the jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer within the county palatine of Chester.—7 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**188.** 59.)

JOHN TALBOT to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604–5, Feb. 8.—Perceiving by my Lord of Shrewsbury that he and your lordship have by letters had conference touching my cause, and that I might now compound with Sir William Anstruther for my yearly recusancy money, which is granted unto him for the term of my life, I protest that I never intended to seek for any toleration from his Highness, but only to be discharged for my life in good sort for my goods, as the book for that purpose can witness; which to satisfy you I sundry times thought to have showed you, but could not have a convenient access; and if I had thought that my proceedings herein had not been favoured by you, I would much sooner have desisted that course. But now if I may deal with this gentleman, as my Lord of Shrewsbury has directed by his letters unto you herewith sent, I will put it in execution, otherwise will leave it off.—Peperhill, 8 Feb. 1604.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**104.** 9.)

E[LIZABETH], COUNTESS OF OXFORD, to the SAME.

1604–5, Feb. 9.—Whereas Sir Edward Coke has lately obtained a grant of the stewardship of the manor of Havering, which I know of right to be my son's inheritance, and has never been given by king or queen, when the Earls of Oxford have been in possession of their office of the forest of Havering, as by many evidences plainly appears; I desire your favour in my son's behalf that in his young years his rights may be preserved with equity and justice.—Channon Row, 9 Feb. 1604.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**104.** 10.)

SIR WILLIAM CONSTABLE to the SAME.

1604–5, Feb. 9.—I crave pardon for presenting my lines when my speech is not barred from you; my insufficiency is the cause, lest by speech I forget what I would or speak otherwise than I should. Hitherto have I attended the bettering of my fortunes, which depend upon your continuing to support the remnant of a wretched life, which yesterday three years was forfeited had not your Honour above my merit preserved me (when your enemy unworthy of any grace), which has so firmly tied me unto you. It pleased my Lord of Southampton at Woodstock to witness the presentation of my fidelity unto you; and since then he lives not that shall better use his sword in your service. I beg your honourable conceit of my plainness, for I have not the compliments of the Court, which want makes my wants as they be. The suit which I entreated Mr. L'Vines

[Levinus Munck] your secretary to show you concerning attorneys is failed; my creditors call on me for my debts; my friends wonder that in all this time I have effected nothing for my good. May I crave your opinion for the suit of the impost of tobacco in Ireland, which might support my estate till my better deserving attain to better? If you please, I will cause this to be drawn in a petition and present it. If this fail, good my Lord, assist me either for a petition or some other means to support my poor estate.—From my house, 9 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**104.** 11.)

MATTHEW CAREW to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604–5, Feb. 9.—I can challenge no more property in your goodness than all men; but if you will consider my poor self not ignobly descended or mechanically bred up, I know you will rather pity my estate than charge me above my ability. I have and always will perform my duty as a subject. Many privy seals have been brought unto me for the loan of money in her late Majesty's time; I delivered 30*l.* upon one of them, whereby I was promised repayment, which I never yet had. Now again I am pressed by three more to make another loan of as much. To the first which I received in Surrey I made my answer to Sir George Moore, from whom I have received no reply. Forthwith I received another by Sir Arthur Atye lately deceased, whereto I returned my reasons. Now again I am pressed by Sir William Bowier to satisfy the third, and being now in my decrepit age, when I had most need to keep me warmest and would gladly end my life with some reputation, I am loth to uncover my nakedness to the vision of many; for I fear not to let your lordship see my bareness. I was born a younger brother, and although fortune lent my father much, yet by his intestacy I neither had any lands or goods of his, but by my own pains and industry have lived in the world, without raising my fortune to much; and desiring to marry the only daughter I had into good place, I stretched the strings of my purse above their tune, whereto I was driven to sell that little land I had gotten together; and to get me some rent again to live on, I put more to it to raise the same by building here, which has left me deeply in debt and in interest for the same, the which before I be able to pay, I shall not be able to lend. And the profiting any more by my labours in the Chancery where I have painfully served these thirty years, addicting myself wholly thereto, by the late statute is taken from me, so as I am now driven with the starved bee to live upon the honey that remains in the hive, whereof there is so little store left as if my life be lengthened it will fall too short to feed it out, but shall be driven to make sale of that I have.—Chancery Lane, 9 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**104.** 12.)

Sir Fulke Greville to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], Feb. 10.—I find so many reasons in my heart and fortune to make me confident of your favour, as I dare presume to crave leave to wait upon you sometime to-morrow or Tuesday at what hour your leisure will best serve.—Austyn Friars, 10 Feb.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." ½ *p.* (**104.** 14.)

Sir Anthony Ashley to the Same.

1604–5, Feb. 10.—I desire you leave to attend this day the hearing of the cause concerning the county clerkship of Yorkshire referred to the hearing of the Lord Chief Baron. I have entreated Sir Thomas Smith to supply my absence, and delivered him the papers you appointed to be dispatched at this counsil.—From my poor house, 10 Feb. 1604.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**104.** 15.)

Monsieur de la Fontaine to the Same.

1604–5, Feb. 11.—Begs Cranborne's acceptance of a present of a dozen boxes of quince marmelade (*condignac*) and of a dozen boxes of "marmelade d'Orleans."—"De vostre petite maison à Blackfrieres cest xi[e] fevrier 1604."

Holograph. French. ⅓ *p.* (**188.** 57.)

Sir Robert Wingfeilde to the Same.

1604–5, Feb. 12.—If I had sent your Honour the greatest present, I could not have desired more than to receive under your own hand testimony that you think of me as carrying a true and constant heart to you. And since you tell me you would be glad of any occasion whereby you might yield me the fruits of your affection, I beseech you to prefer me to be his Majesty's servant in his privy chamber, or else about the Queen or the Prince. I am bound unto his Majesty by his good opinion of me, of which you are the chiefest cause, and hope to deserve the continuance of his love. I do not desire to be troublesome to him with suits, but it will again suffice me for the world to see that I am in your favour, and a great comfort to see my friends more than I do and to live in better reputation than I do.—12 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**104.** 16.)

The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Same.

1604–5, Feb. 12.—This unmannerly course of sending my letters sometimes under your cover I am bold to use, presuming always of your pardon therein. Of that matter of Hartyngton I can say no more, till I hear again from your lordship. I begin now to walk again, but much after your brother my Lord Burghley's fashion, so as if I had on a pair of furred buskyns you could not know me by my pace to be other than he; but yet the difference I hope will be betwixt us, that he will halt

all the year long or else die by it, and I will halt some month or two in a year and go upright afterwards like an honest man.—Sheffield Lodge, Shrove Tuesday, 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**104.** 17.)

Sir Francis Vere to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], Feb. 12.—Since my last I have received a letter from my Lord of Erskine in which he desires to speak with me about certain points of a letter I sent him before my coming down, wherein I justified my own integrity to his Majesty both before and since his accession. I am exceedingly glad of the occasion to clear me of the wrongs that may have been done me, and am preparing to repair to his lordship, whereof I thought it my duty to advertise you, lest my abrupt leaving this place might be mistaken.—Tilburye, 12 Feb.

PS.—I have written to my Lord of Erskine that I have signified to your lordship the content of his letter.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." ½ *p.* (**104.** 18.)

"Jo. Co." to Thomas Wilson.

1604–5, Feb. 12.—I received your letters upon Saturday last, but the bearer's haste would not permit him to stay for my reply. The occurrences here in Court since your departure have been few. Therefore I pray you rest content with this slender advertisement.

I understand that Sir Charles Cornwallis is appointed to reside in Spain; he had access to the King yesterday afternoon. Sir Thomas Edmunds has charge to make his preparations, but has order for his allowances before hand to do the same. The ministers of London have been two or three before the bishops. At their last dispute on Thursday last they were all suspended. I hear that the Bishop of Norwich deposed last week over thirty in Suffolk and was this week to take order in Norfolk. The world expects some new consultation in these matters. His Majesty assisted the Lords of the Council yesterday after dinner, and to-day again after dinner they assembled. It is thought there is some matter of importance in hand; I am promised notice of it. Sir Edward Stafford deceased this last week. Upon Thursday was the Parliament prorogued until the 3rd of October, at which assembly my Lord Denny was inducted. The cause of Philipp's [Phelippes's] imprisonment is only, as I hear, for writing to Owen, which is in the Low Countries. If you have not the copy of the B. of York's letter, which I told you of, I can now help you to it. The Princess, the King's daughter, arrived here on Saturday evening. The Lord Howard arrived here yesterday from the Low Countries.

I received yesterday letters from my Lord Ambassador [in France], the particulars whereof follow:—The Lord Duke of Lennox hath been here honourably entertained and is likely . . . . at the King's hands grace for the gr . . . . but the

arrest is already past against . . . . You must not forbear to thank Mr. Wilson in my name, if he be not already departed for Spain, the doubt whereof caused me to forbear to write to him.

I received advertisement from Rome this last week that the King of Spain sent thither to divers of the nobility the dignity and ornaments of his order; amongst the rest Mr. Arthur Poole is honoured therewith, and with a yearly pension of 1000 crowns, which, how it may be interpreted, I know not, but I like nothing the more, because withal it is advertised that he designs to procure for his brother a cardinal's hat; and these extraordinary favours are here construed in the worst sense.

The Duke of Savoy hath of late caused the French of the religion that inhabited in the marquisate of Saluces to depart the province, for which De Diguieres complaining to the King here hath order to place them in his Majesty's dominions adjoining. They are to the number of 4000 persons.

The Archduke and the Spaniards have done the like against divers of the French inhabiting at Cambrai, who upon doubt of practices were on the sudden expelled, and are by order of this King received into the cities and towns adjoining St. Quentin and others.

On Sunday next the great marriage of De Rohan with M. de Rosny's daughter shall be solemnized. He hath with her, given by her father, 50,000 crowns *argent comptant* and in jewels 10,000 crowns. The King bestoweth on him the charge of Colonel of the *Suisses*, with the pension of 4000 *livres* yearly, and besides hath augmented his ordinary pensions which he received before 2000 crowns.

It is thought the King in his progress to Provence will render to the Prince of Orange his town, which [he] hath so long sued for not without the prejudice and discontentment of those of the religion.

On Thursday last were condemned the prisoners, for whom the Duke obtained grace, M. Comte d'Auvergne, M. d'Entragues, and Tho. Morgan to be beheaded; the lady Marquise to be detained in ward till further information against her touching that [affair], but how this shall be mitigated will appear shortly upon the King's promise; but the Court giveth out that d'Auvergne shall be confined in the castle of Angers, d'Entragues to his house, and the Marquise the like for a time at . . . . Morgan *portera la peine pour tous. Monsieur de Beaumont sollicite fort son retour. Le Comte de Cramail est nommé pour luy succeder.*—12 Feb. 1604.

PS.—The King as they say will depart about Friday for Royston. I think Sir John Hallom will go for France.

Signed: Jo. Coved *struck out and below:* Jo. Co. *Addressed:* "Mr. Thomas Wilson, at Mr. Calton's house next the Parsonage in Greenwich."

The last few lines in French and in a different handwriting from the earlier part of the letter. 4 *pp.* **(104.** 19.)

[Sir Edward Hoby] to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], Feb. 12.—I understand that the King is going away upon Friday and beseech to understand from you a resolution concerning my motion in my two last letters to you. I would be glad to have means to have an assured house of mine own for my wife to put her head in. This done I would quickly home though I carry a surgeon along with me; and if his Majesty have branded me in the forehead and I must be marked to suffer, I thank God I can carry it patiently. Having some cause of suspicion in that it is so long since I heard from your lordship, I beseech pardon for my importunity, being loth to betray myself for want of soliciting my best friends, whom this business once over I hope never to be a trouble to again, desiring only now to be left *in statu quo prius*. 12 Feb.

Unsigned. Endorsed by Cranborne's clerk.—"1604 Feb. 12. Sir Edward Hoby." 1 *p.* (**188.** 60.)

Wm. Fouler to the Same.

1604–5, Feb. 13.—I had since we were at Woodstock two portraits of the Archdukes and Infantas delivered me by her Majesty to my custody these days bygone, and at this instant hour, her Majesty has sent for them and as I think to give them away and to be conveyed into Scotland. Out of my love therefore and service towards your Honour, I made bold to acquaint you therewith, thinking them more fit for your use and house at Thibaulds, which her Majesty I think will not deny. They are very fair, large and costly and above 1300 florins paid for the workmanship. They are to be hung this night in the gallery. Your lordship might obtain a conditional promise of her Majesty, that if she be pleased at any time to give them to any, you might have the first assurance.—13 Feb. 1604.

Signed. ⅓ *p.* (**188.** 61.)

Thomas Phelippes to the Same.

1604–5, Feb. 14.—I understand from my Lord of Kinloss that he has moved the King in my matter and, though he at first found the King much moved, he left him in better tune, as well by the reasons he urged as by the show of part of my letter. His lordship has also confirmed, what I understood from yourself of your favour towards me; I pray that before the King's going you will procure some grace for determining this durance, of which nothing can redound to his Majesty's service, I having already suffered that loss that nothing can repair.—14 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**104.** 22.)

Sir Francis Godolphin to the Same.

1604–5, Feb. 14. In my last I signified unto your lordship the answer of Walter Daniell of Truroe, how he once had a small quantity of ambergris found within your manor of Ellinglase

and how he refused to confirm with his voluntary oath that he had therein set down his full knowledge. I have now attained a piece found to the westward of your land, weighing scarce two ounces. The party from whom I had it, alleging his skill to be small in the manner to find it, says that such as are skilful covet the wind between them and the places they search and soonest discover it by the scent, as it is said the foxes by the smell find it. Such as are not perfect in the knowledge of it make their proof by casting a little on the coals, whereon it will fume as frankincense. This commodity richer in value than the finest gold being thrown out of that great glassy meadow of the sea, wherein none has so rightful propriety as his Majesty, worthily deserves his Majesty's commission for the examination of so much as has been found or sold since the beginning of his reign, with commandment that none presume to buy or sell the same but to such as it shall please his Majesty to assign both for receiving thereof to his use as for payment to the finders after a certain rate, as forty shillings for the ounce or as shall be thought convenient to his Majesty.—From Godolphin, 14 Feb. 1604.

Signature torn off. Endorsed :—" Sir Francis Godolphin to my Lord." 1 *p.* (188. 62.)

Noel de Caron to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Feb. 14.—Your lordship has been so good as to communicate to me the letter written to you by Monsieur Winwodt about the wish of the father of the agent D'Arssen, who resides in France, that his son should have the same title as the Estates were resolved to give me, notwithstanding that they have been assured that the King, with whom he is, would be content to receive him in this quality. Wherefore, I pray you, once again permit me to say that in my case they would have wished to do this rather to gratify me and encourage me to continue in my charge than for any reasons of state. For I am assured that none of them would have thought that his Majesty would have made any difficulty about it. And in order that you may see that our state registrar (*greffier d'estat*), his said father, says that elsewhere (meaning in France) no difficulty would have been made about it, I have enclosed his letter at the foot of which he touches on this matter to that effect. Not that I wish to re-open this business for I have made firm resolution never to speak of it again, having for long resigned to my lords, the Estates, all the good they wanted to do me in this, even the increase of their wages, without the charge of which, I know, they would have given me the said title these ten years past.

Your lordship will see also by the said letter that he discourses freely enough upon affairs but as I know your prudence and judgment in matters of state I could not keep his letter back but submit it entirely to your censure. And I would add my

confidenee that you will not rejeet the said arguments for you know too well the value of the maintenanee of our state and of the authority of the Estates, having for long (as I have been advised) disputed this eause in the plaee where it should be reeeived, and that any arguments to the eontrary whieh proeeed from so high a plaee bring great disrepute upon us and our affairs.—"A Surdt Lambeth le 14e jour de Fev. 1604."

PS.—I have also enelosed a letter eome to me from Cales by whieh you will see that his Majesty's ships in the Downs (Dunes) favour our enemies as much as they ean. I pray you, after you have had my letters, hand them to your seeretary Livnus [Levinus Munek], so that I may have them again.

Holograph. French. 2 *pp.* (188. 63.)

Lord Morley to Levinus [Munck].

1604–5, Feb. 15.—Your Lord at my last being with him promised to move his Majesty touehing my suit before his departure henee. As I know him to be troubled with weighty matters and many men's suits, I entreat you to put him in mind of my suit, and to ask him to notiee the quality thereof, whieh otherwise his Majesty may think to be greater than it is. I am not offered above twelve years purehase and to give long days of payment, yet I was in hope at the first beginning of my suit to have had fifteen years.—High Holborne, 15 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (104. 23.)

Sir Richard Holland to the Lords of the Council.

[1604–5], Feb. 15.—For answer to your letters by this bearer, Mr. Hugh Peehie, upon publieation of the late proclamation for eonformity of the ehurch's ministers to the eeremonies therein now established, very many well affeeted to the preaehing of the gospels, both of better and meaner ealling in this eounty, seeing the inerease of Popish religion and looseness of life, were mueh dismayed, and feared lo[ss] of the preachers whose life and doetrine have been so m[ueh] approved amongst us. Divers are maintained by the love of the eongregations, and if they should be removed there would be a great want espeeially in those parts, where his Majesty is obeyed of eonseienee. These thoughts falling into men's minds, there was brought unto my house by Mr. Gosnell, preaeher at Boulton in the Moors, a draft of a petition to his Majesty on behalf of the preachers by sueh justiee of the peaee as would subseribe the same, whieh he had framed. The matter whereof I did well allow in my simple judgment. and after some alteration, using the adviee of Mr. Burne of the Felowes, preaeher at Manehester, who was then with me, I delivered it baek to Mr. Gosnell to be engrossed ; and, after this was done, be sent it to me to subseribe. This I did, meaning no offenee or opposition to the proelamation, but having heard that unto the like suit made by Mr. Chatterton,

Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, on behalf of the ministers of that county, at the time of the late conference, his Majesty vouchsafed a very gracious answer. Observing also that favourable regard has been had in former times unto petitions for mitigation of the rigour of penal laws, yea for the life and pardon of many condemned for capital crimes; and that the people have been most obedient to the State in those parts, where they have been best instructed by the labours of these preachers, we thought it our duties to advertise his Majesty thereof. This petition by me subscribed was carried or sent by Mr. Gosnell to the rest of the gentlemen, who readily subscribed it without more solicitation, as the most part of them, as Randle Barton, esquire, now sheriff of this county, Sir Nicholas Mosseley, Sir Edmund Trafford, Sir Richard Ashton, knights, James Asheton, John Howlt, and John Bradshaw, esquires, have acknowledged. It was then given to Mr. Mudgeley, the younger, now vicar of Rochdale, to procure it to be presented unto his Majesty by such person as he could entreat to undertake the delivery thereof, for whose furtherance I wrote to my son-in-law, Mr. Reddiche, that if the bearer, meaning Mr. Mudgeley, did acquaint him with his business, I trusted he would yield him his best furtherance, as far as I now remember.

And as having made my declaration of the ground of the said petition, by whose advice it was drawn, who was the solicitor to me and others for subscription and delivery thereof, I humbly ask you to pardon anything done amiss in the matter.—Feb. 15.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 2 *pp.* (**104.** 24.)

Lord Cobham to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Feb. 15.—This morning Sir John Leuson has been with me, by whom I understand how much I am bound to you; though with difficulty, yet your lordship has obtained from his Majesty the staying of the leases. A deed of greater charity you can never do. I that had, and have not, can best judge, what favour you have done me; such as my beginning from you I must acknowledge, so now I will forbear to trouble you with any other particular; but according to the merit of the favour, for ever will love you, and cannot despair but that I shall live to show it in effect.—From the Tower, 15 Feb. 1604.

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. 1 *p.* (**104.** 25.)

The Bishop of London to the Same.

1604–5, Feb. 16.—Being requested by Mr. Robert Dalton of Thurnam in Lancashire to signify my knowledge of his affection in religion to your lordship, this is to advertise you that he has been in religion always well-disposed and often has lamented to me the recusancy of his wife, and earnestly

requested me to appoint preachers to confer with her. Which was accordingly done, and I also certified of the success which proved not such as I expected.—From my house in London, 16 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (85. 34.)

William Typper to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Feb. 16.—In Michaelmas term last there was a particular to be rated by his Highness's commissioners upon a defective title, and in examining the matter it falls out to be within the peril of the Queen's jointure, though never intended. You commanded me to attend Sir Roger Wilbraham, the Queen's chancellor, and Sir Robert Hicham, her attorney, and to acquaint them with the case; and they have put down what they conceive of the matter, yet leaving it to your consideration, beseeching you on the gentleman's behalf to set down a rate upon the particular as in other like cases; and the rate to be to the use of Sir Edward Pytte, knight, and William Smalman, esquire. If the same had been wholly rated by the commissioners, the sum would have been five hundred marks, whereof her Majesty's chancellor has set down 300 marks for the Queen's part and but 200 for the King, to which the parties have condescended. And I am well persuaded that three or four more of great value will fall out in like manner.—16 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (104. 29.)

The Bishop of Peterborough to the Same.

1604–4, Feb. 16.—Understanding that the Lords of the Council have received no letter from me in answer of their letters to me, I wonder where the fault may be, seeing that I returned answer immediately upon the receipt of the letters by the messenger, Dickinson, who brought them to me. However I now make a summary repetition of my former answer.

The number of disorderly ministers I cannot justly tell, because my Register, who keeps the record, is now in London. But to my knowledge I deprived 13 or 14. The rest by me suspended are curates and mercenary readers. The most of them have taken no degree or schools, some are bachelors of arts, a few are masters of arts, but all are extremely wilful.

I gave them three several admonitions, those near me I admonished myself, those far off I admonished by my officers.

I exposed myself to all kinds of conference both private and public. In private conference I have reclaimed more than I have deprived.

In my public conference, which lasted two whole days in the cathedral church, in the hearing of 200 people, I took on me the place of respondent and answered all objections propounded by the factious ministers of my diocese from morning till night.

When nothing would prevail, I prayed them to ask further time, that by conferenee with other men they might dispose themselves to submit; they answered out of a premeditated confederacy, as I take it, that thus they should dissemble, for they were resolved never to yield. Hereupon I deprived one, a principal ringleader of that band, and suspended 9 or 10, the most whereof were mean men and curates. The rest I respited until another time, before which date I received letters from your lordships, encouraging me to proceed against those who were obstinate.

At their next appearanee I entreated them by my best skill, and not prevailing, out of my duty I deprived other 13 or 14, men of such invincible obstinacy, as never any Bishop met with; who in matters of mere order and decency have shown as much stomach as any other men can do in the highest points of our redemption.

As to the placing of other men in their rooms, they have all appealed from my sentence, during which appeal they must take care of their own cures themselves; yet have I written unto the preachers of my diocese, that as they dwell conveniently nigh to those benefices, which are vacant, they shall employ their labours diligently to the comfort of the people there. And this is well performed, saving at Northampton, where Mr. Catline has locked up the pulpit door and will suffer no one to preach. But my hope is that if these men prevail not upon their appeal, the patrons of the vacant churches will supply men of good conformity.—Peterborough, 16 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**104. 30.**)

Sir Fulke Greville to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5, ?Feb. 16.]—Yesterday morning I received these letters from the Lord Chamberlain. Presently I went to Sir Francis, to acquaint him, who most humbly received and acknowledged your favour; without stay I returned to my Lord of Suffolk and delivered the letters to him with my own hands,—From London, this Saturday.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604" *and in a later hand,* "abt. Feb. 18." (**104. 33.**)

[Sir Edward Hoby] to the Same.

[1604–5], Feb. 16.—I have this day received a very uncomfortable message from the Queen's Vice-Chamberlain, that your lordship meant not to move aught more for my further supply in relinquishing my house at Shurland to Sir Philipp Herberd. I did take it that those your lordships, before whom I was commanded to be, did think it fit that I should have some supply towards the furnishing of another house to enable me to put my poor wife's head in, if I were dead, and as I conceive it you named unto me 400*l.*, though it were likely to come forth of Sir Phillipp Herbert's own purse. And since you let

me know that, the other part of my business being dispatched, yourself with the rest of those Lords would be a means to the King for my further consideration, though the matter be not great which I desire, yet at this time it is very important to my poor estate, and I have that hope of his Majesty that for so small a matter he will never leave me unsatisfied, though barred of further expectations. I do assure myself that my Lord Treasurer and my Lord of Northampton will join with your lordship to my furtherance.—16 Feb.

Unsigned. Endorsed by Cecil's clerk : "16 Febr. 1604. Sir Edward Hoby." 1 *p.* (**188.** 64.)

Lord Eure to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], Feb. 18.—Professing his love, thankfulness and devotion.—Malton, 18 Feb.

Signed. Endorsed : "1604." ½ *p.* (**104.** 32.)

John Wilkinson to the Same.

1604–5, Feb. 19.—Lately I saw a project for reducing the kingdom of Ireland to conformity in government, whence many hundred thousand pounds might come to the King's coffers yearly. The author is a man of experience and has spent many years in Ireland. He showed himself simple in requiring my judgment, whom I answered that the matter was too high for me. But he acquainted me of his intent to present it to his Majesty. I advised him that it was more fitting to impart the same to some of the Lords of the Privy Council. He wished to follow my advice, and I have made bold to lay the matter before your lordship.—19 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**104.** 34 (2).)

Adam Newton.

[1604–5, Feb. 19.]—Has only received for his long services a pension of 200*l.* yearly. Petitions the King that he may have the reversion of the office of Butlerage and Prisage, of which the Lord Treasurer now enjoys a grant for life. Prays also that he may be granted the benefit of a legacy of 1500*l.* or 2000*l.* given to the late Queen but concealed for more than ten years past, that he may at his own costs and charges endeavour to recover the same for the King. If the King will then pay this money to him, he will be ready to surrender 100*l.* yearly of his said pension.

At the foot in Sir Thomas Lake's handwriting :—"The King's Majesty being willing to show all favour to this petitioner and conceiving his suit to be reasonable doth refer the consideration thereof to the Lords as is desired, and if their lordships can find no just cause to the contrary then doth his Majesty grant unto him the effect of his desire. Tho. Lake, 19 Feb. 1604."

Petition. 1 *p.* (**188.** 65.)

Jane Jobson to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Feb. 20.—In favour of a young poor scholar of Trinity College called Robert Worsley, for an effectual letter to Dr. Nevill, master of the college, to obtain for him a scholarship at the election now instant.—Brantingham, 20 Feb. 1604.
Signed. ½ *p.* (**104.** 35.)

Don Juan de Mendoza to the Conde de Villa Mediana.

1604–5, $\frac{\text{February 20}}{\text{March 2}}$.—Has received his letters of January 7th and February 3rd, with content for their good news of his health and of his having passed Easter and the Carnival so pleasantly. Is glad to hear from Court they have appointed a successor to his lordship, whom he hopes soon to see and will serve faithfully as in duty bound.

In furtherance of his Majesty's service sends the report that accompanies this, that the shipmaster may be punished according to his offence, as, for good correspondence and preservation of the peace and that evil disposed persons may not disturb it, it will be well that those who run into disobedience be punished in such a manner that it may be an example to others; and if this is not done at the beginning with fitting energy, the ships which leave these ports will become bolder every day, and giving them harbour there, if they are not punished, will serve to put them more at their ease. Of what shall occur in this matter he will continue to inform the Conde.—Lisbon, 2 March 1605.
Signed. Spanish. 2 *pp.* (**110.** 24.)

Carrying Arms in Ireland.

1604–5, Feb. 20.—Proclamation by the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, forbidding the unlawful carrying of arms.
Printed. 1 *p.* (**141.** 369.)

[Viscount Cranborne] to Lord Sheffield.

[1604–5, Feb. 20].—You shall receive a letter from his Majesty directed to the Archbishop and yourself,[1] occasioned by some scandalous speeches given forth in London, not only of neglecting to punish priests and popery, but in a manner as if there were some hidden purpose to grant a toleration. Wherein although I make no question of your satisfaction of the purpose of the State, yet because your profession to me deserves at my hands clear proceeding, I am bold to acquaint you that I account myself hardly dealt with by some in those parts, who have sought to make some use to my prejudice by publishing a letter written to me by my Lord the Archbishop of York. To think that the good and reverend prelate could have any design to scandal me and glorify himself, I would be very loth; but that some ill-affected to me have had this end to show his

(1) For the letter *see* S.P. Dom., James I, xii, 87.

zeal in writing, and his policy in directing it to me, as one not unlikely to be seduced, I know it by infallible arguments. Wherein although I despise to satisfy men by any apology, because they be only those that find no way to value themselves but by traducing of others, yet because my Lord should not condemn me by my silence, nor my friends be ignorant of my answer, seeing they have his letter to comment upon, I resolved ingenuously to impart unto him my knowledge and my affections. And that you may be satisfied from me what is my answer, whereof peradventure false copies may be delivered by some of his, I have taken the boldness to send you a double of the same, protesting to you that if I had not sought to avoid some exception in his Majesty to the latter part of the letter, he should not have needed to have blown the trumpet of his own zeal, for no man ever served a prince more gracious and willing to hear advice of reverend men, neither is there any man that serves his Majesty, who keeps less from him than I.—*Undated.*

Draft by one of Cranborne's clerks. Endorsed: "20 Febr. 1604. Minute to my L. Sheffield." 3 *pp.* (188. 66.)

Sir Edward Coke to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Feb. 20.—Sends several letters patents of certain offices with the fees, etc., in the margin, wherein he has postilled his opinion as the shorter and more perspicuous course. 20 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. ¼ *p.* (188. 68.)

[Sir Edward Hoby] to the Same.

[1604–5], Feb. 21.—Though I am sorry, yet I must yield myself to bear patiently, what it has pleased God to lay upon me, but in nothing more than that another hand than my own must now deliver my mind, far more wished by me to have done by my own speech. I never made other suit than that the King would not take that advantage of me by way of forfeiture of right, while it was in his hands, which never any of his progenitors, Kings of England, did, but to make my case known to him, and that by his own especial commandment to myself, in which I leave to mention all former promises and expectations. I came not to your lordships as men in general, but as particular lords, to whom the King in this case referred his cause, amongst whom I honour yourself as a principal instrument to do me good. I was then offered by your lordships that if I would insist to have my own state confirmed as it was, I should have it done, before the King should pass it, far better than for my estate, to have at least a house to put my wife's head in, to have been able to eat of the fruits of my own plants, enjoying my earthly delights, besides incurring a public disgrace, which, while men be men and dearly affected to a present state, they cannot but in their own souls too feelingly resent. Upon persuasions by some of your lordships I was willing to yield

up all for a further supply of a thousand pounds, whereof the arrearages being part it was no more than the King himself offered a year since to bestow on me, making means at that time unto him but to stay my payment for a time, which like a fool then I refused through full assurance to his Majesty of greater expectations to my profit. Your lordship at that time assured me that for 400*l.* you doubted not, though it came out of Sir Philip Harbert's own purse (a dear Harbert to me), and since by your letters you let me know, that, the other business being done of rent and arrearages, yourself with the rest of the Lords would move the King for me. My design is not that you should as in your own particular suit for me press the King, but that you will confer with my Lord Treasurer and with my Lord of Northampton; and if you three think me not fit for it, I know where it ends; if it rest upon the King's allowance, I know it must grow of some distaste he has of late had of me, and then I will leave the prosecution to the suit of some other most interested in this, who never deserved ill of him, nor was capable of voice in Parliament, to whom in time past he has meant better unto. Therefore blame me not that I rest not satisfied with Mr. Vice-Chamberlain's report, relying ever so much upon your love and care, as my ever intellectual powers in prayers shall do for you, though my handy labours at this time be nothing available.—21 Feb.

Unsigned. Endorsed: "Sir Edward Hoby, 1604." *Seal.* 2 *pp.* (**104.** 36.)

Sir Philip Herbert to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], Feb. 21.—I have received a letter from my Lady Marcum [Markham], who writes unto me that she is exeeedingly bound unto you for giving her the wardship of her son. But now she says that she is stayed and cannot proceed any further until she pays the fines to the King. Therefore she desired me to certify you that as soon as I had moved you and that you had granted the wardship unto her, I went to the King, who said that he was very willing to grant her his part, if your lordship were contented.—From Roiston this 21 February.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**188.** 70.)

Mines Royal.

1604–5, Feb. 22.—Warrant of Lord Cranborne to Frances, Countess Dowager of Kildare, and to any of her servants at the late Lord Cobham's house in the Blaekfriars, London, to deliver a chest and certain books and writings eoncerning the Mines Royal, of which company Lord Cobham was a deputy governor, to Sir John Smithe, knight, and Arnold Oldesworth, esquire, present deputy governors.—From the Court at Whitehall, this 22 Feb. 1604.

Signed by Viscount Cranborne.

At foot: Receipt dated June 7, 1605, for the chest, etc. *Signed:* Christopher Toldervey. 1 *p.* (**188.** 72.)

THOMAS PHELIPPES to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604–5, Feb. 23.—I depend principally upon your favour for an end of my trouble. Knowing how prisoners may be forgotten, I have hitherto guided myself by such light as I took from your direction, so will I presume to seek thence such comfort as may lawfully be had. I found means by my Lord of Kinloss to have his Majesty better edified concerning my case before his going away, so that his lordship doubted not that when it came in question I should find his Majesty's favour. I signified this to you, thinking that his Majesty's pleasure might have been known before his departure. If it be not so, I beseech you to advise me what to do now. It is a heavy thing to me that matters so well meant should be so ill taken, and that my state should be thus heavily overthrown. Yet let me be out of this case of indignity, burden and disease, that if I be not thought meet to be cherished in my own country I may prepare myself to seek my fortune elsewhere. I will give over troubling myself with public things further than it shall please you to use me, to whom I will be as thankful for my deliverance as my case will permit. I am the bolder to press your lordship as, since the access of friends was permitted, I have understood the ground of my disgrace and have procured the principal instrument of it to be someway better edified also, that is my Lord of Northampton, under whose hands I have seen how I have been wounded. And although I do not find he knows the secret of my justification, which I desire not, yet so much has been drawn from him as the present humour of entertaining any intelligence with such a fellow as Owen, being purged (he says) as of late he hopes it has been by the diet I have taken, no man shall be more willing than himself according to his credit to afford me courtesy. For whosoever is the King's is his lordship's. Truly I have caused it to be replied that I was the King's as sincerely as any that had made most show and reaped most fruit by it. There needed no such potion for any ill humour I had. My mind was judged of, as some physicians do of diseases, at random by a false water: And so medicine given that might have wrought in somebody upon another humour, as it shall not do in me. But if you think of doing me good, there will not be such opposition as before.—23 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**104.** 37.)

SUSAN, LADY STANHOPE, to the SAME.

[1604–5], Feb. 23.—You being the chief commissioner for letting the lands of the Queen's jointure and I having a lease yet for eight years of some small woods in Yorkshire, being part of the Duchy Lands, the rent being 42*s.* and the true value not more than 8*l.*, I now beg you to renew that lease, not for any gain from it, but because it is a necessary provision for my

house there; for which purpose my late husband Sir Edward Stanhope took them.—From my house in Holborne, 23 Feb.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." ½ *p.* (**104.** 38.)

JAMES MONTAGUE, Dean of the Chapel, to the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.

1604–5, Feb. 23.—His Majesty was no sooner at Ware, but he was waited upon by some of the puritans. One Bywater presented a book, the most sauey and dangerous thing that ever I saw. His Majesty aequainted me withal and it is sent up to my Lord of Cranborne. He spares neither King, Counceillor nor Court, but teaches the King in every point his duty. I think your graee shall hear more of the man and of the matter. Here are some others, especially one Cooke of Louth, very forward to trouble the King. He is deprived by the Bishop of Lincoln, and his suit is to have his living again, which his Majesty says he shall have if he will be conformable; but I see no such disposition in him. The physicians of Cambridge have certified his Majesty that the disease of the maidens is natural, and they are much amended. I wish they were rid of them, for their charge grows great. On Monday the King purposes to go to Thetford. The King is very well and much fatter.—Royston, 23 Feb., 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**104.** 39.)

DR. COWELL, Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604–5, Feb. 23.—Since his Majesty's coming to Royston last, I sent thither a bill of those charges, which the University has been at for these two visited maidens, sent unto us by his commandment, since their coming to Cambridge. I received direction from the Dean of the Chapel that the King had appointed the money to be paid out of the privy purse, and that I should solicit you for your furtherance herein unto Sir George Hume; whereunto I am the bolder, because our University, by reason of former expenses grown through divers troublesome suits, is hardly sufficient to defray her ordinary burdens.—Cambridge, 23 Feb. 1604.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**136.** 124.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, Attorney General, to the SAME.

1604–5, Feb. 23.—Has attended on the Lord Chief Justice and with him has considered and answered three petitions. They have also found a means to relieve the poor beer brewers of the Cinque Ports against the excessive imposition of the assigns of the Lord of Obignie's [Aubigny's] license, as they have signified to the Earl of Northampton.—23 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. ⅓ *p.* (**188.** 73.)

Richard Carmarden to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Feb. 24.—It lies wholly in your lordship's report to his Majesty to relieve my poor brethren and sisters, in default of which they must after my decease or other misfortune beg their breads. My father two years before the death of the late Queen obtained 2,000*l.* of her Majesty; it should have been 4000*l.*, but it was thought too much at one time for a man of his mean quality; and the payment of the other 2000*l.* was only prevented by the Queen's death. Thus much my Lady Walsingham can testify to be true, who was best acquainted with his business. Since my father's death the Lady Rich has got from us the Irish farm, how justly I refer it to God and your lordship. For these reasons we now crave the King's favour.—London, 24 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**104.** 40.)

The Earl of Derby to the Lords of the Council.

1604–5, Feb. 24.—According to your letters by this bearer I have as carefully proceeded as the occasion offered, and refer you to his relation, because the chief matter of import has been secretly followed by him. As it seems your expectation of his service will not be frustrate, but as yet he desires your directions upon his further information and then to proceed accordingly.—Knowsley, 24 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**104.** 41.)

Lord Zouche to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5,] Feb. 24.—I have since Thursday night last been imprisoned in an uneasy bed until three hours before the receipt of your letter. My disease was an extreme cold and the measles, of both which I have at this present some ease, though I find myself faint, weak and dull; yet if I have no relapse I purpose to be at my house in London on Tuesday. I may easily make you believe that I little thought to see you again, since you sweat for fear to have them, which I having could not sweat for unquietness in having them, and the rather because they took me where I was unprovided of any will.—This Sunday night written at Egham, being the 24th of February.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ *p.* (**104.** 42.)

Intelligence from Spain.

[1604–5, Feb. 24.]—I have fresh letters from my friend in Spain of the 24th present, brought by this carrier last arrived to the Spanish Ambassador from the Court at Valladolid.

In all Spain it has not rained for three months; the ground so parched they cannot sow corn; already they want bread even at Court.

The business of the Great Duke is ended to his satisfaction. The King has granted to send him the sons of Don Pedro, his

brother. The King wrote him a very kind letter, received him into his protection, granted him the investiture of Sienna and Port Ferrario, which he could never get before; the party adds *che si faranno tra loro cose di maggior importanza.*

Don Antonio Mexia is declared general Maestro del Campo for Flanders, and the Marchese Spinola is said shall be general of the Infanteria Italiana and is likely to have the charge of 20,000 soldiers in Friesland.

There is much ado about the great preparations of the Hollanders for which there is the like counterpoise in providing in Spain.

Their designs are to straighten the Estates, (1) by a general siege of their countries, and for that Spinola is to be in Friesland with such force; (2) by looking to the prohibition of their trade with Spain; (3) by making their navigation to the Indies unprofitable, and by spoiling the sale of their pepper and other commodities, of which they have at present great store; for this the Spaniards have offered for sale a great quantity of pepper at a low rate, sufficient to supply all the northern parts; this pepper is now at Lisbon in great abundance.

I understand by letters from others that the King of Spain has lately sent to divers of the nobility of Rome the habits and honour of the Cavaliers of the Toison or Santiago; and that amongst the rest Arthur Poole is honoured with one of those orders and with 1000 crowns yearly; and the King designs to make his brother Geoffrey Poole, a cardinal, a raw dissolute young man, whom I left at the Court of Spain at my departure, more likely to follow a coach than to be a cardinal. He had been a follower of Count Bothwell, but poverty had parted their company. Concerning Arthur Poole I think the beginning of his favour came from the late stir in the Cardinal Farnese, his master's, house. For as his brother told me, he was the first that began it. He wounded the officer of justice and afterwards banded himself very bravely with the Spanish Ambassador in the Cardinal's behalf against the Pope and the rest. Both these brothers let not to give out among their friends what pretensions they have in England by their great blood, and therefore I know not how this should be taken here that Spain should do them these favours at this time.

Besides Spinola's 20,000, there are 10,000 coming out of Italy from Count Fuentes, all which march about the beginning of April, and by the end of May there will be two great armies in Flanders.

Endorsed: "From Valladolid, Court of Spain, 24 Feb. 1604." 3 *pp.* (**104.** 44.)

George Sharpe to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], Feb. 24.—As by your goodness I was presented to Brixtoke, so by my Lord of Peterborough instituted, by the parishioners kindly entertained, and by the late incumbent

nothing at all resisted. I find all the chief of the parish, with many of the inferior sort on both sides depending, to consist of puritans, I hope something conformable, and of papists, I fear refractory and obstinate. Between both there is outwardly scarce a show of humanity, but inwardly mortal and unchristian malice. Of the rest, many rebukeable for their dissolute courses, others to be pitied for their very beggarly estates. I am grieved that where there is no agreement with contrarieties, nor any communion with different religions, he whose part is to reconcile shall find his labours uneffectual or intolerable. My duty shall not be wanting. The value of the living is 40*l.* to be farmed, but this year scarce anything, as Mr. Baldock the late incumbent has sown all the land and must reap the benefit. In regard whereof, and intending to take the degree of Bachelor in Divinity this year at Cambridge, I beg to continue in the University till Midsummer. I have provided for the discharge of the cure till then.—Brixtoke, 24 Feb.

Holograph. Endorsed: "24 Feb. 1604. from Brigstock." 1 *p.* (**127.** 5.)

Sir Edward Coke to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Feb. 24.—Finding your lordship so propense to repair the fortunes of Sir Christopher Heydon, I am bold at his entreaty to signify to you that as the case is exhibited to me, I think his Majesty has a right to a third part of such lands, a note whereof he intends to present to you. And for the recovery thereof he shall have the best of my endeavours. I know the knight's moderation is such as if the title shall fall out for the King, he will be ruled and satisfied with some reasonable composition. —24 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**188.** 69.)

Thomas Dolman to the Same.

1604–5, Feb. 24.—Having received from this bearer such information as he will deliver unto your lordship and seen the libel, I thought it my duty to acquaint you therewith, because I do not remember that in my life I have seen any example of such audacious temerity, and fear that it is an ominous presagement of some future mischief. It is not unknown to you what strong factions are in this land at this day of papists, puritans and obedient subjects, and how obstinately they are bent not to yield each to other, two parts manifestly contemning the King's laws and the third trusting in the justice of their cause and the protection of the laws. Besides these three factions are a wing of cashiered soldiers ready to join with any faction in hope of spoil and rapine and to pay their debts *ex communi incendio.* My and my wife's most humble thanks that you vouchsafed to accept so base entertainment as here you found.— —From Shawe, 24 Feb. 1604.

Signed. Seal. ⅔ *p.* (**188.** 74.)

Sir Richard Giffard to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Feb. 25.—I have received a letter subscribed with your lordship's name and others of his Majesty's Counell, requiring me to attend the Earl of Hertford into the Low Countries. I am willing to do him service, who is interested in me because I am his tenant, which perhaps persuades him to expect a more ready attendance. But I am only lately recovered from a dangerous sickness and subject to relapse at the least stirring of my body. The day after I left you I took the advice of Dr. Spearwood, who counselled me to take the benefit of the Bath this spring. I will not allege my private affairs, for only want of health makes me backward; and for this I entreat to be freed from this journey.—Tuderly, 25 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**104.** 46.)

Sir Thomas Smith to Lord Cecil (*sic*).

1604–5, Feb. 25.—I certified your lordship of my safe arrival at the Archangell in July last, with the course taken by the Emperor for my present conducting up the river. In my travel thence to Moscow I was met with diverse messengers, who brought orders for my easy passage and supplies for my journey. At my coming near the Moseo diverse dukes and noblemen and at least 5000 men on horseback were sent to bring me into the city, who conducted me to my lodging, the fairest house in all the Museo. And within eight days I was sent for to the Emperor's presence, who sat in great state in a throne of gold with his imperial crown on his head, his sceptre in his hand and many other ornaments of state. To whom I delivered his Majesty's letters and presents and the causes of my coming; and then the Emperor and his son, who sat by him, inquired of the health of my King and invited me to dine with them, where was very royal service all in gold, the Emperor and his son at one table and myself and my company at another; and the lords and great men at other tables. The Emperor sent to me dishes of meat and cups of drink, and in the middle of dinner sent for me and told me he loved the Queen of England, that is dead, as his own life, because she loved him, and as I had brought a loving message from my King his brother, he lovingly accepted thereof, and would remain his loving brother during his life. At the end of dinner he sent for me again and gave me a cup of wine out of his own hands, and did the like to all the gentlemen that came with me, and so dismissed me. As I was informed, I should have soon had audience for dispatch of my business, but meantime news came of certain rebels risen in arms in the borders towards Poland, which has hindered this; so that I must stay here and return the way I came.—25 Feb. 1604. In the Musco.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**104.** 47.)

The Earl of Worcester to [Viscount Cranborne].

[1604–5], Feb. 25.—His Majesty has read Cranborne's and the Lords' letters and likes exceedingly of all their proceedings. When he had read both letters he called for the Archbishop of York's letter, which he read, with Cranborne's answer to it. He was merry at the first but when he came to the wasting of the treasure and the immoderate exercise of hunting[1] began to alter countenance and said it was the foolishest letter that ever he read and Cranborne's an excellent answer. When he came to the end of the latter where Cranborne said his nephew did neither think of him or his wife but sleep he ran to the next chamber to seek Sir Philip [Herbert] saying "look what he hath written of thee" and was very merry withal. His Majesty means to-morrow to take his journey to Newmarket for some 3 or 4 days and so to Thetford, if he like the country.—Royston, 25 Feb.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**104.** 48.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Lodge, *Illustrations of British History* (ed. 1791), Vol. III, pp. 263, 264.]

The Earl of Worcester to the Privy Council.

[1604–5], Feb. 25.—Received their lordships' letters of the 24th this Sunday[2] morning. His Majesty well allows their careful endeavours in settling the Mid Shires and is glad that Mr. Tater[3] cleared himself so well; he commends their proceedings regarding Mr. Driden and approves likewise their course with Hyldersom. Upon their letter he commanded Worcester to enjoin Mr. Bywater that presented him with the book to appear before Lord Cranborne on Thursday next. His Majesty's cold the first day after he went from London was somewhat heavy but since he began to labour it breaks from him very much. If he were to repeat all his Majesty's gracious words and kind thanks for their endeavours in his service, another side of paper would hardly contain it. Yet such is the sweetness of his nature that he told Worcester he had likewise written to Lord Cranborne to give their lordships thanks.—Royston, 25 Feb.

PS.—To-morrow his Majesty goes towards Newmarket where he minds to stay some 3 or 4 days; and, as he likes it, so to go forward to Thetford.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 2 *pp.* (**104.** 49.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Lodge, *Illustrations of British History* (ed. 1791), Vol. III, pp. 264-266].

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(1) See the Archbishop's letter of 18 Dec. 1604 to Cranborne printed in Lodge, III, 251, 252.

(2) Lodge prints incorrectly "Friday"; 25 Feb. 1604–5 fell, however, on a Monday.

(3) "Taker" in Lodge.

Sir Edward Coke to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Feb. 25.—His Majesty has vouchsafed me to be a counsel with him in matters of law, and in that respect to be his Majesty's eye to find out how and wherein his Majesty's subjects be oppressed and in what cases they groan under heavy burdens contrary to law. This morning I took the examination of one Thomas Stockes, who taking upon him to be a deputy purveyor under Sir Henry Seckfid [Seckford], master of the pavilions, has corruptly and unlawfully marked, felled and carried away above thirty timber trees in the Bishop of London's town of Fullham, late growing upon poor men's copyholds holden of the Bishop and some upon freeholders, against their wills, contrary to an express Act of Parliament. Some part he has given away, others he has disposed at his pleasure; some money to some of them he has paid, deducting a penny in the shilling for his master. All which is directly against law. And in truth upon examination this lewd fellow had no deputation at all and being a carpenter by his trade and a bankrupt not worth a groat, undoubtedly has disposed the same for his own relief. He confesses that he was in the beginning of his purveyor's trade and that he meant to have proceeded. But I have for this and other outrageous misdemeanours committed him to Newgate and so have marred his market. It is pity that such base felonies have the carriage of the Great Seal. All the judges of England have upon great deliberation resolved this kind of takings unlawful and, knowing your lordship to be a great pillar of justice and law, I thought it my part to inform you hereof.—25 Feb. 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**188.** 75.)

Lord Dirleton to the Same.

1604–5, Feb. 25.—Although I be assured that your lordship is sufficiently advertised of his Majesty's health by my fellow Sir Philip [Herbert], yet must I write these lines for discharge of my promise at my late coming to Royston. I delivered to his Majesty what you gave me in direction, and thereafter asked of his health as the chiefest heed of my commission. His Majesty answered me, You may see a great change, and except I have my pastime, you may be sure I cannot live. These are his Majesty's own speeches unto me. He goes this day in trial of Northfolk fields, but in my judgment he will find none better for his sport than these at Huntington and here by the report that I have heard. But as ever it be his Majesty must needs have that or else his health will be the worse. I must thank you for your care in my particular. I will a little better solicit my business at Michaelmas, if it please God I live so long.—From Royston, 25 Feb. 1604.

Holograph, signed: Areskyne of Dirleton. ½ *p.* (**188.** 76.)

Viscount Cranborne to Ralph Winwood.

[1604–5, Feb. 26].—[*See* Vol. XVI, pp. 418, 419. The original of this letter is printed in Winwood's *Memorials*, Vol. II, *p.* 50.] (**104.** 28.)

The Earl of Worcester to [Viscount Cranborne].

[1604–5], Feb. 26.—This Tuesday at 6 of the evening I received your letter of the 25th of February, with which I acquainted his Majesty. Your proceeding with the young Knightley he very well allows of and thinketh it very fit that gentlemen of his quality should not be allowed to depart without some note of his obstinate and peevish humour, for from such fountains springs the water that infecteth the humour of the perverse ministers. He commends the industry of the Bishop of London, with the diligence of the recorder and other inferior ministers, hoping it will be a mean to stop the mouths of calumniating persons. Touching the motion of the French Ambassador his pleasure is that he shall have the copy of the articles but with the caution from you to him that he use them with secrecy, and yet if his master shall hereafter blaze them forth, for his part he careth not; but this to yourself. For the point of his story, and that he did earnestly sue to the contrary, he coneurs in your faith. Touching the book he refers both it and the man to the touchstone of your discretion, making no doubt that you will observe the rule of justice, *suum cuique tribuere.* To-morrow the King goes to Thetford, where he longeth to be by reason he is borne in hand it is a fair country and plentiful of game. If it prove true we shall stay the longer, for I never came in a worse town than this. The king has taken a new cold, as he saith, but I think it is but the remains of the old, which breaketh from him very plentifully. I thank your lordship and the company that wished me there; but if all the company were present there are some that will sooner afford a carouse than either land or personage.—Newmarket, the 26 of February at 11 of the night.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**104.** 50.)

Sir John Ramsey to the Same.

1604–5, Feb. 26.—Thanking him for obtaining his book of a thousand pounds a year, fee simple, which the king has bestowed upon him. Notwithstanding, he finds the warrant not as ample as usual in such grants of land and hopes that Sir Thomas Lake may be instructed to have it mended.—From his chambers, 26 Feb. 1604.

Signed: Ramsay. 1 *p.* (**104.** 51.)

Sir William Fitzwilliam to the Same.

1604–5, Feb. 26.—Has heard abroad how Cranborne both in the time of the late sovereign as since his Majesty's joyful entrance has greatly upheld the state of those poor labourers

that diligently work in the Lord's vineyard, whereof Mr. Egerton in the former time was one. Prays now on behalf of the state of Mr. Dryden, who is now in the Fleet by the Lords' general commandment from the Council table, that Cranborne may think his punishment already inflicted sufficient and procure his release. Though zeal at first carried him unadvisedly, and reputation may now unhappily stay him from open recanting, is assured that into the like course he will never enter again.—26 Feb. 1604.

Signed. ⅔ *p.* (188. 77.)

Sir Thomas Seymour to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], Feb. 28.—I received letters from the Privy Council subscribed also by you, dated at Whitehall, the 12th of February, requiring me to attend my Lord of Hertford into the Low Countries. But I would state that I am lame in my leg and arm. I have been under Dr. Atkins and Mr. Thorney in London all this winter, and now am to use the Bath where I now rest. Still I desire this imperfection may not excuse me; but, as your messengers can inform you, the plague is come into my house, whereof there are now two sick, so that I dare not press into that assembly without notice first given of this misadventure. I have forsaken my house and live in Bath to avoid it; what may fall out hereafter God knows and not I. I have sent up my servant to attend you and if you still think me fit for this journey, I am ready to do all service that appertains to it, or will send my son to attend his lordship in my place.—Bath, this last of February.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1½ *pp.* (104. 52.)

Lords of the Council to Sir Thomas Castilian, Thomas Doleman, Alexander Chocke and Thomas Chamberlaine.

1604–5, Feb. 28.—Commission to enquire concerning outrages alleged in an information of Robert Brooke, parson of Endborne, co. Berks., to have been committed in the church there by certain persons breaking open the doors, tearing the communion book and ecclesiastical canons lately published and defacing the register book.—From the Court at Whitehall, 28 Feb. 1604.

Signed.—T. Ellesmere, Canc. Northumberland. T. Dorset. H. Northampton. Cranborne. Tho. Banck.

Note on back of commission: "These letters came to my hand on Wednesday the 6th of this instant March at 6 of the clock in the evening."

½ *p.* (188. 78.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Devonshire and Viscount Cranborne to the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

[1604–5,] Feb.—Whereas Robert Wright, D.D., one of his Majesty's chaplains, and William Barber, D.D., have been

debarred by the Dean and Chapter of Wells from reception into the number of canons, which they claim under the ancient statutes of the church by virtue of the offices of Treasurer and Chancellor of that church; we to whom the King has referred the determination of this matter require you to send before us three or four of your chapter, whereof Dr. Langworthy, the archdeacon, and Dr. Cottington, the chaunter of your church, should be two, to appear on the ninth of April next and to bring with them the statutes of your church, for the speedy decision of this controversy.—Lamberth, February.

Draft. 1½ *pp.* (**104.** 54.)

The Earl of Nottingham to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5, Feb.]—But that my business is very great I would have been with you. I consider the great difficulties in those things we heard yesterday between the Archdukes' subjects and the States; so as if those things be dealt in at my being in Spain, I think it sure that he that shall go Ambassador Leger should be able to speak learnedly in it, for in these cases they will use civilians, and it will stand much upon the words of the treaty. And now at first if all things be well settled by a man of learning and judgment it will keep us from infinite troubles after. I think in this service of so great a consequence no man ought to refuse and feel for his Majesty to enable them; and better it were to be at charge with one able both for his Majesty's honour and the good of the service there to have one that hath many good parts and able for such a place if it were well settled before. Sir, this I am bold to write to you acknowledging my weakness to deal in these things that are out of my element, and would be glad to be strengthened that his Majesty's service may be well performed.

Holograph. Endorsed: "February, 1604: Lord Admiral to my Lord. For a learned ambassador into Spain." *Seal.* 1 *p.* (**104.** 55.)

The Same to the Same.

1604–5, Feb.—I do but remember your lordship that it will be very fit that myself and the leger Ambassador have the treaty of the peace in Latin, if any occasion should happen of question; and also for myself the order of the proceeding of the oath. I send your lordship the note of the book; some of them might very well have been spared out of the book. I pray you to note the last when you have turned the leaf. That and the others of our late dear Mistress, I wish they had neither have been spoken nor written; but, Sir, I will have Sir George Bute that shall make a true journal and note of everything that shall pass in my journey. I think there will be eyes enough to

look on. I trust to be careful for his Majesty's honour and my own reputation.

PS.—My Lord Chamberlain sends with me his son Sir Thomas Howard. I pray you to give your word for me to my Lady that I will be careful for him.

Holograph. Endorsed: "about Feb. 1604." 1 *p.* (**104.** 56.)

The Earl of Worcester to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5, Feb. ?]—This day at 2 in the afternoon I received your packet dated the 3rd instant,(1) which his Majesty perused abroad, but after he came home, he read over your letter to myself, being thoroughly satisfied in all points, saying it was but a mistaking upon the Dean's letter that bred a little sharpness. Now that he is rightly understood he is very well pleased. The word that most troubled him was "ambulatory proceedings," doubting lest he might be thought either wavering or inconstant in his well established orders, which he said he would never be. This day he has given very present testimony to some ministers that presented a petition for further time, that their sincere consciences might be better satisfied. For more particular proofs you will be informed by my letter to the Lords. Yet I cannot let pass that when these puritan petitioners were with the King, the Dean of the Chapel publicly avouched, that whatsoever he were that stood upon these nice terms of conformity, he would undertake to confute him with learning and satisfy with reason; which they desired might be, but I said it was not convenient the cause having been *coram judice.* I assure you the King argued the matter very fully.

Will is exceeding well, but I fear there is a power above yours and mine that will stay him here until Monday; but I have entreated Sir Philip Herbert and Sir James Hey not to urge the King further, who have promised they will not.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (**109.** 69.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Lodge, *Illustrations of British History* (ed. 1791), Vol. III. pp. 266, 267.]

King James to the Same.

[1604–5, Feb.]—I am wonderfully well satisfied with the Council's proceeding anent the puritans since my departure; they have used justice upon the obstinate, showing grace to the penitent, and enlarged them that seemed to be a little schooled by the rod of affliction. In this action they have according to the 101 psalm sung of mercy and of judgment both, and therefore thank them in my name for their pains and uniform concurrence in my service, and tell them that there is not a King in the world so proud of his Council as I am of mine; and assure them that I shall never take longer vacancy from them for the necessary maintenance of my health

(1) Lodge prints "the 3 of this instant" but the figure may be 30.

than other kings will consume upon their physical diets and going to their whores. Now that I have seen the Bishop of York's letter so much talked of I can truly say *minuit presentia famam*, but I am thoroughly pleased with your answer;[1] and especially concerning my hunting, you have answered it according to my heart's desire, for a scornful answerless answer became best such a senseless proposition. I thank my patient beagle for stopping the suit of Gray's Inn. I am glad my son has so far outshot me in schoolcraft as he should "prevene" me in the fellowship of any house of learning, but in truth that matter had a greater consequence than I will think the propounders thereof had in their mind. I am also glad of the miracles wrought among you in satisfying both the French and Spanish Ambassadors. For all those services I have only this reward to bestow upon you and your fellows, that ye shall not be much troubled with suits recommended by me unto you during my absence, all news being remitted to the Master Falconer's report who is now become alike keen and skilful both of hunting and hawking; and thus commending me to Suffolk and you in particular and all your worthy society in general I bid you heartily farewell, having enjoined the bearer to drink good pipes of tobacco to all your company.—*Undated.*

Addressed: "To my little cankered beagle."

Signed. Endorsed: "The King to me." *Seal.* 1½ *pp.*

(**134.** 48.)

[Viscount Cranborne] to the [Archbishop of York].

[1604–5, Feb.]—In answer to his late letter.[2] Is of his opinion concerning differences in the Church, has always held the papist to be carried with superstitious blindness, and the puritans with unadvised zeal and outreeuidance. There are schisms in habit as well as in opinion, whoever sees papists with puritan spectacles, or the puritan with papistical shall only see the multiplication of false images. If Popery increases in those quarters he must see to the timely work of reformation, &c.—*Undated.*

Contemporary copy. 3 *pp.* (**108.** 76.)

[Printed in Lodge, *Illustrations &c.*, Vol. III p. 259 from the original among the Talbot Papers. Endorsed by the Earl of Shrewsbury: "L. Viscount Cranborne his answer to the Lo. Archbishop of York's, 1 Feb. 1604."]

Robert Brooke to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5, Feb.]—On the 20th of this February the church doors of Endborne, Berks. were found broken open, and the communion book and the ecclesiastical canons lately set forth by his Majesty, the one half whereof he had read the Sunday before, were taken out of a chest, torn in pieces, and scattered

(1) Printed in Lodge, *Illustrations &c.*, III, 259–263.

(2) Printed *ibid.* III, 251.

in the seat where service is usually read; and a good part of the register book was cut right out, and the rest much defaced. At the same time there was found a rude libel containing such matter as Mr. Dolman, a justice adjoining, thought meet to be made known to Cranborne. Brooke therefore thought it his duty to attend Cranborne in that behalf.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**189.** 70.)

[The Lords of the Council] to Sir Roger Aston.

[1604–5, Feb.?]—Having understood from Sir Thomas Lake that his Majesty was pleased my Lady Elizabeth's grace should be sent for to Greenwich, to be there at the Queen's coming, the rather in respect that the Duke of Holst might see her, we have thought it fit to acquaint his Majesty with that which follows. First, where it was imagined that the King should have removed before Shrovetide, the hall which lately fell down, where the plays are to be kept, cannot be ready till after the time; so as both in that respect, and keeping the house the sweeter for the Queen, his Majesty cannot remove till Ash Wednesday be past. And for the coming of my Lady Elizabeth at this time, the Queen, after she heard it, seemed very desirous that she might not be sent for until she spake with the King, adding withal that considering the state she was like to be in herself shortly, she was assured that the Duke of Holst would rather take the pains to ride down himself and visit her daughter. To which when we replied that we had received such order from his Majesty, she said all should be as he pleased; but she durst be our warrant for staying two or three days. Whereupon we have forborne to send to my Lord Harrington, although in the meantime we have bethought us to have all things in a readiness for her coming up as his Majesty shall direct when he has spoken with the Queen.—*Undated.*

Draft in hand of Cranborne's secretary. Endorsed: "1604." 2 *pp.* (**189.** 96.)

Viscount Cranborne to [Sir George Harvy?]

[1605, Feb.?]—Because my Lord Cobham may see to what pass his own dealings have brought his leases, I pray you show him what was preferred to me for the King, two days before his Majesty departed. When he has read it you may desire him to return it. Send me word whether the lions have been together or no, and how they do.—*Undated.*

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**108.** 74.)

Sir Philip Herbert to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], March 1.—I have receeived your letter this morning and am very glad to hear that you have sent hither Sir Thomas Lake; for truly I have been very much troubled with exercising of his office in his absence, which the King will tell you when he

comes to Greenwich. I cannot send any certain word of his coming back, because I dare not ask him; but I hope he will be back the latter end of next week at furthest. He has been much troubled these two or three days with a new cold, but is now very well and merry. He likes this country very well.—Thetford, 1st of March.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ *p.* (**104.** 57.)

The Earl of Worcester to the Lords of the Council.

1604–5, March 1.—Your letters expressing the comfort you took from his Majesty's acceptation of your pains in his service I presented to him. He accounts a great part of his happiness to be in your loyalty, wisdom and service, and wishes you to take comfort in his acceptance of your travails. For myself I am grateful to you for your acceptance of my poor endeavours. —Thetford, 1 March 1604.

Signed. 1½ *pp.* (**104.** 58.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Lodge, *Illustrations &c.*, III, 268, 269.]

Lord Sheffield to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5, March 1.]—I perceive by your letter that the King should have written to my Lord Archbishop [of York] and me, being thereunto moved by some false rumours spread in London. No such letter is as yet come to my hand, therefore I can say nothing but that my duty shall not be wanting to perform the King's pleasure. I thank you for reporting to me your grave and wise answer to my Lord Archbishop's letter, and am sorry that any in those parts should divulge it, to your discontentment; assuring you if it might appear to me who has done it in my government with intent to injure you, I shall not fail to make him know his error.

The state of these north parts touching matters of religion stands as I last wrote to you, mightily fallen away; and the time since the Parliament having afforded but one assizes, has offered little means of reformation, the law allowing till the next assizes after their indictments no execution, expecting their alteration; but as much has been done as could be by the law, for all that could be known were indicted the last assizes, and shall be proceeded with according to the law at this new coming, if they reform not themselves, which I rather wish, for in my nature I had rather forgive than punish; and I make no question but to reduce things to as good a pass as ever they were beforetime; for the nature of this people here is to be soon elevated and as soon cast down, being as feared of authority as any people I ever saw. The King's speech and your lordships of the Council have done great good, for it has greatly confirmed the well affected, and greatly discouraged the ill, so that I make no doubt, by God's assistance, to give a good account in short time of these parts committed to my

charge, for they begin already to quail since my last coming down, and to pull in their heads. But there is one Roger Witherington in Northumberland who does great harm, being a notorious recusant, and yet is baily of Herston [? Hirst, Morpeth] having thereby a great command of people: which in my opinion is not fit, for if any so disobedient possess places of authority it must needs be a great hindrance to religion. Therefore I wish it may be had in consideration and reformed.

PS.—The contents of these, if it like you, you may acquaint the King with.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1 March 1605." 3 *pp.* (190. 48.)

Sir Thomas Lake to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 1.—Your lordship shall receive herewith all the pieces signed by his Majesty which you committed to me. In the Proclamation about the mariners there is in the first line a little erasure and a change by his Majesty's commandment to couple the word "brother" as well to the Archduke as to the King of Spain. In the matter of the tomb, his Majesty made difficulty saying he had not been made acquainted with it. But I showed him the smallness of the sum and that you had bargained with a workman already, which I thought you had not done without acquainting his Highness with it. So he passed it but with this addition, that he hoped when there was more store of money others should be remembered, which you may guess whom he meant. His Majesty made also some stay at that of Mrs. Drommond but passed it over easily. His Highness likes well this place for his hawking wherein he has been yesterday exceedingly pleased; of hunting has yet made no trial but does to-morrow. This day he has not come out of his bedchamber, partly for weariness taken yesterday and partly for a little defluxion upon one of his eyes, which yet is so slender as already it wears away and hinders him not from perusing your letters to my Lord of Worcester and giving answer to them, and afterwards signing these things and reading the proclamation about the mariners himself.—From the Court at Thetford, this first of March, 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (188. 79.)

Thomas Wilford to the Same.

1604–5, March 2.—Myself and others were before the Lord Treasurer and your lordship touching a charter for the merchants trading to Spain and Portugal, and the same was committed to Sir Daniel Dunne, the Attorney General and Sir T. Edmondes. Now of the Merchants Adventurers, the merchants of Muscovia and the merchants trading to the East countries many be admitted into the fellowship of merchants trading to S[pain] and P[ortugal] for a fine of 5*l.* or 10*l.* The foresaid merchants obtaining their freedom may forbear to bring their merchandise

into this realm and ship them directly to S. and P. So shall his Majesty lose the custom, and foreign shipping and mariners be maintained. And if any of these merchants should bring any foreign goods into England, which the merchants trading to S. and P. had usually bought of them and the custom over paid, if by toleration or permission, if he that brought them in may ship them out again without paying any more custom, who will not for his own benefit, although the property be in another, give 5*l.* or 10*l.* to save in custom at one time 20*l.*? If the merchant may freely ship out of all other countries and pay no custom in England, he may afford his merchandise when they come to the market better cheap than others, and so in short time the merchant that had no other freedom must give over or else practise to do as the others do. It is too true that the merchants aforesaid have within these few years shipped their goods for S. and P. and coloured the same under the name of some free of the company, which if the former charter had stood sound, they would have made it known to you. I entreat that I may not argue this before your lordships, lest I make my good friends my enemies. I find not our people much affected to pray any new charter, in respect they must give way to all that will adventure, alleging that they shall be at great charges, and cannot tell how to raise the same and shall be brought in question every Parliament.—2 March 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**104.** 59.)

The Earl of Worcester to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], March 3.—I acquainted his Majesty with the Bishop of London's diligence and therewith he is very satisfied. He has been very ill and heavy with his cold but it is now almost gone. The reason it has so long continued has been the sharpness of the air and wind. Every day he hunts he takes a new cold but being hot with riding a long chase he sits in the open air and drinks. He is resolved to stay these five days in this town. He has been but once a hunting since his coming hither and that day he was driven out of the field with press of company which came to see him. He therefore came home and played at cards. Sir William Woodhowse has devised a proclamation that none shall come to him on hunting days.—Thetford, 3 March.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**105.** 28.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Lodge, *Illustrations*, &c., III, 269, 270, and in Nichols, *Progresses of King James I*, 497.]

Sir Philip Herbert to the Same.

[1604–5], March 3.—I understand you would send me a very great dispatch of many great affairs of his Majesty; but because I would not be troubled with any affairs that should hinder me from waiting on the King a hunting, I have got leave that they may be referred to Sir Thomas Lake. For the young lion

it is his Majesty's pleasure that there should be a "beeth" [*beast?*] put to it to give it suck; but in any case he would have her very close muzzled lest she should bite. But if she will not give her suck he would have a thing made with a horn and a little piece of leather at the end of it like a teat that it may suck milk so. The King is very well and likes this country so well that I am afraid that it will be very near a fortnight before he will be back. I pray God your lordship can understand my strange description of a new engine to give a beast suck, but you must be contented to take it as it was delivered unto me.—From Thetford this 3 of March.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1½ *pp.* (188. 81.)

Sir Thomas Lake to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 3.—May it please you to receive herewith the letters for Geniva and the commission for the Mid shires. His Majesty recommends to your care the examination of the matter of Berkshire, being desirous to have the offender found out; for of what religion soever he professes himself his Highness holds him worthy of severe punishment. The letter to my Lord Chancellor is to require him to advise with Mr. Attorney what may be done in favour of certain of his Majesty's huntsmen bound to appear at the assizes at York upon information of attempting a robbery upon the highway, whereof his Majesty holds them innocent. And there is returned also to his lordship a commission ecclesiastical for the diocese of Chester, which he sent hither.—From Thetford this third of March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ¾ *p.* (188. 82.)

R. Morrell to the Same.

1604–5, March 4.—I am most thankful for your unexpected bounty. I understand by your letter and by speech with Mr. D. Neale your desire of Sir William's daily proceeding and profiting at his book, which if it be not answerable to your expectation I am very heartily sorry, though I know myself to be free from all blame. For thus much I will say boldly because truly in my own just defence and to his due commendation that for the first time of his abode here he has profited more than ever I could expect. He came hither to me at All Saints Day last (after a whole year and a half discontinuance from hence) and stayed with me seven weeks, one whole week whereof and more he was (with your good leave) with the King at Huntingdon. In that short time he learned a whole oration of Tullie, besides all his ordinary exercises, which I have showed to Mr. D. Neale and would for your satisfaction have sent up, if he had thought it convenient. I willingly confess in him all complements of nature, all good parts of wit, capacity and memory, so that if there be anything amiss or wanting in him it is this; that he takes not that delight (which is indeed the only whetstone of the desire to learn and the spur that pricks every man

forward to take pains) in his book that he does in other things, the true cause whereof I impute to nothing else but his often calling home and his long keeping from hence. For howsoever your Honour may imagine that leaving the place he presently forgets the pleasures, I know by my particular experience and have often found it true by good proof, that they leave a deeper impression in his mind than will hastily wear out. As Themistocles could not sleep in the night for dreaming of Miltiades's triumphs, so neither can he go to his study all the day for revolving in his mind the sports and pastimes abroad in the world. The delights of the Court (if I may so say without offence) have greatly estranged, if not quite alienated, his mind from his books. And yet, notwithstanding all this, I make no doubt but that I shall (if he may continue here without too many interruptions and too long intermissions) lay such grounds of learning in him as that hereafter (when being come to perfect years of discretion he shall be able to value knowledge at its true worth and to receive it, as it justly deserves), he shall be able with a little help to go through anything that he has a mind to or a liking of. If either I were guilty unto myself or suspected by your Honour of any defect or fault on my part, I should hold it expedient to make my apology, but being clear in my own conscience, and acquitted by your testimony I will not use any needless defence, only I would entreat you to remember that I know that as it would be a comfort to you so it would be a credit to me to have done any good upon a gentleman of his quality.—St. John's College, Cambridge, 4 March 1604.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**104.** 60.)

Deposition of Richard Boyle.

1604–5, March 4.—At the Court at Whitehall this 4 of March 1604. Being demanded concerning Mr. Biwater, I have known him a year or thereabouts. I never had any dealings with him, saving that he has now and then bought a book of me. To my remembrance I never bound any books for him but only a little small paper book of white paper, and to my remembrance I ruled it also, and this I bound the last summer, since which time I never saw the book. There was no writing in the book, for he spake to me to make the book of paper and it was in 16.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**104.** 61.)

Lord Cobham to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 4.—It is not strange but ordinary with my wife to mistake, "uncaple" [incapable] of good advice, believe herself and trust her own conceits, which be the true properties of a fool; for if ever folly were truly in any, she may brag she hath the prize. If her dearest friends did but truly know how scornfully she hath used me, and within these few days, I know

they would detest her: myself, that am prepared to take all events with patience, must not deny her carriage did almost make me break promise with myself; and yet I thank God I conquered myself and gained, for now I know nothing can move me. Your letter unto her was both grave and wise, and you wrote nothing but truth. Truth offends her and flattery pleases her. What my fortune is, to God, who I hope will direct the King's heart to mercy, which I pray for, I leave; but my Lord believe this confidently, if my fortune remain in her power I am a prisoner all days of my life. This is the good I expect from her. I had thought the bedding had remained at Canterbury; it shall presently be brought thither. For your kindness to me you shall find your reward in heaven.—Your lordship's loving brother-in-law to command.—From the Tower, 4 March 1604.

Holograph, signed: Henry Brooke. 1 *p.* (**104.** 62.)

Lord Hunsdon to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 4.—I have received a letter from the Privy Council by Mr. John Corbett; thereby finding their favours towards me in sending him to make search in Mr. Bywater's chamber, who was my chaplain, I have performed the contents so far as my health would suffer me; and when I could stay no longer, appointed one of my men to stay with him, until he had satisfied himself of all Mr. Bywater's books and papers. For Mr. Bywater's fault what it is, God knoweth, for I do not know, but it seems he hath been busier than becomes his vocation. Had I known he had been so hot brained that he could not contain himself within the compass of that I hired him for, he should never have been my chaplain.—Hunsdon, 4 March 1604.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**104.** 63.)

Headlands of England.

1604–5, March 4.—Printed map of the headlands of England, with notes of their bearings. Imprinted at London by Robert Barker.

2 *sheets fastened together.* (**142.** 194 (2).)

Bevys Bullmer to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 4.—Since his leaving the Court on Saturday, January 19, was taken on his way to the mines with an extreme burning fever and could ride no further than Nottingham. But by the means of a learned and painful physician, one Mr. Atkinson, has in long time recovered and on March 2 was able to take his journey towards Scotland. Wrote in the extremity of his sickness certain letters to his Majesty and Cranborne for prosecuting his work but his physician did not permit him to direct them away as from a dead man. Prays therefore

Cranborne's exeuse for not signifying him of his stay.—Doncaster, 4 March 1604.

Postal endorscments.—" Tuxford the 5 at one after noone. Newark the 5 att 5 att nyghte. Grantham the v at 7 at night. Witham the . . . . at ix in the night. Stamford the 5th at 12 in the night. Huntingdon the 5 (*sic*) of Marche at past x in the forenoone."

Signed. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (188. 83.)

Sir Thomas Lake to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 6.—I am commanded by the King to say that he has rceeivcd a letter from the Queen in favour of a suit for the college of Ripon in which she alleges that she would not have written in it but with your allowance. His Majesty called to mind that the Chancellor of the Duchy had often moved him against that suit, and asked me what I knew of it. I answered that there was a book passed his Majesty's hand a year since at the suit of the Lord Burghley, as I take it, or at least by his recommendation, and the book subscribed by Mr. Attorney; Mr. Chancellor had spoken often to me to know who had got it signed by his Majesty, inveighing much against it as though it took a great quantity of lands from his Highness. And now his Majesty would hear from you upon what ground you have given way to the Queen to write in the matter, and whether you are privy to Mr. Chaneellor's objections and how you are satisfied therein; whereupon his Majesty will reply to the Queen.

I have sent to you also the pension for Mr. Stafford, and have nothing else but that yesternight upon perusal of your dispatches to Sir P. Herbert, his Majesty commanded me to pray you to signify to Sir Roger Ashton and the Lieutenant of the Tower that they should be wary how they gave the lioness overmuch milk, but if it be in any strength aecustom it to some other food.

I am importuned often by Mr. Fane to know your pleasure as to the suit begun by him and Mr. Myls and stayed until the entail were perfected, because he doubts else many will step before him. I would know whether I shall renew it for them or no before his Majesty's return.—Thetford, 6 March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (104. 64.)

The Earl of Worcester to the Same.

1604–5, March 6.—His Majesty was much pleased with your discourse of Bywater, how well you took hold of his knavish and mystical positions in his book. After he had read it the King gave it to the Dean who kept it two days, and when he gave it back the King gave it to me to send to you; after Bywater being under the Dean's arrest proffered a petition to the King to be dismissed, who had been so but that he willed to stay till he had received some answer, which I received the

same morning. The King now is very glad of the course taken with him. He was not so well pleased with that as he was vexed with the copies of some letters which my Lord of Northampton sent; he earnestly desires that the authors of those malicious reports should be found. I told him I was sure that what was possible would be done, so that if the King's beagle can hunt by land as well as he hath done *by water*, we will leave capping of "Joler" and cap the beagle. And so being very weary with this day's hunting, I will rest.

PS.—I had no sooner put my hand to this letter but I received another packet from you. I have delivered your letter to me and the enclosed to the King; within these two days you shall receive a letter from himself of his opinion; I have sent herewith the Archbishop of York's letter.—Thetford, 6 March now the 7th.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (104. 65.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Lodge, *Illustrations, &c.*, III, 272, 273.]

James Mountague, Dean of the Chapel, to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 6.—I hear that Mr. Bywater has told your lordship I told him he might thank you for this that is befallen him, for the King had forgiven him. I make no great reckoning to be slandered by him, but should be grieved if you gave him credit; for I never spake it. It should seem it is his usual manner of farewell to his friends, for his last word to me was that he thanked me for this trouble. I told him several times of his wicked works and that in my life-time I never saw so much poison spit out by atheist, papist, or puritan against the sweetest prince that ever the sun of the Gospel did shine on. And the morning he went away it was told him by my Lord of Worcester and after by myself that he was to go up to satisfy you upon sundry points. But to say anything that might argue a mind to cast any aspersion upon you, I protest I never did. I appeal to his Majesty, whether I have not on every occasion expressed my affection to your lordship. I labour this matter as one ambitious of your good opinion.

Many in this diocese refuse conformity, but the Bishop carries the matter discreetly and there is no great complaining. —Thetford, 6 March 1604.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (104. 67.)

Sir Edward Hoby to the Same.

1604–5, March 6.—The Lord Treasurer in a letter received to-day lets me know of the lewd sauciness of a man of mine, used towards his lordship yesterday by importunities. I have since understood that the same man importuned you also, although I forbade him to speak to you, except you offered cause, concerning me. I am not so little worth as to press you

further than I have done, being always assured of your love and best endeavours. And so since my last letter to you I have only proceeded in general letters to their lordships, delivered first to my Lord Treasurer. I had rather lose a far greater expectation than your good opinion. Before I knew aught, my man went down into Kent about some business of mine, who on his return shall attend you to justify my innocence in that behalf. I have been sent unto to know, whether your lordship sent me answer of these general letters, how far your lordships had resolved for me. I never importuned you thereupon, but sought rather by some special friend to inform you thereof.—6 March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**104.** 68.)

Sir Thomas Lake to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 6.—His Majesty fails not to be importuned here with suits. Sir William Constable has delivered him this enclosed, which his Majesty willed me to send to you for submission to the Council. If it may be without offence to the commonweal or to particular persons, he could like well to pleasure the gentleman.—Thetford, 6 March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**104.** 66.)

The Master of Gray.

1605, March 6.—Account of all that Patrick, Master of Gray, may demand of the King, according to the warrants produced by him before Alexander, Earl of Dunfermling, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, James, Lord of Balmerinoth, Lord President of the Council and Session, and David, Lord of Scone, Lord Controller, 6 March 1605.

The account comprises 4316*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* overexpended by Gray to June 7, 1586. An obligation dated 1586 of 10,000 marks for his voyage and embassage to England. 1000*l.* given to William Keyth, Master of the King's Wardrobe. An obligation dated 1590 for 12,000 marks for the renunciation of the Abbacy of Dunfermling.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**190.** 50.)

The Master of Gray to [Viscount Cranborne ?].

1604–5, March 7.—I received from my servant your letter, by which and by the relation of my Lord Chancellor, my Lord of Scone, and my cousin my Lord Home, and by letters from my Lord of Loundores [Lindores] and Master of Orkney I know how constantly you continue my friend : whereof I had no less contentment, nor shalt have at repayment of my old debts. For although I have deserved no ill of you by any occasion, yet my long distress and disgrace have made me so unable to do good and "inutile" for requital that only a pitiful motion in your own bountiful "natural" moveth your constant favour

towards me. But the hazard of life and mean estate shall never be spared where question of your name shall occur, neither shall it lie in fortune to change my opinion. But to my private errand. My Lord of Scone first at my own house, before the return of my servant, showed me very plainly even according to your letter; and now with concurrence of my Lord Chancellor and Secretary have heard all my "comptes" and have sent the particular of them to be "suhtit" [sued] there, which was all you craved. As it hath pleased you bring it to this point, so am I to pray you return to my Lord of Scone his warrant (seeing your lordship is admitted advocate for me) with a letter from yourself of thanks, for that respect he did carry to your recommendation, and yet more for the very honourable report he maketh of you in all his conferences. And this I will not forget, that being very inquisitive of your estate, and what society you had, beside your own virtue for maintenance of it, he showed me and I think sincerely that my Lord of Berwick was fully resolved to hazard his "pach" in your society. Whereof I was very glad, knowing what possession he hath both of his Majesty's love and knowledge of all his humours; and more glad I was to know this of him than of any, seeing he is on most of the others secret thoughts. Likewise I beseech you write thanks to my Lord, now Chancellor, Earl of Dunfermline, both for his favour to me as for his honourable speeches of yourself; and the third [letter] to the Secretary, my Lord of Balmerino, to friend me in matters touching my house, wherein he should have some interest, his bairns being my cousins; for I am so loth to repay wrongs that I wish all men to do me right, to the end my name fall not in question. For I thank God that no subject in Scotland can do me wrong, save in the use of rigorous justice, which I will not look for. Yet it might be the better that your recommendation intercede.

PS.—Remember to write to my Lord of Scone to end with me before Whitsunday, for they refuse to pay me "annuell," although they see sensibly I both have paid and must pay. Send your packet to the Secretary, my Lord of Balmerino.—Edinburgh, 7 March 1605.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**110.** 28.)

Captain Robert Yaxlee to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 7.—I was much bound to your father while he lived, and I cannot despair of the son. Yet I quit that little I had out of the doubt I had of your lordship and am now out of employment. I understand by Sir Wilfred Lawson that 150 of the Graemes borderers should be transported some way towards the wars, and for I know them and they me and have served among them, I thought it my duty to offer my service. —Durham House, 7 March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**104.** 69.)

THOMAS PHELIPPES to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604–5, March 7.—Understanding by my brother your honourable answer of my last I sent to my Lord of Kenlosse, who seemed to have ground to satisfy you of his proceeding with the King. But he being unable to write by reason of the gout promised within few days to repair to you and further as much favour as you should wish to afford me. But his lordship is holden longer within doors than is for my comfort; and although imprisonment is a dispensation for importunity, I cannot press him in expectation of a few days. But I find from my Lord of Kinloss that all that he can say is that he kept the King better disposed upon his second motion; so as if the King had been dealt with any further, he had been fit to give ear to what should have been said in my favour. And therefore he thinks I might well be confined to my own house. The truth is I mean not to become fugitive; but in attending the King's satisfaction I pray what your lordship may without prejudice do. And seeing there is no more danger of hurt to himself, Sir Thomas Lake may have your leave to work the King to conceive of me as my affection for him and the State deserves. And meanwhile if I must lie here at my own charge, might I accommodate myself to my own fancy and means? For the ordinary burden of this house will exceed my poor proportion greatly, besides the diseases of a prison. And considering the irreparable mischief this accident has brought upon my estate, I may say I am sufficiently punished for error without malice. My Lord of Northampton being taken off, by whom I was most wounded, the way is more open to show your gracious inclination towards me.—7 March 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed by Cranborne: "Mr. Tho. Phelippes prisoner. Mr. Jho. Phelippes. Sir Jho. Phelippes. Mr. William Phelippes." *Seal.* 1 *p.* (104. 72.)

SIR PHILIP HERBERT to the SAME.

[1604–5], March 7.—I have made his Majesty acquainted how well the young lion prospers, which he is very glad to hear of, and I have told him of the young wolves, which he will scarce believe, because he says that he cannot imagine who should be the father of them. Therefore he has commanded me to write unto you to send him word what beast it was that got them. The King is quite well of his cold and thanks be to God is very merry, but I cannot have any certainty of his coming up as yet, but as soon as I do I will send your lordship word.—From Thetford this 7 of March.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (188. 84.)

The EARL OF WORCESTER to the SAME.

[1604–5], March 8.—I enclose the sweet and comfortable fruit of his Majesty's own garden. He willed me to say that

when he sat last among you he took on him the offiee of attorney with the gentlemen then eonvened, so now he has done the same in writing "postels" upon the eopy of Bywater's sweet and eharitable eolleetions. His Majesty has sent you by the Duke of Lenox the letters from Franee, wherein he notes both the King and Queen with Rosny and all that are near the King give him the style of "King of Ingland, Seot. &e." but the Duke of Guise writes him "King of the Isle of Great Britain." He begins his journey homewards on Tuesday next. He will stay three days at Newmarket and four at Royston. And then I hope to the wished land of two months' rest.—Thetford, 8th of March.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (**104.** 73.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Lodge, *Illustrations, &c.*, III, 273, 274.]

Sir Thomas Lake to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Mareh 8.—Although I wrote to your lordship to-day by the post because of the letters to Lord Berwiek, yet having now returned to my Lord of Devonshire the King's answer to the letters you sent from him, and the King having written to you at great length and given his letters to the Earl of Woreester to send to reaeh you by to-morrow at night, I have plaeed my Lord of Devonshire's letters in this paeket, whieh is so great because all that came from him is returned again, and what the King has signified upon it he will aequaint you with it. The King has bestowed all his day upon affairs. On Tuesday he goes to Newmarket for three days and thence to Royston for as long and so towards your lordship.

I am importuned here for a lieenee to go to the Spaw for one Hugh Speake and his son in regard of the ehild's exeeeding vexation with the stone. He had one in the Queen's time whieh was for a time stayed by you in regard the father is a known reeusant. I have forborne to offer this to the King till I might know from you whether there be anything against it. He protests mueh of his unwillingness to go but for his child's extremity, whereof he has eertifieates from physieians. The child is now above ten years old.

This bearer having some errand of his own to-morrow and the King requiring haste for his letters, I thought it best he should go over night, being likely to make more haste than the ordinary posts do. He desires some small allowance for his eharges.—Thetford, 8 March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**104.** 74.)

The Earl of Roxburgh to the Same.

[1604–5], March 8.—I have observed as near as I eould the opinions you gave me in the partieular suit I had to propose to his Majesty, who has been pleased to make me as free a grant as I eould wish, with promise to favour me in reason

and to remember my serviees to him, so that my enemies should not harm me with him. This I owe rather to your pains than my own mean merits, and I can only promise to serve you in any way you may desire. In speaking to me the King said that he thought one of the greatest blessings that God had given to him with his coming to this country was to have so faithful a eouneillor as yourself.—Thetford, 8 Mareh.

Signed. Endorsed: "1604." ½ *p.* (**104. 75.**)

Sir Thomas Lake to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Mareh 8.—This morning the King has perused the letters out of Ireland sent by my Lord of Devonshire, whom I shall answer to-night. This afternoon he wrote to the Queen, as I guess, by the Duke of Lennox and I think to some of your lordships. He asked me if I had any answer about the matter of Ripon; I think beeause he would have written of it to the Queen. But what I am to write about is a message brought to his Majesty from you by the Earl of Roxburgh touehing eertain eounterfeiters of money, namely of one Aeton, whieh serviee his Majesty takes in good part, and prays you to eontinue your endeavour therein, his Majesty eoneeiving by reason of the great quantity there be more partners than one. For the eseheats like to eome thenee, for which you have reeommended the Lord Roxburgh, the King is pleased that it shall be reserved for him.

I pereeived that his Majesty is mueh moved with this matter of Bywater, espeeially since he will not eonfess who they were that gave him direetions, and looks he should be roundly dealt with, saying he would have it out of him one way or the other.

This warrant enelosed is by his Majesty's eommand to certain prineipal gentlemen to look to the game hereabout. Cause it to be sealed and returned. And yet I do not pereeive that his Majesty is in love with this plaee or like to make many journeys hither. On Monday or Tuesday it will be for Royston.—Thetford, 8 Mareh 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**104. 76.**)

Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chaneellor, to the Same.

1604–5, Mareh 9.—I am glad of your health and good return, and take it as a great favour that you have aequainted me with these enelosed. In the one I see infinite eomfort to serve so graeious a sovereign. In the other I pereeive that *Judas non devomit*: wherefore it behoves all that be loyally affeeted to be vigilant to prevent sueh plots and praetiees in time. I will attend at the Court to-morrow at the hour you appoint.—9 Mareh 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**104. 77.**)

The Earl of Errol to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 9.—Since it has pleased God that in good health I am returned to Scotland, never unmindful with what undeserved kindness I was used by you when I was at Court, I am bold with these few lines to visit you as the first testimonies of my great desire to know of your welfare by the first commodity of your leisure. For in true affections I will give place to none of your nearest kinsmen. If you think my words effectual or myself worth as a stranger yet to you, you have assurance sufficient, if I be not a monster of ingratitude, of whom you have so well deserved. As in all my affairs there I do stedfastly repose in your favour, so if there be anything wherein I can serve you in Scotland, or wheresoever my ability may reach, I most "effecteouslie" pray you to make assured account thereof.—Perth, 9 March 1605.

Holograph. Two seals over red silk. 1 *p.* (**110.** 29.)

Sir Thomas Lake to the Same.

1604–5, March 10.—This afternoon before this bearer was dispatched by his Majesty, your lordship's letters came; and speaking to the king about the matter of the Placart as from myself he would not be persuaded I had received some direction to say so, and when I pressed it I showed him what you had written. He bade me answer that he took in very good part that advice, for though his actions have none other but a true and honest meaning, and such as can justify themselves, yet is he willing to take away all colour of cavil, and has given order that this be done by a letter which shall be sent to you to be sealed.—Thetford, 10 March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**104.** 78.)

Sir Richard Lee to the Same.

[1604–5], March 10.—I had the rangership of Canterbury Park given me by my Lord Cobham during my life under his hand and seal at the entreaty of my Lord Wootton. Sir John Lawson having had the command there made me forbear to be his ranger; but understanding your lordship has the command, I am a suitor to be continued in that place.—Canterbury, 10 March.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (**104.** 79.)

A Diamond from M. de Beaumont.

1604–5, March 10.—Acknowledgment of the receipt from Monsieur de Beaumont, Ambassador from the King of France to the King of England, of a diamond belonging to Monsieur de Sancy of the weight of fifty-three carats, for which promise is made of the immediate payment of 20,000 crowns (*escus*) and on April 24 next security will be given by merchants dwelling in London for the sum of 40,000 crowns to be paid, to wit, 20,000 crowns to be paid on September 10 and the remaining

20,000 completing the sum of 60,000 crowns to be paid on March 10, 1605[–6].—" A Londres ce dixiesme Mars 1604."

Endorsed:—"Copy of the receipt of the diamond of 60,000 crowns of Mons. Beamont."

Copy unsigned. 1 *p.* (188. 85.)

Sir John Stanhope to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], March 11.—I thank you for your letter and was sorry my want of health would not permit me to attend you and the honourable company with you. The book you sent I have perused; the matter thereof methinks savours rather to be the project of some sly reforming statesman than the labour of a scholarly or zealous minister's brains, who unpractised cannot of themselves frame their brains to so high a reach. The paper proceeds further as willing to insinuate into the multitude a disposition to enforce that by some violent course, the orderly reformation whereof they have no patience to endure. But the ordering hereof is in so good hands as will omit no good circumstances to " vente " the devices of these busybodies. Myself have been vexed of late with a hungry colic, a cough, and cramps, and though I observe what their art prescribes, yet I find the season of the year must join to help the cure.—This 11 of March.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (104. 80.)

Sir Thomas Lake to the Same.

1604–5, March 11.—Sir Robert Killigrew has been suitor to his Majesty for a lease in reversion of the profits of the Seal Office in the King's Bench, wherein his father has an estate for twenty years. This was at his Majesty's first coming begged by Sir James Sandilands and by composition passed from him to Sir William Killigrew. If it be meet it be granted again, his Majesty had rather give it to Sir Robert Killigrew than another, because the profits of the office have been much increased by his father's diligence. His Majesty would know whether it may be without offence or ill example to grant the same to Sir Robert, his father having so long an estate in it.—Thetford, 11 March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (104. 81.)

The Earl of Argyll to the Same.

[1604–5], March 11.—It pleased his Majesty at my being in England to grant me licence to " dispone " certain cloth, paying only according to the custom of such patents. But I hear, by reason of sundry other patents that are granted, mine has taken little effect, albeit it was the first. I therefore request you to further this bearer to exped[ite] the same, as you shall have me ever ready to obey your commandments in all things wherein I can do you pleasure.—Dunoon, the 11 of March.

Holograph. Seal over pink silk. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (110. 37.)

The Bishop of Chester to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Mareh 11.—Touehing the affirmation of one William Felles upon conferenee lately with Mr. Glasyer in the Bishop's house, that a seminary priest was kept and maintained in the house of one Mr. Whitmore, a gentleman of Cheshire. Requests his pleasure as to what is next to be done in the matter.—11 March 1604.

Signed. ½ *p.* (188. 86.)

The Bishop of Hereford to the Same.

1604–5, Mareh 11.—My exeuse for so long time not addressing my letters to you is my continual siekness and lameness, wherewith I have been grievously afflieted from Bartholomewtide last by reason of this eold and rheumatie plaee where I now live. I now beseeeh you to be a mean that amongst others of my brethren, I may have an eeelesiastieal eommission for enabling me to do the better service against this froward generation of popish reeusants and priests, wherewith this country is too much pestered. I most humbly eraved it of his Majesty in Parliament time, and made my like petition to you. I once again beseeeh your mediation for me. My Lord's graee of Canterbury is willing to further it; the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Attorney promised me their effeetual endeavour, and I assure you no part of this land has more need than this, their number is so great and their insolenee so importune.—From Whitburne, 11 March 1604.

Signed. ⅓ *p.* (188. 87.)

Lord Sydney to the Same.

1604–5, Mareh 11.—In favour of the bearer, one of the Queen's footmen yet a gentleman, who has made suit to her Majesty for a lease in reversion; whieh matter has been referred to Viseount Cranborne.—Greenwieh, 11 Mareh 1604.

Hologràph. 1 *p.* (188. 107.)

The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Same.

1604–5, March 12.—This gentleman Sir Thomas Edmondes eoming thus far on this side Northamptonshire only to visit me, and now hasting baek to London, brings these few lines from us poor foresters. Now that he is so near his repair into Brabant I beseech you will add somewhat for my sake to the favours that you show him. He ean tell you how privately we live here, and that God blesses us with the sunbeams as well as he does you in the south parts, although you think apples will searee grow in this barren eountry. Your health is remembered at our dinners by some of us that drink not healths every day. The owner of this house, Sir Charles Cavendish, with my wife and myself, wish you all happiness.—Welbeek, 12 Mareh 1604.

Hologràph. Seal. 1 *p.* (104. 82.)

LAURENCE MARBURY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604–5], March 12.—Sir Philip Harbart has entreated me to bring your son Sir William to the Court now at Newmarket, assuring me that you assented that whensoever he would send for him you would allow it. I have brought him hither and will carefully attend on him and bring him back to his tutor, where I hope he will carefully redeem these few lost days. His Majesty's remove hence is yet unspoken, but on Saturday I suppose he will remove to Royston. The Lord Chief Justice has attended his Majesty's coming this night till six of the clock, and after seeing him went to Bury.—Newmarket, 12 March.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (**104.** 83.)

SIR ARTHUR GORGES to the SAME.

1604–5, March 12.—In that I humbly offer these my poor papers (such as they are) to be disposed, altered or suppressed as your Honour pleases it is but the duty that I am tied unto before it be printed. For being, as your lordship is, the eye of the State, it would argue great neglect and presumption in me to publish matters of this nature without your knowledge and approbation. But I hope I shall never be so graceless to commit so public an error, especially where I am so particularly bound; which things I want power to merit, yet will I never want gratitude to acknowledge.—12 March 1604.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**104.** 85.)

THOMAS WILDGOSSE to the SAME.

1604–5, March 12.—If you command me to your presence I will show your lordship some few the first fruits of my youth of long time closely nourished by much study, travel, and expense, such as shall not only bring infinite wealth into his Majesty's coffers yearly, but add renown to his realms.—From my house at Lewsham, this New Year's Day, 1604.

Written on the same sheet: A long and wordy exposition of the above ending as follows:—"Let me have but 500*l.* and a commission to take a hundred loads of choice timber, charts, and choice workmen, and I will yet ere Michaelmas term make five several kinds of works, which shall plainly show how to bring 100*l.* yearly into his Majesty's coffers for ever, without any more charge to his Majesty, and enrich his subjects 100*l.* more each year . . This 12th day of March, 1604."

Holograph. Seal. 2½ *pp.* (**109.** 65.)

The EARL OF SHREWSBURY to the SAME.

1604–4, March 13.—There is one of Mr. Tho. Markham's sons, George Markham, who is desirous to spend two or three years in service in the wars somewhere beyond the seas, perhaps against the Turk; his suit is to procure a licence to be abroad for three years. I beseech your lordship, if conveniently you

may, to grant him one. My opinion of the gentleman I have imparted with Sir Tho. Edmondes, who can also tell you why he may not go over without a licence.—13 March 1604.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**104.** 86.)

The Mayor and Burgesses of Dartmouth to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 13.—Pray that a case against Thomas Gurnye, mayor, John Smith, one of the bailiffs, and Christopher Collaper, one of the serjeants at mace, before the Lord High Admiral concerning the liberties of the town, may be heard in one of the King's courts.—13 March 1604.

Signed, Tho. Gourney, maior, Nycholas Hayman, John Follet, Jno. Newbye, Gylbart Staplehyll, Walter Frauncis, Tho. Holland, Benette Fluette, Tho. Spurwaie, Wm. Cade, Cha. Newlande, Tho. Pazge, Zacharye Gould, John Smyth, W. Nuell. *Seal.* ½ *p.* (**104.** 87.)

Sir Philip Herbert to the Same.

[1604–5], March 13.—I entreated Mr. Marbery to fetch my cousin Sir William Sissel [Cecil] against the King's coming to Numarket, who brought him hither yesterday and met the King betwixt this and Thetford. I find by Mr. Marbery that your lordship would not have him stay long here. But now I hope, because the King stays here so little a time, you will give him leave to stay until his Majesty's going away: for he told me this night that he would be at Greenwig upon Saturday next, or Monday at the furthest. In the meantime I hope you will pardon me for staying him here until I hear farther from you.—Newmarket, 13 March.

Holograph. Seals. Endorsed: "1604." ½ *p.* (**104.** 88.)

Francis Gofton, Auditor, to the Same.

1604–5, March 13.—This day I have been with Mr. Attorney who has written the enclosed to your lordship. He has appointed me on Monday next to be with him again, in which mean time he will pen the discharge and warrant for the new remain, both which I have left with him. He desires the sight of my Lord Chamberlain's pardon, which if I may have I will deliver it to Mr. Attorney. Since the delivery up of the goods of the Lord Cobham I never heard more of him, though before the receipt thereof he sent divers of his late servants to inform against Mellersh, but upon the view and sight thereof they were satisfied; which goods in my opinion he very faithfully has delivered over, so as I now purpose to go with him before one of the Barons to take his oath, and so to perfect his accounts if it shall seem good to your lordship.—13 March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**104.** 89.)

Lord Zouche to Viscount Cranbourne.

[1604–5], 13 March.—Your lordship may well see that I have occasion to draw me abroad to wait upon you. By these letters enclosed you may also see, if it please you to have any feeling of your poor friend's grief, some cause that touches me nearer than I wish it should, sith neither his Majesty nor the State has more feeling of it. But alas, to use long lines does but heap too much thinking of that I desire to forget. You know, Sir, that if I durst have refused that place I never affected it. You promised, if I were weary of it, you would procure my release; and lately you said that so I would wait the end, if there were anything concluded which I took to be discomfortable to my service, though it was fit to conclude that which you found fittest for the State, yet you would, as for your friend you affected, do your best to ease me. I beseech you free me and this poor man by the King's pardon and commandment that he be no further dealt withal, and I shall be as much bound to you as most men on whom you are means to have offices bestowed.—Philippe Lane, 13 March.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604". 1 *p.* (**104.** 90.)

Francis Gofton, Auditor, to the Same.

1604–5, March 13.—The georges and garters of the late Lord Cobham I have by former warrant delivered to Sir Edward Carye, kt., Master of the Jewels and Plate, by bill indented between him and me.—13 March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**104.** 91.)

Sir Thomas Lake to the Same.

1604–5, March 13.—Yesternight, at his Majesty's coming to this town, which was late because of his sport by the way, I acquainted him with what you had written by Mr. Ellis and with the Pasquill. This morning he has given me commandment to signify to you that, although he doubt nothing of your diligence in finding out the truth, both of the project for reformation and of this Pasquill, yet would he have me report to you an example of the like case of Mr. John Colvile's; who, whilst he was a follower of the Earl Bothwel's being in his Majesty's jealousy and his doings awaited, it happened a packet of letters and other things of his to be intercepted; amongst which was a bitter Pasquill against his Highness's person written of his own hand: wherewith being charged he ever denied to be the author of it but imputed a Bachelor of Oxford from whom he had transcribed it, and although it were likewise found blotted and interlined as this is, all of his own hand, yet would he never confess. But being put to judgment of the Council in all probability he was held to be the author except he would confess another. You may thereby perceive with what confidence guilty persons led with a bold sprite will deny; and then by

any asseveration of his you will not impute it to another except he make another appear. His Majesty doubts not but that his first imputations will fall out to be on some scholar either dead or out of this realm, whereby you shall have good advantage to gather that it is but shift.—Newmarket, 13 March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1¼ *pp.* (**104.** 92.)

Thomas Bellothe to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 13.—I make bold to acquaint you how that I moved my Lord in his time for the building of an almshouse, and said that half the tenths that his lordship had spent in building would creet an almshouse and sufficient maintenanee for the same. His answer was that I said true and so named a place that I did not like of, and so nothing was done. Thinking now to have moved you by the same argument, I understand your lordship of your own zealous and charitable mind has given order for the same. To further so godly a deed I will deliver to you at Midsummer 800*l.* part of my remainder that I have for pious uses, whereof 600*l.* to be towards a purchase of lands to the same, and 200*l.* for the building of the house and furnishing it with bedding. The only place for building the same will be where the spital is, for it is your tenement and pays a rent, and in my Lord's time by sufferance the tenant then, to make a commodity and gain to himself, took in poor diseased persons. He may be dealt with to provide another place and to be bound to the parish not to take more new persons, but such as he has now to be provided for till God call them away. The other house over against the spital which is in Enfild parish was a spital house and now is a tenement. If you like of this place and to have the spital man to be dealt with, I will give him 10*l.* to make him the more willing to depart. I have caused a plate to be made a twelvemonth since of the same, and have made an estimate of all the yearly charges for maintenance of the poor thereof, if it please you to see them.—From Strand, 13 March 1604.

Holograph. Endorsed by Cranborne: "Mr. Bellot to me." 1 *p.* (**188.** 88.)

Sir Edward Coke to the Same.

1604–5, March 13.—Has perused the minutes of two privy seals drawn by Mr. Auditor Gofton and will perfect them in the best manner he can. Desires to see the discharge for the jewels which were in the custody of Mr. Ratcliffe, with instructions to make a full and complete discharge, if the same be not already sufficiently discharged.—13 March 1604.

Holograph. ⅓ *p.* (**188.** 89.)

Sir Thomas Lake to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 14.—Yesternight after his Majesty's return from his sport, which was somewhat late, he received by my Lord of Worcester your lordship's letter and the general letters, and after he was retired into his chamber sent for me and commanded me to advertise you that now he begins to be of opinion that astrological opinions are not altogether vain, but that there is in constellations some general disposition of causes to their effects here on earth, especially when these effects are to be universal in many parts of the earth together. For having found at his sitting down to supper by your letter what was like to come of Bywater, and your opinion of his humour, at his rising from supper he received advertisement out of Scotland that Mr. Robert Bruce, the most turbulent minister of all Scotland, was, by such directions as his Majesty gave at the departure of the Bishops from hence, by them and by the General Assembly, deprived of his ministry, from which sentence he has appealed to the General Assembly. Whereupon his Majesty thinks he shall be driven to appeal to your lordships of his Council to know your opinions when he shall grant a licence for another General Assembly to be held, which for aught he sees he is not like to do without your great solicitation.

His Majesty seemed also to be well pleased that his conjecture that Bywater was author of the Pasquill according as I signified to your lordship by his commandment in my last letters (*sic*).—From Newmarkett, 14 March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1¼ *pp.* (**188.** 90.)

Erasmus Cooke to the Same.

1604–5, March 15.—I entreat you that I may come to a speedy answer for the cause for which you examined me. I have but a short time allowed me by my ordinary to exercise my ministry in my charge. Therefore my desire is to preach to them the next Sabbath. If I shall not come to further answer before the Sabbath I humbly request that I may be bailed and bound to return the next week whensoever you shall command. For the matter itself, I have already confessed what I can say herein: if I have offended I crave your favourable interpretation of my meaning, protesting that I have not offended maliciously but only ignorantly, and I abhor and detest all courses and practices leading to schism and sedition.—"From my lodging," 15 March 1604.

Holograph, signed: "Erasmus Cooke, a poor minister of the Gospel." ½ *p.* (**104.** 94.)

The Justices of the Peace of Berkshire to the Same.

1604–5, March 15.—We received letters from the Privy Council dated 28 February last for the examination of a very

strange, irreligious and intolerable outrage lately committed by some ill-affected persons in breaking open the door of the church of Enborne, tearing in pieces the Communion Book and Ecclesiastical Canons lately published, and casting abroad a libel in contempt of religion established in his Majesty's dominions. We have met several times and examined divers persons but can find no particular person to whom the fact can be imputed. We think it fit that we had the libel itself, which (as we understand) was left with your Honour, that comparing hand with hand we may the better find out the libeller.—Newbury, 15 March 1604.

Signed: Alex. Chokke, Tho. Dolman, Tho. Chamberlyn. ½ *p.* (**104.** 95.)

Sir Francis Vere to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], March 15.—I advertised you what I had received from my Lord of Eyrskyn and of my purpose to repair to him, which I had done accordingly if he had stayed about London; but his lordship being abroad with his Majesty I do forbear till I receive further order, which I have signified to him by letter.—Tilburye, 15 March.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." ½ *p.* (**188.** 91.)

Sir Thomas Lake to the Same.

1604–5, March 16.—Upon perusal of the papers touching Thomas Douglas the King has willed me to signify that he would have it considered whether it be fitter to bring him into England, or to suffer him to be punished there where the King knows not how far his crime extends by their laws, being here undoubtedly capital. If it should be thought fit to punish him there, a collection should be made of all other his pranks here (as chiefly the counterfeiting his Majesty's hand, taking a chain from the Ambassador of Poland's son) in some authenticated form and sent thither. Lord Barwick may employ whom he thinks meet amongst the Scottishmen, and the collection may afterwards be digested into form and authorised. His Majesty's disposition seems to be to have him brought hither, but I told him it would ask some charge. For either one must be sent to fetch him who must have company to look to him for escaping, or else the Count Palatine be desired to send him, and the King must both bear the charge and reward also. Whereupon the King desired you would consider the best way for his honour.

I conjecture the King desires him to be fetched, for he has taken a great offence against the Count Palatine for the form of his letter; the Count calling him "brother" in the beginning and ending (which none but sovereign princes use to do) and never using the word "Majesty." The King said this was never offered him before by any of the Count Palatine's condition, and took occasion to speak ill words of him. I have sent

you the letter that you may the better conceive his Highness's exception. Whether you think meet to have him sent for, or direction given to proceed with him there, the King would have you order the letter to be made ready. This I writ by his Majesty's commandment although I think, the time being so short of his being at Greenwich, you will speak with himself first.

This morning while I was with the King Lord Southampton came to invite him to the christening of his son, whereon his Majesty willed me to add to my letter that if my Lord had matched him with a Christian he could have [believed] my Lord had good meaning in it; but having coupled him with a hound he thinks my Lord did it only to flatter him because he knows his Majesty loves hunting and the 'begle' as well as any of the company at least.—Royston, 16 March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 2½ *pp.* (**104.** 96.)

Captain W. Stafforde to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 17.—I am imprisoned for a debt of my father's to one Stoone of Oxford of 140*l.* which was transferred to one Atkinson citizen of London. My father agreed to pay 20*l.* half yearly out of certain boileries of salt called Droitwich in Worcestershire. The next payment is due at Lady Day, but Atkinson has arrested me though I offer to give him the 20*l.* and such security as I can. I request that he may be "convented" before you, and if he will not accept of my offer, that I may have your letter to the Bailiffs of Westminster to admit me to bail.—17 March 1604. From the Gatehouse, Westminster.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**104.** 98.)

Sir John Fortescue to the Same.

1604–5, March 18.—I am sorry that my health gives me not ability to wait on you. I have directed Mr. Fanshaw the Auditor to wait on you with the particularities. The cause of the stay by me made was that it was strange that a grant of 346*l.* of land should pass from his Majesty to the Duchy and no officers of that court acquainted therewith nor any particular sued out. I detained hereupon the letters passed the great seal and have not yet sealed them with the Duchy seal. Nevertheless I hear they have got an exemplification of them, by what means an examination taken by the Lord Treasurer, which the Auditor will show you, will make known to you.—"At my poor lodging at Westminster," 18 March 1604.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**104.** 99.)

The Bishop of Exeter to the Same.

1604–5, March 18.—After the conviction of Paul Baker, the massing priest lately stayed by me from his banishment, I

thought it my duty to render all possible thanks for your letters and for that honourable acceptation by the Lords of the Council for my poor service. I am further appointed after this conviction to certify their lordships of the time of his coming into England and of his practices since his coming. I find by his examination which I sent up that he came in about Michaelmas last and is a secular and plain massing priest and has intended that business especially. But the judges of this circuit, having authority of life and death, upon re-examination have drawn him along to a more large declaration of his proceeding. Therefore your lordships upon any fresh suit made for his enlargement may suspend your favours till the judges have certified, and then upon any notice from your lordships I will readily do that which shall be commanded.—From Exeester, 18 March 1604.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**188.** 92.)

Sir William Waad to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 18.—Udall being referred unto me by my Lord Chief Justice at his going forth of the town for some services wherewith your lordship was made acquainted did yesternight bring this pamphlet unto me, wherein under the name of a puritan, a seminary priest persuades toleration both for puritans and papists, though in all the tenor of the discourse he wrote for papists only. I have read it cursorily over and find the arguments to be fetched first from rule of Scripture and then from policy of no great depth but unfit to be current, both for the subject and something in the latter end concerning the noble prince Cecill. The Jesuit is the author of the treatise and they are printed here. I have wished Udall to stay as much he can the venting of them, until the printer may be taken, whose name he knows.—From the Ermitage at Charing Crosse, 18 March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**188.** 93.)

Sir Thomas Hamilton to the Same.

1604–5, March 18.—My particular urges me to have recourse to your courtesy, whereby you are universally reported to take pleasure in gratifying all honest men who in their lawful adoes have need of your bountiful assistance. I will be bold in respect of your favourable answer to my last letter given to Master Alexander Hay to recommend to you the ending of that turn, whereof as the beginning and hope proceeded from you and my Lord of Berwick, so the good event chiefly depends upon your favours. You may assuredly expect of me all that faithful duty which a man of my poor estate can anyways be able to do. —Edinburgh, 18 March 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**110.** 158.)

Lord Zouche to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604–5], March 19.—I understand his Majesty is returned and I ought to prostrate myself before him, besides that he is to be made acquainted with this course in the Marches: but besides that my cold continues I have such a pain in my left knee as I cannot yet bend it. Wherefore I beseech you make my excuse.—Philip Lane, 19 March.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1604." ½ *p.* (**104.** 100.)

Sir William Cecil to his father Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 19.—Craves pardon for not writing by Dr. Neile, but thought it best not to write before he was settled to study. He would have sent this letter last, but was suddenly sent for to the King.—St. John's College, Cambridge, 19 March 1604.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**228.** 6.)

Lord Cobham to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 20.—I know you wish me well and wish my liberty; but the means how to compass it from you I pray to be advised. I cannot think the King has given me life to be for ever a prisoner; yet I know that without mention I shall never be remembered. I know that the indisposition of my body will move you. I cannot say that I have the gout, but within these very few days I have had such a general weakness in my limbs that, as heretofore, I did impute it to the pain I had. Now, though I am free from pain, yet a debility I have that my legs are scarce able to carry my body. If I were at mine own disposing I know the Bath would do me good. Mistake me not, I look for no such favour but pray you, if you may, let his Majesty know in what state I am. I have had a determination to write to the King, but I know none that will deliver my letter for me. It is almost a year since I last wrote, wherein I was abused, for the King never saw my letter. I conceive a petition would be my best means, wherein I pray your advice.—The Tower, 20 March 1604.

Holograph, signed: "Your lordship's loving brother in law to command, H. Brooke." 1 *p.* (**104.** 101.)

Hugh Glaseour to the Same.

1604–5, March 21.—I received letters about ten days past from your lordship and the Council for the apprehension of certain persons accused of coining; I apprehended one Downinge *alias* Tealiour and committed him to Chester Castle, of which I advised you instantly by one Stillingfleet who brought down your directions to me. On Tuesday last other letters came down from the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Treasurer directed to the L[ord] B[ishop] of Chester, Sir John Egerton, Sir Henry Bunbury, Mr. Richard Gravenour and myself willing us to

apprehend one John Burman and the aforesaid Thomas Downinge (not knowing him to be taken) and to send them up thither under safe conduct. As inconvenience might ensue by sending both together we have committed Burman to close prison and send Downinge whom we perceive to be a prineipal. His surname is Warde and a tailor by occupation as appears by certain writings delivered, when he fled, to one Potter, whom I have also committed to prison. By these writings he conveyed land in Bennenden, co. Kent, in the latter end of 43 Elizabeth to Thomas Laithwaite, servant to Sir Hugh Beeston, no consideration being expressed. The deeds though delivered and enrolled being still in his own custody and the counterfeit money beginning in that year, I gather that the conveyance is fraudulent. This is confirmed by my finding in certain trunks of the said Tailor a letter from Laithwaite written in October last in these words : " Your absenee here is much missed as the letter enclosed will mention, therefore take some eourse soon, otherwise it is like to grow to inconvenience." I say this because Laithwaite is there attending on Sir Hugh Beeston whom I know to be an honest man, and one to whom you are well affeeted.—From my house at Lea, 21 March 1604.

Signed. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**104.** 102.)

Christopher Miller to [Viscount Cranborne].

1604–5, March 21.—I do address myself to void this plaee, according to your pleasure signified by Sir John Leveson. I beg that I may not part from the stuff I was put in trust to keep here without sufficient warrant for my discharge.—The King's Palace near Canterbury, 21 March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. Directed to Sir John Leveson. (**104.** 103.)

Sir Edward Hoby to the Same.

1604–5, March 21.—I was yesterday at the Court to have waited upon the King but he respited me from further attending for some few days. I would have waited upon you yesterday (but understood it was a busy day and my infirmity would not suffer my long tarrying) to ask for your letters to President Richardot on my behalf. I know he will expect them having left the like with me to your lordship at his departure. So soon as I have waited upon his Majesty I intend to go home and so lie in way to meet Lord Hertford and wait upon you before going.—Blackfriars, 21 March 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**104.** 104.)

Sir Richard Hawkins to the Earl of Nottingham.

1604–5, March 22.—Since my last I have endeavoured to make a composition with the Flemings with consent of all parties, for the good, as we thought, of the Portingales and Freneh. The Portingal, being a little headstrong, overthrew

our pretence, ever crying for justice as though it had been in our power to do what we would; being indeed in no way able to force anything the Flemings secretly agreed with the French, who presently yielded them all his interest in the ship and goods, by means whereof we stand more disabled to accomplish that which you command and they more enabled to justify their proceedings. After the French had made their agreement I laboured to help the Portingales all that I could, and brought the Flemings that they were content to give the Portingale 800*l.*, which he would not hearken unto although Mr. Randall, Adrian Ribellii and Mr. Cypriany's son were, with myself, of opinion to accept it, being in danger to lose all, and so great danger as I see no way to remedy it.

Acquaint the Lords of the Privy Council with the carriage of this business that order may come from them, and if you should depart before it take end, I may be found to have dealt uprightly; for some have given out that I am partial and threaten to me that which my innocence will free me of. I fear the ship will be gone before order come, for they have gotten sails to their yards, and how to hinder their going forth I know not.

The Flemings exclaim much and let not to say that they have great wrong, and if this ship should be taken from them that they will be paid in Holland with the goods of Englishmen there. Your Honour and the Lords of the Council will in your wisdom direct that which is convenient in this business, which I will follow and execute to the utmost of my power.—Salcombe, 22 March 1604.

Addressed: "For His Majestics especiall Service. To the right honourable my singuler good Lord the Erle of Nottingham, Lord High Admirall of England geve these.

Haste, haste, haste, haste, post haste [*etc.*]"

Postal endorsement:

"Salcombe the 22 of Marche at 10 of the clocke at nighte."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**104. 105.**)

The Earl of Dorset to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, March 22.—I told my physicians that all physic set apart I would wait on his Majesty on that joyful day of running (?). But now renewing my desire unto them, they directly tell me that they having with physic and fomentations so much opened the pores of my body and especially of my head, if I go into the air without two days first abiding in the house, the pores again may close to their former fashion and I shall be in danger by new cold to become worse than ever I was. My physic and fomentations ending not till Saturday night, it will be Tuesday before I can come abroad, so that I see Bortin's saying is very true, the merchant with his ship and goods, that commits himself to the wind, goes not of times

whither he would but whither the winds drive him. So is it with me that commit myself into the hands of the physicians. I am very little better as yet for the time and good order must work it. Howsoever it fall out, though I have but half an ear, yet I have a whole heart and body to serve his Majesty and as he sent me word, I will make use of that deaf ear by turning it to importunate suitors.—22 March 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (188. 96.)

LORD SCONE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1604–5, March 23.—Being desired by you to befriend the Master of Gray in some accounts which he craves of the King I convened the Lord Chancellor and Lord Balmerino and heard the accounts. I will send you a copy of the particular disbursements, part of which is allowed by the Exchequer, and part made by his Majesty's commandment, whereupon he has his obligation, verified except as to the last 12,000 marks by the letter of Alexander Hay, then Clerk Register. It were not amiss that his Majesty saw the particulars. I shall give satisfaction to the Master as I receive direction albeit the burdens be very great that I "underly" in his Majesty's service as my Lord of Bervie can bear record. You will remember there was something promised to my Lord Advocate and me at our way coming, which you will have a care to see done when you think it time.—Holyrood House, 23 March 1605.

Signed: D. Scone. *Fragment of seal.* ½ *p.* (104. 106.)

The EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to the SAME.

1604–5, March 23.—Entreats Cranborne's furtherance of his business for the licences of the wines.—23 March 1604.

Holograph. ⅓ *p.* (188. 97.)

LORD BURGHLEY to his brother VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1604–5, March 24.]—Your letter came unto me when I was in a great pang of the gout so you must pardon me how short I write. Only this I must say, you deal with me in an extraordinary kindness both to be mean and to be the remembrancer yourself, which I ought to have been myself. If you should do so with all suitors, you should have a troublesome office; but the world knows and now I know that you are both an honourable, a kind, and a discreet friend where you profess or give allowance of your person, and I shall think myself in possessing your love far more happy than possessing your suit, if it were five times as much. I received yesterday the book from Mr. Attorney which I send with his letters which will instruct you of all the particularities. It is no small comfort

to hear from a mouth that is so near by his graeious opinion of me.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604. L. Burghley to my Lord, full of thankfulness for a favour reeeived." ½ *p.* (**188.** 116.)

The Enclosure:

Sir Edward Coke to Lord Burghley. I have in the perfeeting of your lordship's grant observed these 5 things; first, to make it in eonsideration of your faithful and aeeeptable serviee; 2, to express in the doeket underneath the grant that you have an estate for 3 lives and the longer liver of them (whieh for some respeets I put into the doeket and not in the grant because the doeket eannot hinder the faee of the grant); 3, it appears by the doeket the yearly revenue of the erown is not diminished; 4, it is done as perfeetly as I ean do it; and lastly, it labours not of that tedious prolixity that many books *ex consuetudine clericorum* are siek of and yet are like to an unfruitful tree *qui luxuriat in foliis et evanescit in fructubus.*—23 Mareii 1604[–5].

Holograph. ⅔ *p.* (**188.** 115.)

Lord Cromwell to Viscount Cranborne.

1604–5, Mareh 24.—I reeeived instruetions from your lordship and others of the Counеil to prepare to aeeompany the Earl of Hertford to the Arehduke and very willingly obeyed. But wanting present money to make defrayment of the eharge for sueh a journey I gave over to those who had sueh dealings for me to make speedy provision thereof out of my means: myself in the meantime riding into the eountry to set some stay to my weak household affairs. In whieh journey God visiting me with siekness and money at my return not being provided aeeording to my expeetation, that unlooked for eross, by bringing with it grief of mind, made my bodily disease far more vehement. Yet having never been (nor now willing to be) baekwards in any serviee to whieh my poor ability could extend, I strived as mueh as I could with my siekness; and to the uttermost possibility likewise endeavoured my desired furnishment. But my siekness still eontinuing and no means possibly to be made to bear the eharge I am eonstrained to beseeeh you to be relieved from that journey, and to further my petition, whieh I should have sent sooner but that I still had some small hopes. This is no feigned exeuse, as the view of my body and my estate, already impoverished and entangled with present endless hydra-like increasing ehargeable suits in law, ean testify. I hope you will favour my sickness and pity my want and find honourable means to sueeour me.—24 Mareh 1604.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**104.** 107.)

Tilting.

[1605], March 24. Names of the runners at tilt (arranged upon a diagram):

The Duke of Holster.	The Duke of Lenox.
The Earl of Arundell.	The Lord Compton.
The Earl of Cumberland.	Henry Alexanter.
The Earl of Southampton.	Sir Robert Dudley.
The Earl of Pembroke.	Sir Robert Knowles.
The Lord Howard of Walden.	Sir John Egerton.
The Lord Mountegle.	Sir Thomas Somerset.
The Lord Chandoys.	Sir Sigismond Zindsany.
Sir Cary Reynolds.	Sir Edmond Colberne.
Wolf Henry von Gantteratt.	Mons. St. Anthony.

Hans Christofer von Tsedlytc.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**115.** 41.)

[*See* Winwood's *Memorials*, II, *p.* 54.]

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General, to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, March 25.—We have this afternoon examined Erasmus Cooke whom we find weak and simple, and is a Franciscan and yet no friar. We have also been at the Tower where we have made Bywater to enter into the consideration of his own danger, and have taken his examination at large, out of which I have extracted his *Anatomy* and the cause why he turned Puritan. I send you two letters mentioned in the *Anatomy* which you never saw, one writ to our Lord and the other to a Puritan preacher. Of whom I must say that *quicunque ab unitate ecclesiae decesserit, necesse est ut inter haereticos inveniatur*; he is waywardly converted but utterly unlearned, and this is an account of this day's work. To-morrow I shall proceed with the rest according to my directions.—25 March 1604.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**104.** 108.)

The Earl of Devonshire to the Same.

[1605], March 25.—I committed the care of providing and husbanding the pieces that were sent to Sir John Linewray who assures me he has done it faithfully. I desire you to have order taken for his discharge and mine.—25 March.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "Earl of Devonshire to my Lord concerning certain pieces of Ordnance 1604." (*sic*).

(**104.** 108a.)

Sir John Fortescue to the Same.

1605, March 26.—My cousin John Fortescue of Filley, Devon, my nearest kinsman of the name in those parts, being sick and in doubt of recovery, has desired me to use my best means for the custody and wardship of his son, if God of this sickness shall

eall him to His merey. His living is not great, out of whieh two jointures go, one for his mother, the other for his wife, sister to Sir Arthur Chichester now Deputy in Ireland. He has 12 children and was left in debt which he has not recovered. The bearer can partieularly inform you of his estate; what I know you may by the letter enelosed pereeive. My suit is it may please you to eonfer the wardship upon the mother and sueh as by himself shall or has been put in trust.—At my poor house in Westminster, 26 March 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**110.** 44.)

Lord Sheffield to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, Mareh 26.—I well diseern by your late letters you do not deeeive the expeetation of your friends who have eonfidenee in you. How kindly I take your remembranee of me in my absenee, I will make appear upon the least oeeasion. The matter you write to me of you say is of no great moment; yet holding the reputation of an honest man dear, I have thought good espeeially for the King's satisfaetion, whose good opinion I more affeet than life, to set down from the beginning how far I have had to deal with this man [Bywater], what kind of affeetion I have found in him, and what I have said to him touching that pamphlet whieh he says he showed me. About some 20 years past this Bywater was preferred to me from Cambridge to be sehoolmaster to my ehildren, being then a young master of arts. He eontinued in that plaee about 5 years, in whieh time he so well applied his own study by negleeting his eharge of my ehildren that within those years they proved ill seholars and he no good preaeher. But being, as he seemed to me, religiously bent to follow the preaching of the Word I was willing to further him till at the last his zeal began to be so hot that before he had ever given me any private admonition of those faults he supposed to be in me he wrote a book and presented it to me, even as he did this to the King; wherein he very sharply reproved [me] for my great faults, of whieh I know and eonfess for some of them I was justly taxed, and yet they were but following hunting and hawking too much. But for most of them he reproved me as falsely as I make no doubt he has done the King and the State. Whereupon, though I would say little, he being a minister of the word of God, thinking it might proeeed from his unadvised zeal, yet finding him to grow more preeise every day insomueh that he would maintain to my face that both hawks and hounds, whieh I did then and do now moderately delight in, were not ordained by God for man's reereation but for adorning the world with ereatures of sueh sorts, some for the earth and some for the heavens. As soon as with eonvenieney I eould provide me of another I rid myself of him. After whieh time I never saw him till the last Parliament nor heard of him but that he was

gone in a sea voyage with Sir Thomas Sherley, at which I did not a little marvel considering his preciseness professed. Now, my Lord, to the point. True it is he came to me the last Parliament and presented to me a certain paper book which he desired me to look over, and told me, if my remembrance fail me not very much, that he had presented the like of it to the King at his first coming into England, which speech of his made me the willinger to see it. But having received it I never read above one half leaf of it, but seeing it tend to such reformations in the church as I knew were distasteful to the State and nothing pleasing to myself, at his next coming I delivered it to him again, using very few words, for I was very weary of his company. I saw by that little I read he aimed at so unfitting things, yet finding in some part of that I read something touching a learned ministry as also some amendment to be wished touching the abuses in the spiritual courts; and remembering that the King in his religious care of the State had wished us in the Parliament to proceed for some reformation in those things; in either of which I think there is [not] any good Christian but would wish some amendment; the unfittingness of that it seemed to me he aimed at, as also the good intention of the King and the State well known to me touching those two points forenamed, drew this answer from me briefly—for I had no mind to have many words with him—that there would be something done in those things that were necessary to be reformed, of which the King to my knowledge had a great care, but now the Parliament was near an end and therefore the time served not. This was the briefest answer I could at that time think of, which if it be by his delivery otherwise taken than I meant it I am sorry, but this I protest was the truth. Thus I have performed the true delivery of my innocency herein according to the method I prescribed myself in the beginning of my letter. I thank God I take to heart the King's gracious favours so far above my deserts that if my affections should the least sway I should hate both them and myself.—Ma[rch] 26, 1650 (*sic*).

PS.—I pray you if the King have notice of Bywater's speeches concerning me let him see this letter, the apology of my innocency.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 3 *pp.* (110. 45.)

[Sir John Stanhope ?] to [Viscount Cranborne].

1605, March 27.—I am entreated by this bearer, the Lady Adeline Neville, for your favour in her behalf to the King for the bestowing of a deanery upon one Doctor Colmer, a prebendary of the church of Durham who is a very sufficient man for the same. As he stands her in stead by his friendship the poor lady is willing to pleasure him wherein she can, and

uses all means for the better requital of his goodwill to her; so I in her behalf desire your lordship to further her.—London, this 27 March 1605.

Unsigned. ½ *p.* (**110.** 47.)

The Earl of Sheffield to Viscount Cranborne.

[? 1605], March 27. [*See* Vol. XVI, pp. 44, 45, and note on p. xxxii.] (**188.** 98.)

The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Same.

1605, March 27.—Entreats his favour for a sickly lady, the Lady Ursula Etherington, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Barbarye Langdale, who are to appear in the Court of Wards, but are unable to travel. Prays stay of the process of contempt which has gone out against them, and that they may answer by commission.—Rowghforde, 27 March 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 52.)

Sir Thomas Leighton to the Same.

1605, Mareh 28.—I cannot sufficiently express my thankfulness for your lordships so nobly standing for the defence of the dignity of the Governors and government of the Isle of Guernsey, the which in violent manner these deputies have sought (in effect) utterly to overthrow. Neither can I but marvel to see with what impudent faces they before your Honours [the Privy Council] maintained that the provisions of muttons for his Majesty's Castle Cornett, with the retinue for the same, as likewise the carriages, were never had nor demanded before my time; which is a most manifest untruth, for all Governors before me since the memory of man have holden these as prerogatives due unto his Highness's said Castle, as more plainly may appear by a brief note extracted out of their preeept of Assize, and the book of their customs and usages of that Isle, by one of their Jurats and delivered unto me, which I beseeeh you at convenient leisure to look over.—28 Mareh 1605.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**110.** 49.)

The Enclosure.—A note extracted out of the Precept of Assize. First that the granger of all the parishes that hold upon the King's fee are bound to gather all the wheats and oats due unto his Majesty and to be answerable for them unto his officers.

Next, the inhabitants are bound that at all times when the Governor, his lieutenant or any of his officers or servants shall have occasion to pass between England and the Isles (without wages as oftentimes as they shall be required) shall pass them over at their proper charges, except 5 "soults Tournoys" amounting to two groats English, or their dinners.

Item, it appears in the book of the customs and usages of the Island of Guernsey, in the first book, article 34, that besides the soldiers ordinarily within the Castle, the Governor is to take

in a number of the choicest men in the Isle, at his discretion, for the better defenee of the Castle, which are called the Retinue of the Castle, and are to come in at all times when they shall be commanded by the Governor. They are to watch for the safety of the place, in regard whereof they are exempted from all watch and ward within the Island.

By the 35th Article those that have boats or carts are bound two times every year upon commandment given by the Governor to the constables to bring in stone, clay and sand. Item by the 36th Article all such burgesses and other of the Isle as are of ability and have not carts or boats ought to hire and bring carriages as the rest do.

Item by the 37th Article those that have not boats nor carts, nor have means to have, are bound to do service with their bodies two days every year as before I have said.

Item by the 38th Article all strangers are bound to do service four times a year.

Item in the 39th Article that the Governor, his Lieutenant and other officers and soldiers are to be furnished by the constables of the country with horses sufficiently furnished for all services.

Item in the 40th Article is set down that the Governor is to be furnished with muttons for the provision of the Castle at 3*s.* sterling the mutton, and 40 gallons of butter at 8*d.* the pot. Look in the order set down in the time of King Philip and Queen Mary in the year 1554. [*Marginal note against this:* Herein they seem to cut off the Governor of 40 of his number, and likewise of the 40 gallons of butter.]

1 *p.* (**110.** 48.)

Thomas Phelippes to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, March 28.—The poor men here in the gaol teach me what to do by sending petitions where there is any hope or likelihood of relief now against this good time. And although it be not of such necessity as it seems by the Gospel it was in those days to loose a prisoner before the feast, yet old custom has made it usual among us to do deeds of charity specially at this season of the year. Therefore I presume to become a suitor that if any opportunity be offered your lordship to deliver me out of this place you would think upon me as one that depends wholly on your favour; in such sort at least as albeit I be not held worthy to have any other grace, I may be confined to mine own house, which otherwise I have resolved to make a prison to myself until I shall have mean to satisfy the world there has not been so great cause to afflict me as has been conceived. But there shall I be better able in the meanwhile to take order for my private business concerning the King

also in respect of his debt, being otherwise undone, which I hope is not anybody's desire.—A distressed prisoner in the Gatehouse, 28 March 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**110.** 51.)

ANTHONY THOMPSON, Minister at Hexham, and JOHN MAUGHEN, Minister at St. John's near Hexham, to HENRY SANDERSON at Braneepeth.

1605, March 28.—With hearty thanks for your courteous entertainment at our last being with you at Branspeth, having experience of your godly zeal and faithful service to his Majesty, as also the place which God has called you unto for His glory and the furtherance of His gospel, we have thought good to impart unto you the miseries of these our days in this barbarous and irreligious country. We see superstition and idolatory daily increase to the dishonour of God, violating of his Majesty's laws and discontentment of all his true subjects; which we have had too long experience of, ever looking for reformation, which we beseech God of His mercy to work in the hearts of the higher powers, to whom He has committed the sword. Otherwise we can expect nothing but the utter falling away of the people in our whole country from the Word of God and obedience of his Majesty's laws. The long sparing of the execution of justice and the great forbearing of our officers have so encouraged our adversaries the recusants that there is no article or statute in his Majesty's laws prohibited but they with boldness break the same. For what frequenting of seminaries, what secret seducing of his Majesty's subjects, what privy churching of women, what conventicles and concourse of people at the several burials of recusants and excommunicate persons, threatening of ministers and sometimes beating them on their mouths, with the drawing of swords and daggers and crying "Now we will have flesh, for now is as fit a time as any other," and what secret baptising of children by popish priests, partly you may understand by the presentment lately exhibited to you under our hands. We beseech you not only put your hand to the reformation of the premises but stir up others to the performance of the same.—From Hexham, 28 March 1605.

Endorsed: "Mr. Thompson's letter of the great hurt that groweth by suffering Roger Woodrington to bear rule, and of sundry outrageous and unlawful behaviour of the Recusants under his charge."

Signed. 1 *p.* (**110.** 52.)

FRANCIS GOFTON, Auditor, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1605, March 29.—I have made ready the books of the jewels for his Majesty to sign, and will attend you when you command me. I have been with Mr. Auditor Neale who made the last books, and he says he only made two thereof and delivered

them to the Lord Treasurer, whereof I have but one. It were convenient the other book should be brought in; it may be his lordship will remember where it is bestowed if you speak with him therein. Also there is a rough book of the same jewels now remaining with Auditor Neale, for delivery whereof to me to be likewise brought in I have enclosed drawn a warrant, desiring you to sign and return the same to me with your pleasure when I shall attend you.—29 March 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**110.** 53.)

Sir Philip Butler to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, March 29.—Whereas I received a privy seal for the loan of 100*l.*, I came up to London meaning to be a suitor to you for some abatement upon good cause: at which time I was very suddenly taken with a very sharp sickness that I could not await upon you, and made bold with my cousin Sir Dru Drury to be a suitor in my behalf. It pleased you to abate it to 50*l.*, for the which I am ready to show my thankfulness in all duties. I have sent you a fat red deer, having at this present no better thing to present unto you.—From Woodhall, 29 March 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**110.** 54.)

Arthur Gregory to the Same.

1605, March 29.—Though I cannot present myself under a worse habit, title, or name than of an old officer of customs, the duty I owe to my sovereign and devotion to yourself may excuse me in this subject. There is an honest merchant of this place, lately arrived from Seville, who being familiar with an Englishman there told him in secret that one Sr. Davis, a seminary, comes once a month to a place called Hamme, and to Parley, some four miles from this town, to the house of one Owen Martin and goes in a long russet cloak, a broad brimmed hat, wears a sword, and rides a bay nag with a white star in the forehead. Also one of Owen Martin's brothers comes thither, who is a seminary, and is brother also to John Martin, that is surveyor at Weymouth and deputy collector to the farmers under one Mr. Man of this town; the consideration whereof is fittest for your lordship. And further the said merchant was certainly advised that there are twenty seminaries appointed to be sent into these parts to win souls, making account that a toleration is already established here. Agrecable to this there is a fellow that came lately to a gentleman that is building a house and demanded of him what he meant to build now; assuring him as his good friend that shortly he should see so strange and sudden alteration, ere this summer passed, as no man would believe till he had seen it, and that his Majesty must at least allow a toleration or else his person could not be safe. This I received yesterday from a person of good credit

who promises to take pains to be better informed; and for myself I intend not to trouble the "hant" till you have determined such course as shall be thought most meet.—Poole, 29 March 1605.

PS.—That your lordship may not mistake my office I am in place and name of his Majesty's searcher, and give the poor profit thereof to my father, which being all he has to relieve him is turned now to nothing, and myself unable to relieve him otherwise.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**110.** 55.)

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General, to Viscount Cranborne.

[1605, March 29.]—Knowing the weight by consequence of this cause and how much it concerns his Majesty *dum seges in herba* and *in ipso limine* to take some exemplary course with some of these intemperate spirits *ut pœna ad paucos metus ad omnes perveniat*; and knowing nothing to make men more odious and to be branded with a more infamous mark of uncharitableness and profaneness than libelling in so outrageous and unchristian manner, I thought good myself to have some conference with Mr. Pickeringe and suffered him to discourse at his own pleasure (a good entrance to a further examination). In whose discourse I observed these things. First, that he was much discontent, being crossed in a suit and not rewarded to his expectation; 2, that he would not reveal the author of the libel, for (said he) he may prove a good member in the Church and Commonwealth; 3, that he himself was never suspected for libelling; and lastly, that that profession (meaning the Puritans) was far enough in disgrace already, he wondered also why he and Bywater were so much troubled about this libel, when so many other be dispersed in other men's hands. But (with all the little cunning I have) I could not draw from him any one of them, albeit I told him that in the Star Chamber he might be enforced upon his oath to declare as well who made it as every particular person that has seen or had it, and that it is the duty of every subject to yield his sovereign a just and true account of such things; but I was *auditus* but not *exauditus*. I am now persuaded that some Puritan minister made this libel both by reason of that which casually fell from him and because I find the making of such a libel came never out of his quiver for he is no scholar. I learned of him accidentally who this Mres. Russell was and where she lies. She is a young widow and serves the Countess of Bedford but has kept her bed this month in Sir Philip Skidmor's house [*in margin:* in St. Barth. in Smithfeld] being his wife's sister. Mr. Pickering confesses he means to marry her, and so much (if not too much) of that matter. I have by such means as I have used not only got the copy of the slanderous commonplaces (the poison of that which

was preferred to the King), which I send to you herewith, but presuming that his sweetheart had also the libel, she was sounded therein and I have got that also which she wrote from the mouth of her lover Mr. Pickering, which in some parts varies from the copy I left amongst other papers with Mr. Corbett (?) which I send also herewith. Mr. Pickering sent unto her this little book from Roiston at his Majesty's last being there, by an unknown person as she says. She knows not who made it nor knows who have any of them saving only Mrs. Boulstrode, that waits on the Countess of Bedford.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed by one of Cranborne's clerks: "29 Martii, 1604 [*sic*], Mr. Atturney." $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (188. 99.)

Richard Percival to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, March 30.—Last week upon information by Sir Francis Verney that he was desirous to fell certain timber growing upon his own land, which he might fell when he came to full age, and that he desired leave now to fell it for the discharge of divers gentlemen that stood engaged as sureties for him, it pleased you to subscribe a note that you saw no reason but he might do it, and that as much as in you lay you gave him leave so to do. This (it seems by the petition this gentleman will deliver you) Sir Francis has taken as a sufficient warrant to enter upon the land, being my Lady Verney's jointure, to spoil her pasture with carrying of the wood and destroy the breed of coneys there, which she has let out at a good round rent: wherewith my Lady has been so much troubled as she is come out of the country of purpose to be a suitor to you for a stay thereof, knowing, as she says, that if you had been informed of the wrong it is to her, you would never have given way to his suit. Her desire appears by the petition, to which if you think fit to yield it may please you to sign this letter enclosed.—30 March 1605.

PS.—If you like not to sign this letter my Lady's suit is that you would stay the felling of the woods but until you may be informed by Mr. Attorney of the Wards of the estate of this cause, who is very well acquainted with it.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (110. 56.)

Francis Jones to the Same.

1605, March 30.—Your letter in the behalf of Mr. Nesmith, his Majesty's chirurgeon, was brought unto me at the Custom House this afternoon, when divers other of the farmers were gone into the country to repose themselves these holidays. Albeit I found you had not been rightly informed, as mentioning 4 pieces of holland cloth, which were indeed 4 pieces and certain remnants of lawn, to the value of about 15*l.* or 16*l.*, and entered in the name of one Daniel Hall a Scottishman, and were not known unto us to be the goods of his Majesty's chirurgeon, I

presently called our deputy that had made stay thereof and caused them to be delivered to the bringer of your letter without payment of further custom or other duties whatsoever : assuring myself the rest will allow of my doings herein, or any other matter in our powers that you shall command.—From the Custom House, 30 March 1605.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**110.** 57.)

Sir Vincent Skynner to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, March 30.—This letter coming to my hands this morning and the contents such as were more fit for your own view than my relation, intending to spend these few holidays with my poor family at Enfield, I make bold in discharge of that imposed upon me by an honest gentleman and mine ever well deserving friend in the time of his father, to impart the same unto you. Which I do the rather that I may intimate unto you the great disorders lately committed by spoiling of his Majesty's woods in Enfield far beyond any example that has been seen in any time and almost incredible if it were not so extant to be seen, and which in further perusing of the chace I doubt will be more seen : but this that is, is too much to be seen and to rest unpunished if the offenders may be deprehended, whereof I will at my small time of abode there take as good care as I can to have notice. And [it] is not the hacking and hewing of bushes or lopping or topping of trees, though those things are not tolerable without lawful warrant, but it is the felling of great oaks by the ground and hacking and hewing others at the root and to the height of the bulk of the tree in such sort as is shameful to behold, which requires some sharp execution upon the offenders that may be exemplar. Whereof in more [*sic* : my] poor place as a justice of the peace I will be careful to my best means to find out the offenders and to have them forthcoming.—30 March 1605.

Holograph. Seal broken. Endorsed :—" Sir Vincent Skynner to my Lord with a letter from Mr. Sadlier." 1 *p.* (**110.** 58.)

Lord Cobham to the Same.

[1605, March 30].—Whatsoever I intend I never hold it well without your allowance. I have written this letter unto the King ; advise me for the time, and whether you think it to purpose ; so as you shall direct my man he shall either suppress it or deliver it. Good my Lord, think of me your poor friend who is now a cripple, and shall be without hope of recovery if in this place I remain. God give me to have patience and put mercy into the King's heart. Your kindness towards me is meritorious ; God ever send you your heart's desire.—From the Tower, this Easter Eve.

Holograph, signed : H. Brooke. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**110.** 61.)

LORD COBHAM to THE KING.

1605, March 31.—It is almost a whole year since I made any suit unto your Majesty for my liberty; such respect I have had to shun importunacy that I had rather undergo the neglect of mine own hopes than offend in that kind. Now the time and your own disposition ever prone to mercy doth move me to renew my suit. The time, because it is holy, when every man, striveth to give the greatest satisfaction to God for his sins, and no oblation is so acceptable to God as mercy. These be the very words of our Saviour Christ; Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful; Forgive and you shall be forgiven. So if it be duly considered the benefit is greatest to him that doth forgive, for his sins shall be forgiven. Kings are called gods because they have authority over others, but in nothing they are so like unto God as in showing mercy. St. Bernard saith *quanto amplius per compassionem proximis nostris in necessitate succurrimus tanto amplius Creatori appropinquamus.* This, gracious sovereign, is worthy of observation, that the Scriptures, the ancient fathers, the wisest philosophers do all in this concur, that mercy above all virtues hath the precedency; the benefit of it, as by Scripture we learn, is the saving of our own souls, which is the sum of all and man's only true happiness. So, what do I entreat of your Majesty? to do that which shall be for your soul's health, and gain you in the world for ever the fame of mercy and clemency, a greater title than to be Emperor of Emperors. Now, worthy Prince, upon whom shall your Majesty bestow this favour? upon him that from his heart is sorry that he hath offended you, desires to live no longer than that he may do you service, prays for you and your royal issue that you and they may for ever be kings of this kingdom. He that confesseth and is contrite for his sins shall be forgiven and receive the reward of it. This is God's promise, you his substitute and therefore bound only to follow His instructions; why then should I despair? So with St. Paul I will conclude: remember them that are in bonds as though you were bound with them, whom to release is charity, and charity the true step to heaven.—Tower, 31 March 1605.

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. 1 *p.* (**110.** 59.)

JOHN JOHNSTON, Professor at St. Andrews, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1605, March 31.—Since you favourably accepted my first letter with some memorials written by me upon the late Queen I have presumed to offer you these memorials written long since upon your father of good memory; which I trust shall find acceptation, a witness always of my good will to your name and honour of your house; for the good deservings of your father and yourself towards letters and the learned cannot well escape us, although well distant in place. I must entreat your counten-

anee where or when my honest "adoes" may crave, which I have accredited to my dear cousin Edward Johnstone, who more particularly will inform you of my purpose.—St. Andrews, the last [of] March 1605.

Holograph, signed: "Jhone Jonston, Professor in his Majesties Universitie." *Seal broken.* 1 *p.* (**110.** 60.)

The Earl of Hertford to the King.

[1605, ? March.]—Your most excellent Majesty has signified your pleasure by your letters under your privy signet, for employing me unto the Archduke, though I know my inability for a business of such importance, and that now my age might seem to challenge my *quietus est*; and that in all my time I never had the experience of such employment, besides the shortness of the time limited. Yet if such be your pleasure notwithstanding all these difficulties with other of my private estate, yea, though I knew I went to my grave, I would undertake it with cheerfulness, and would rather fail in my ability than in my duty.

Only this afflicts me, and I beseech your Majesty to ease my heart of such a grievous burthen, that before I go (lest I live not to return) I may have that graeious trial of justice, whereunto I was by you allowed, to have recourse for the legitimation of my issue.

It is all and the only suit whereunto I have importuned your Majesty ever since your most joyful coming to the Crown, and it is that which both nature and the conscience of a clear heart urge me to solicit, and will while I have a breathing upon earth. It is the usual custom of many who are honestly mindful of the frailness of our mortality and respective of their posterity to dispose of their estate and make their will, if from any remote place they travelled but to the term, though within the land, and in the best of their years. Therefore I beseech you pardon me, if I desire to see my house settled before my going, seeing how near I tread to my grave, and how far I am to go, beyond the journey of a term, over the seas into a strange air which I know not how it may agree with my aged body. If your Majesty, out of consideration of a cause that so nearly concerns me in nature and blood, will hearken to this desire, I shall with joy and comfort undergo this employment, and my posterity shall ever hold themselves the children of your justice.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**103.** 15.)

Lord Stafford to Viscount Cranborne.

[1604-5, March.]—I have been a prisoner at my lodging and at the Fleet near hand a fortnight, which I am not sorry for, but for his Majesty's displeasure which does not a little grieve me: my humble suit is, that I may have your favourable good

speed to his Highness, as also to the rest of your Honours at your next meeting.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal of Arms. Endorsed: "March, 1604." ½ *p.* (**104.** 114.)

Newnham Priory, Bedfordshire.

1605, [March.]—Newnham Priory in lease to Peter Cartwright for 21 years, whereof 16 were unexpired at Lady day 1605, for the yearly rent of ... ... 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The priory of Newnham is situate by a river and has many timber trees growing about the house which grace the estate, and it contains ... ...
It is within a mile of Bedford, and has many fair fish ponds in it.

A tithe now let *per ann.* for	90*l.*
It is worth so much beside tithe wood and tithe hay.	
Two water grist mills now let *per annum* for ...	30*l.*
The fishing of the river now let *per annum* for ...	20*s.*
Sheep pasture in the fields now let for	5*l.*
The Priory house with the stables and barns the gardens and orchards containing 8 acres of meadow and 23 acres of pasture walled round about with a very fair and high brick wall let at	44*l.*

73 acres and 1 rood of meadow enclosed	
22 acres and 2 roods of meadow not enclosed	
Sum 95 acres and 3 roods	
62 acres more of pasture enclosed	
28 acres of pasture not enclosed	
Sum of pasture 90 acres	250*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*
328 acres of land arable 1 rood not enclosed	
Sum total of all the acres 552, which do contain also the acres which are walled and all these with the housings, orchards and gardens are let for	

Sum total 420*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, out of which all charges and payments issuing out of the Priory are to be allowed.

The rent being 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is worth to be sold at 18 years purchase	1200*l.*	3700*l.*
The tenant has *de claro* 320*l. per ann.* which in reversion of 13 years is worth to be sold but	2500*l.*	

The reversion is worth no more because 2500*l.* in 10 years without usury upon usury is 2500*l.* more, and the use of that 5000*l.* in three years is 1500*l.* which amounts to 6500*l.*, which

is 100*l.* more than 20 years purchase for 320*l.* *per annum* when it shall be in possession.

Endorsed: "Compare my note with th'older terrier. Received of Mr. Lucombe 40*s.* for Mr. Brooke. Left his writings to be sealed." 1 *p.* (**110.** 62.)

Sir Francis Hastings to Viscount Cranborne.

[1605, ? *c.* March.]—He thanks him for his message, promising him help in recovering the King's favour. He craves his remembrance of it, from a desire not to dwell long in the dislike of his dear Sovereign, whose favour would be a singular comfort to the grey hairs of a poor old servant, and a cordial in his wretched life; and would enlarge his thoughts to the settling of his poor estate. There is a debt unpaid by him for his wife's son, the King's ward, and an allowance to accrue to him out of it. He dare not come up this term, being commanded down by that honourable Board; but he will perfect the account next term, if Cranborne will give leave. He begs to stand free from process and to have time for payment.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." (**114.** 37.)

[*Cp. Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1603-1610, p. 194.]

Sir John Stanhope to the Same.

[1605, March.]—Thanks Cranborne for acquainting his Majesty with his sickly estate, so that neglect of duty may not be imputed to him. Hopes to-morrow to be able to attend the Court, though he fears the March winds.

Sir Henry Goodyere of the Privy Chamber solicits him to impart to Cranborne his knowledge of his uncle's troubles. He was that Sir H. Goodyere whose daughter this man married, and is thereby his heir. Old Sir H. married Sir Richard Lowther's daughter of Westmorland; with whom he was in that country about the time his Majesty's mother came first out of Scotland to Carlisle, whither Lowther and Goodyere repaired to her, who at the first was not restrained from liberty, but afterwards committed to the guard of Treasurer Knolls in Bolton Castle. Sir H. devised a cypher for the Queen to use to such as she trusted; the which afterwards being discovered, Goodyere and Lowther were both committed to the Tower, where after some time he was delivered, but never recovered the good opinion of the late Queen. This is the sum of his knowledge of him.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 154.)

King James to [the Same].

[? 1605, March.]—A cartel or challenge to a trinity of knaves.

If I find not at my coming to Greenwich that the big chamberlain have ordered well all my lodging, that the little saucy

constable have made the house sweet and built a coke pit and that the fast walking keeper of the park have the park in good order and the does all with fawn, although he have never been a good breeder himself, then shall I at my return finding those things out of order make the fat chamberlain to puff, the little cankered beagle to whine and the tall black and cat-faced keeper to glower, as Sir Roger Aston said. If my wife shall not produce a fair young lion at this time the constable shall bear the blame; if I have not good fortune at the beginning of my hunting then the keeper shall have the shame and never be thought a good huntsman after; and if I get not good rest all night the big chamberlain's fat back shall bear the burthen of all, and so fare well as ye deserve; and as for the bearer I have made choice of this worshipful knight of the bath to carry this cartel, who swears he will venture all the hairs of his beard in my quarrel. James R.

If the Master of Gray were here he would say it might be thought when councillors go to the Tower to visit the lion's whelp, that hath so fair a nurse, that the old Scottish proverb is true in them, that many a man courts the child for love of the nurse, especially some of them with whose chastity he was so well acquainted.

To conclude I end with a miracle, what a luck it is that notwithstanding that the ancient reverend father of York hath reprehended the King's hunting, yet hath the King lately received out of York house the allowance of his hunting by very many hands, and so it is like the miracle of Balaam's ass, that the house is wiser than the great prophet that is owner thereof.

Holograph. Endorsed in Cranborne's hand: "K. to me." 2 *seals.* 1 *p.* (**134.** 66.)

King James to [Viscount Cranborne].

[? 1605, *c.* March.]—My little beagle although I have been out of privy intelligence with you since my last parting, for having been ever kept so busy with hunting of witches, prophets, puritans, dead cats, and hares, yet will I not suffer this bearer your fellow secretary to go unaccompanied with this present; who should have carried the witches with him as you desired, had it not been that he rides post and witches ride never post but to the devil. He hath conjured all the devils here with his *Welsh* tongue, for the devil himself I trow dare not speak Welsh. Haste him back I pray you for our match again Sunday at night, for he is secretary of our corporation that is of fools, horses and dogs, and I dare say he is more qualified for that office than either ye or old Secretary Harbert; if your niece be angry with me for his short abode at this time, tell her I shall make her satisfaction at my return with a tribute of kisses, but this must be kept counsel of both from the bearer and my wife.

Commend me to honest big Suffolk and the greater an honest thing be, it is the better; commend me also to my envious enemy 3 [Northampton], and tell him that since it grieves him to see my two sons there prosper so well, I hope by God's grace within few years to multiply his griefs by some more such pricks in his eyes and thorns in his sides; but be he sure I will immediately upon my return have his head for this labour in as great haste as King Henry my noble predecessor got his father's, who could not go *ad centrum terre* without it. But in one point I am greedier than he was, for whereas the head alone served him, I will have body and all together, otherwise I disdain his head alone, so far as I protest I had rather have a kid or a lamb's head this time of the year; and so fare well. James R.

Holograph. Endorsed by Cranborne: "His Majesty." *Two seals on gold thread.* 1 *p.* (**134.** 71.)

THOMAS BYWATER to [VISCOUNT CRANBORNE].

[? 1604-5, March.]—The Earl of Worcester told me on Saturday that his Majesty was content to dismiss me, only he willed me to attend him the next morning, which I very willingly did. Then he told me he had received letters from you, wherein you had written you could not be satisfied in some points without my presence. Those letters, after sermon, he would signify to his Majesty, and so I should know an answer. The answer was that I must appear before you. Taking my leave of the Dean [Montague], I told him of this answer, who answered me that the King was in a good mind the last night, and was contented to dismiss me.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604." 1 *p.* (**189.** 79.)

[The COUNCIL] to the KING.

[? 1604-5, March.]—To that high favour you do us by expressing in your own letter so gracious an acceptation of our endeavours, we cannot better answer than with those words used in a public and most excellent speech of your own; *Quid retribuemus*? What kind of gratitude is it possible for us to represent unto your Majesty, who out of mere bounty value that diligence which is but the least part of our duty, so graciously to give us thanks for our service, which we should account abundantly rewarded if it be holden free from blame; so favourably to approve our proceedings in Council, which (when they be good) are but slender streams derived from the fountain of your own wise directions. And if your Majesty may repute it for the least point of happiness to be served by us, how much more may we account ourselves thrice happy to be guided and governed by such a King, from whom not only we receive a kind of influence to the enabling of our advice and counsels, but (if it were possible) all the kings of the earth

might be glad as from the Oracle to take instructions from the King of Great Britanye. The ease thus standing the best means we have to declare our gratefulness is to protest that we have no means of requital but the sacrifice of thanksgiving. To come therefore to the matter: as we acknowledge your Majesty's true apprehension of this project of the seditious sectary Bywater, your exact applications of them to your former observations in like men, your wise direction for our farther proceeding: so we, (having sifted it so far that we find it not only bred and hatched in his own breast, but so vented out as gives sufficient matter to expose him to punishment) are now in hand with further examination for the better discovery of the ground of this plot: not giving credit to his own speech, being grown now very reserved and cautelous: nor intending to take his fair words for truth, that hath so maliciously sophisticated or perverted the Scripture, the word of truth itself: wherein if we shall find him still so locked up in silence, as that he will dissemble, or so obstinate, as that he will directly refuse to reveal the truth and his complices: the best way that we for the present mean to proceed in is speedily to remove him to the Tower, as an argument to declare him guilty of a further offence, than for any private error or audacity. Next, we will so use it as the whole scope of his perilous projects may be made notorious (though not expressly divulged) to the end that those which would suppose that he is punished for his disobedience in matters of ceremony may well understand it to be for other pernicious courses, conceived by him to the disturbance of the State; and that the corrupt humour of many, who are always apter to scandalise the constant proceedings of state, than to discredit those who never can like the present government, may be so prevented that your Majesty's well affected subjects may be satisfied that such men's unconformity proceeds not for any scruple in matters indifferent or tenderness of conscience, as is suggested, but from some inward and malicious design as would by consequence bring it to question at last, whether it be indifferent for your Majesty to govern in a Monarchy, or to be subject to a Presbytery. As the characters of your own hand in your Majesty's letter are most evident testimonies of your grace to us, and of your justice and virtue they have left deep impressions of joy and admiration in our hearts. And when we consider how short time your Majesty hath of abode there for your necessary recreation, and how intentive your mind is to the course of affairs here, we cannot but be extremely sorry that you have cause to rob yourself of your own ease by diverting your thoughts to those troublesome occasions: and much more that you should lose one minute of your recreation, serving for your health, by taking the pains to write any line of acceptance or thanks unto us, who wish ourselves subject to all pains and travails of body and mind, even to pass *per saxa*, *per ignes*, if thereby our service may

yield your Majesty the more opportunity of recreation abroad. And thus with our hearty prayers for your long life and eternal happiness we humbly kiss your hands.—*Undated.*

Draft with corrections by Cranborne. Endorsed: "Minute to the K. from the Lords." 5 *pp.* (**190.** 3.)

[Lord Cranborne] to [Lord Sheffield].

[1605, March or later.]—He has placed Sheffield's letters before the King, whose answer concerning Bywater's aspersion upon Sheffield is, if it had been a more material accusation, the King's good opinion of Sheffield was sufficient defence, of which opinion he desires Sheffield to remain assured.

Sheffield's letters have wrought a real confirmation of the King's favour. The King says that "Seeing Bywater was no more saucy with you, his master, than he has been with him that is your master, in which kind if he had only offended, and not been discovered to be the author contriver of much sedition, he should have gone away free from other punishment than to be left to the ways of his own perdition."

"I doubt not but you have seen by this time his Majesty's letters to my Lord Archbishop and you, and thereby discerned how barbarous an untruth it is in any man to suspect any change of his Majesty's religious profession and purpose to banish superstition; for a better confirmation whereof in respect of that inconvenience which grows by pluralities and non-residencies, his Majesty, meaning to prevent it as much as may be, has commanded a catalogue to be brought him of every man's living in the Church, to the intent that he may know upon all occasions, when dignities in the Church are sued for, who they are that love the plural number better than the singular, and so be able to make his own distribution. As for proceeding against those two priests, for so I esteem them, although his Majesty notes that you entitle them servants of Mr. Darcy, which made him at the first somewhat doubtful of their quality, [he] likes it very well that their execution is suspended, because he determines upon the return of all his judges to have an account of their proceedings in their circuits. In the meantime he conceives great contentment that the person that abused the minister has had so exemplary a punishment. Lastly, his Majesty is well pleased with your stay in those parts, and by the enclosed dispenses with your repair."

Desires him to notify by letter his great comfort in that the King's strong judgment cannot be altered upon sinister information, also to express his mislike of such offenders, and his desire to serve the King; also to give some little touch whereby the King may perceive that he has imparted to Sheffield the above matters with regard to the Church.—*Undated.*

Draft, in hand of Cranborne's secretary. Endorsed: "1605. My Lord to my Lord Sheffeild." 9 *pp.* (**192.** 36.)

LORD SHEFFIELD to [the KING].

[1605, March or later.]—Expresses his thanks for his favours, and for his favourable interpretation of his late letters to Lord Cranborne, by whose answer he has received satisfaction both touching himself, and the general estate of religion. Protests his joy at the King's words that he had known him too long to condemn him upon a single information, and that his letters had rather wrought a confirmation of the King's favour. Concerning religion, it is no small comfort to him, and to all that are religious, to see the great care the King has taken to advance it, both by appointing the laws against Papists to be executed, (which has bred no small terror in them, though comfort to them of the religion); so that he doubts not but that in a small time there will be a very great amendment in these parts: but also, as Lord Cranborne informs him, by taking order to be advertised of all the Church livings, and who possess them, so that he may redress that lamentable mischief of the unlearnedness of the ministry in many places. It is a thing pitiful to see, especially in these remote places, how weak in understanding the means of their salvation the most of the people are for want of teaching, but especially upon the Borders within his government. Now the kingdoms are united, it were fit the Borders, as the heart of the island, should be lightened by the preaching of the Word, being the only way to bring them to civility who are now so barbarous.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 3 *pp.* (**192.** 44.)

Contemporary copy of the preceding letter. 2 *pp.* (**114.** 141.)

LEWIS PYKERINGE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1605, ? March.]—He thanks Cranborne for signing a warrant that his servant might attend him in his sickness as a close prisoner; but he desires, rather, the less inconvenience of his servant's absence than by pestering this small room to make himself so much the more a prisoner by his presence. He has enjoyed more content this 10 days than before in 10 months, in that he has not seen the sorrowful countenances of the servants of God, nor heard their mournful complaints. As he has done nothing that has deserved to have his blood drawn, he petitions that he may not have it dried up by close imprisonment. The first cause of his deserving Cranborne's displeasure, by his letters to the King, was his suspicion of Cranborne's too much favouring the Papists. His heart has often smitten him for Cranborne's course. How much more honourable for Cranborne to show himself Ovid's lion than his bear; he being cast into Cranborne's hands through his error. There has been a long and tedious controversy in the church, and no means omitted to win Cranborne to be a favourer of the truth, and a means for the liberty of the gospel. He hopes the King per-

eeives that his advice for abolishing the eeremonies was the only means to have settled the peace of the ehurch ; not the pressing of them ; whcrein the State has so far engaged itself that poliey will not suffer the same to proeeed, nor honour to retire. The eontroversy is between brothers of the same nation, professing the same faith, and partakers of the same hope. The Jesuits in the meantime havc just cause to rejoice in beholding their dangerous maxim practised, *divide et impera.*

Next to the fear of his Majcsty's displeasurc, it has most troubled him to be thought to havc published anything tending to the disgrace of Queen Elizabeth of famous memory, of whom he never coneeived an irreverent thought, His mother being a Devenishe, was cousin german to her Majesty once removed, their grandmothers being two of the four daughters of the Lord Hoo and Hastings. If his person cannot move compassion, let his alliance with the Lady Suffolk's grandmother, being the daughter of Sir Christopher Pykering from whom he is lineally descended, do so. As for projects and petitions, he rests free as any man living, having never seen it or thc like project whereof he was examined.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : " 1605." 3 *pp.* (**114.** 108.)

[*Cf. Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1603-1610, p. 206.]

Lewis Pykeringe to Viscount Cranborne.

[1605, March or later.]—I have with patienec expected a declaration of your disposition for my enlargement ; at least for the liberty of the prison. My close imprisonment has been very tedious, and, if my comforts had been outward, intolerable. I have made no means to any of the Lords. This day I have sent a petition by my brother.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : " 1605." $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**192.** 13.)

Sir William Constable to the King.

[1605, ? March.]—Thc King granted to Sir Thomas Somerset the measuring of the Newcastle sea coals for London. To augment the custom reccivcd therefrom, and to amend his own poor estate, hc begs the gift of measuring the eoals brought to the ships upon the rivers of Tync and Weare. By this means the King will not be, as now, defrauded of custom by the ship-masters, who, by corrupting the keelmen who bring thc coals aboard, ship morc chaldrons than they pay eustom for, and than thc coalsellers reccive money for.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *p.* (**196.** 112.)

[*See Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1603-1610, p. 207].

Minute to [Sir Edward Coke], Attorney General.

[1605, March.]—To prepare a pardon in due form for a Mr. Acton and his brother who are guilty of the praetiee of eoinage, at the instance of thc Lord Roxburgh, who was to reeeive such

benefit as might arise from their attainder, but has since come to a composition with the friends of the guilty parties.—*Undated.*

Draft. 2 *pp.* (**197.** 81.)

[*See* S.P. Dom. Addenda Jas. I, Vol. 37, No. 28; *Calendar of S.P. Dom.*, 1603-10, p. 206.]

Arthur Hall to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 2.—Thanks Cranborne for his favour in granting [the request in] the letter he received; and prays that he may obtain to the effect he has written to Sir Thomas Smith. Prays Cranborne not to be carried against him, without hearing him, by the information of one who is inexorable to him.—2 April 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**99.** 82.)

Humfrey Flyntt to the Same.

1605, April 2.—Upon receipt of your letter I went to Sir Ralph Connisby the ranger, and he has taken order that on Wednesday morning by four of the clock the sluice of the great pond in the chace shall be drawn; so that he thinks that on Friday it will be ready for you to fish and will take order for a safe watch for the keeping of it, and also he has appointed his deputy to attend you at Tottenham High Cross to conduct you the next way to the pond. Nets and tubs for the carriage of the fish shall be there ready against your coming if I may know what day you will appoint. I let you likewise understand you have three stags mewed, the one mewed March 24, the other two March 28. Your works appointed to be done about the house be in hand and there shall be as much speed made of them as possible.—From your house at Theobalds, 2 April 1605.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**110.** 63.)

William Fells to the Same.

1605, April 2.—Since my return from London I find myself much maligned by my neighbours, especially by those that are ill affected, for doing my duty to my Sovereign. Your lordship I hope is satisfied of my integrity and that I did it not to bewray those counterfeiters out of a greedy mind to possess myself of any their lands or goods, but to confound the destroyers of the commonwealth. Your virtues may defend me from their malice, upon which I am bound to depend. With the presenting of 6 Nantwich cheeses by my friend Mr. Watson I take my leave.—From my house at Yarrow near Helbree in Worrall, the second of April, 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**110.** 64.)

Sir Edward Hoby to the Same.

[1605], April 3.—Not with any wish to importune you in any way, and yet with full assurance of your best love I humbly

beseeeh you, let me but know whether the King has spoken with any of your lordships touehing my private oeeasion in hand. If he has, let me know what shall be his pleasure; if he has not as yet you shall do me a speeial favour in aequainting me so mueh: his royal promise was before this time to have done it. My present time of abode here is short and, if it be already undone, I must reserve it to a further importunity with his Majesty hereafter. Assure yourself that whether in England or out of England while I live no hand whatsoever shall be able to witness more dutiful affeetion to your person and serviee than his, who is not now able to subseribe the testimony thereof with his own hand. *Meliora spero.* —April the 3rd.

Endorsed: "3 Apr. 1604" [*sic*]. ½ *p.* (**104.** 123.)

Thomas Phelippes to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 3.—These few lines are only to give you thanks for the speeial favour whieh I aeknowledge to have reeeived at your hands by this ehange of prison, whieh I reekon as good as a full liberty but that I shall be glad the King be better satisfied and edified of me. Meanwhile you have obliged unto you hereby one that desires nothing more than to have opportunity to do you any serviee.—3 April 1605.

Holograph. ¾ *p.* (**110.** 65.)

Auditor Francis Gofton to the Same.

1605, April 6.—I reeeived by a messenger the privy seal for diseharge of the jewels, with your eommandment to peruse and return it, whieh I have done by bearer my servant; praying you that I may reeeive again by him the privy seal for taking the new remain, whieh is to be kept by me. And for the privy seal of diseharge, it is to be passed under the great seal whieh I will follow for you if you please and when it is past bring you; and so likewise my Lord Chamberlain and the rest of the Lords may have duplieates thereof under the great seal.—6 April 1605.

Holograph. Seal broken. ½ *p.* (**110.** 68.)

The Lord Chamberlain, Earls of Worcester and Northampton and Viscount Cranborne to Lord Admiral Nottingham.

[1605, April 7.]—Sinee the reeeipt of your letter from Dover Road of 5 April, by whieh you yield many good reasons for holding your eourse to the Groyne, to whieh we must leave you, his Majesty has been dealt with by the Spanish Ambassador in a matter whereof we are eommanded to advertise you, rather to fulfil his Majesty's promise (as he says) to the Ambassador than that he has either a purpose or eause to give you any

other directions than those which you have received, and which he knows you would prescribe to yourself out of your own great judgment and experience. The matter is shortly thus. The King of Spain out of his zeal to preserve all perfect amity (as he pretends) being careful to prevent the least disorder which might arise to you at this time, has directed his Ambassador in any case to confer with you concerning the use of preaching and divine service in your house; that by all means possible you would be curious to forbear the use thereof in any such form as might give cause of scandal to the Inquisition, because they acknowledge not the King to have supreme authority over them, but hold themselves immediately dependent upon the Pope, neither does the King profess an authority so absolute as to protect any man in any such scandalous action against them. Whereunto his Majesty made shortly this reply; that for the matter in general to be used by you and yours without any loose or scandalous form he had directed you to be very careful, his meaning being in no case to draw that matter into any such strait as it must either receive his public avowal or direct refusal; but, that he could expect from the King any other imposition upon you his Ambassador than he did exercise himself here towards the Ambassador of Spain, it was far from him to suspect it, for his Majesty made him answer that he treated with him as one absolute Monarch with another, and in that point of privilege to his Ambassador he doubted not but the King of Spain would therein yield him his due, especially considering the freedom which our King affords to his minister here. So as in effect what has been said by the Ambassador to the King, or by the King to him, who very wisely and roundly answered him, all that we have to say to your lordship is, that as the orders you took before your going were very good, especially for such as would declare themselves wilful abroad, so his Majesty doubts not but within doors you will keep your house in so good discipline as your train may not be robbed of that Christian comfort which comes by the exercise of God's word, and yet so carry it as is expressed aforesaid: wherein for our parts we conceive that you may and will at those hours keep your gates so private as none without shall be scandalised with the form, or take direct notice by the habit of your minister in the streets for what purpose he is there with you. Of which and many other circumstances that are not necessary his Majesty knows that you will be careful to avoid any just scandal, and so his Legier Ambassador that shall remain behind you. His Majesty is well, and the Queen as yet not delivered, but rather like by some misreckoning to go on fourteen or fifteen days further. —*Undated.*

Draft. Endorsed: "Minute to my Lo. Admiral. Sent to Plymouth, 7 April 1605." $5\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (**110.** 69.)

Sir Richard Ogle to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 8.—In reply to Cranborne's of January 25, with respect to the false information of Thomas Browne that Ogle is possessed of 4 books appertaining to her Majesty's manor of Spalding, Lincolnshire, of which Cranborne is steward; and with regard to Cranborne's command to send up the said books, or give reasons for his refusal; he has a great old book which his ancestors left him treating *De inchoatione sive fundacione Prioratus Spalding*, and of other local matters, which he describes. He offered to Browne the inspection of it; but Browne refused to look upon it "out of courtesy," but would have authority from her Majesty's Council to fetch it and the other 3 books. The latter, view of which he refused Browne upon his hard speech, and which Browne conjectures unjustly to belong to the manor of Spalding, are entitled as follows: *Historia qua dicitur Polieronica [sic]: Cronica Mariani Scoti:* and *Le siege d'Antioche ousque le conquest Jerusalem de Godefroi de Boilion.* Purposes to wait on Cranborne next term to satisfy him and the Council in the matter; and trusts he will stay such proceedings as sinister practices may procure against him. The bearer, his cousin Clinton Ogle, will attend Cranborne's pleasure herein.—Pinchbeck, 8 April 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190. 53.**)

Spain and the Indies.

1605, April $\frac{9}{19}$.—"Edict [of Philip III] in Spain against frequenting of the Indies." The King my father by an edict of 9 February 1591 forbade either ship, person or stranger of any sort or nation to depart from any ports of Portugal towards the conquests and discoveries of Brazil, Mina, Malageta, of the kingdom of Angola, the Isles of St. Thomas, Cape Verde, or any other parts of Guinea or the countries adjacent without his special licence. Since when the said King and myself have granted licences to undertakers and particular persons to send ships with mariners and strangers to the said parts, giving sureties at parting from Portugal to take course directly to such parts as are mentioned in their licence and to return directly to Portugal; the said ship and strangers therein to be of friendly nations. Now since the said licences have been abused by some of the undertakers, mine own subjects, who for their own interest have committed divers deceits and frauds by colouring with false provisions the ships of rebels, &c., which has redounded to great inconveniences in prejudice of my service, loss of my revenues, and damage of my subjects and kingdom, and overthrowing its trade by transferring the benefit of merchandise brought from my states upon foreign lands, whereupon the trade has failed in Portugal, and thereupon ensued the not building of ships by the naturals of that country, and the not breeding up of marines which might serve me in

my armadoes and Indian fleets : these damages being so great I hold it necessary to provide remedy, being required also so to do on behalf of the farmers or undertakers of my Alfandogas and of the pale of Pernambusco, the Diezems of Brazil and of the parts of Africa and that they should relinquish their licences to send stranger ships to the said conquest and discoveries. These things being delibcrated by myself and my Council, I have commanded this edict to pass, whereby I command that from the day of publication hereof no stranger ship of any nation shall pass to India, Brazil, Guinea or to the Islands, nor to any provinces or islands of my conquests or seignories, but only to the Azores or Madeira as hithcrto they have accustomed, and these to be of friendly nations and not of rebels. Moreover in the ships of my natural subjects may pass no stranger whatsoever, although he be a dweller in my country. All strangers which shall come or were dwellers in the parts of India, Brazil, Guinea, the islands of St. Thomas, Cape Verde, the Azores and Madeira shall no longer dwell therein but shall come to Portugal by the first shipping from India after the publication of this edict in the said Indies ; and those in Brazil and other parts from the Cape de Bucna Speranza hitherward shall depart thence to come for the kingdom within one year after publication of this edict in Lisbon. I revoke all licences given for the said vessels and strangers to go to the said parts. Further whatsoever stranger ship shall pass to any of the said parts contrary to this edict shall be confiscate with all the merchandise and goods therein.—19 April 1605.

Spanish. 4 *pp.* (**110.** 87.)

Translation into English of the greater part of the above.

1½ *pp.* (**110.** 89.)

Lord Morley.

1605, April 9.—Warrant to the Earl of Dorset, High Treasurer, and Lord Howme of Berwick, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the grant to Edward, Lord Morley, of crown lands to the annual value of 150*l.*, for his services.—Manor of Greenwich, 9 April, 3 Jac.

Signed by the King. 1 *p.* (**192.** 88.)

William Stallenge to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 10.—Has been lately required to appear before the Barons of the [Ex]chequer to answer certain accounts for custom causes, wherewith (as the Lord Treasurer knows) he is no way to be charged. As the time is so short and he is unable to appear at this time asks Cranborne's favour for the better conveyance of the letter enclosed, wherein he has written also to the Lord Treasurer lest the sheriff or himself should be further troubled, hoping his lordship will rest satisfied. As yet there is not here any certain news of the Lord Admiral, but it is

reported he was about Dover on Thursday last.—Plymouth, 10 April 1605.

PS. (*endorsed*): Since the sealing of this letter it is understood that the Lord Admiral past by this harbour the last night.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**110.** 71.)

Sir William Cecil to his father, Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 10.—He has gone hard to his book and means still to do so. He is in good health and would be glad to see Lord Cranborne.—St. John's College, Cambridge, 10 April 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**228.** 7a.)

Sir William Selby to the Same.

[1605], April 11.—I fell sick on the way coming down about the 20th of March, with a great cold and a fever which continues yet. Yet desirous according to my duty to be at the first general meeting of the Commissioners I adventured to take journey towards Carlisle on the 6th inst., but through the violence of my sickness was compelled to return: and conceiving that one of the greatest matters of their deliberation would be the nominating of such Grames as should be sent into Ireland I delivered my opinion by letters. When we waited last at the Council table your lordships left the nomination to the Commissioners, yet seemed to incline that the sending away of householders best fitted the service and would most procure the peace of the country, for their houses were the receptacles of the rest. That course carries with it great difficulties. Their number will be great, 700 persons at least, which will require much shipping for transportation, a large territory to inhabit in furnished with houses, and if they be not of ability themselves many oxen and horses for tillage, great quantity of corn to sow, and a chargeable maintenance till the earth yield her increase. This will be a matter of great expense to his Majesty, which your lordships sought diligently to avoid; and the King cannot with his honour expose them on the Irish coast without means to live, if they want of their own. It will be a matter of small charge to his Majesty and as I think not much less serviceable for the peace of the country to send away 150 of the ablest young men, who may be divided among the garrisons of Ireland with order not to return; so that the flower and strength of the name being taken away, and the rest unarmed according to your instruction, and such as shall commit felonies cut off by the sword of justice, I see not how they can trouble the peace of the county of Cumberland if the gentlemen and other inhabitants be not much wanting to themselves. Thus much I thought it my duty to write in excuse of my absence. In the place where I lie I endeavour myself to keep that part of the country in quiet.—Twysell, 11 April.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**110.** 72.)

The Bishop of Lincoln to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 12.—According to your letters I have granted unto Mr. Wilkinson, parson of Waddesden, co. Buckingham, four months to go down into Yorkshire for the dispatch of that business which his father, by making him his executor, has put him in trust withal, wishing with all my heart that at his return he would show himself conformable to his Majesty's law, whereof he has given good hope by divers insinuations. For it is no small grief to me (as to others of my brethren) to see men of great learning, pains and fruit breed such a grievous schism in the church as they have done for matters of ceremony, wherein is reposed no substance of religion or godliness, other than decency, order and obedience, which having a good interpretation may be easily endured, without any just scandal to their consciences. I am fully persuaded the most part of them would not stand so obstinately in these terms were they not encouraged by their favourers, and were they not unwilling to be brought into any disgrace with their people. But it is a greater grief to us all (if there were any other remedy) to remove them from their livings, by reason whereof their wives and children who have given no cause of offence, neither are able to shift for themselves, should be distressed. I will by the grace of God use all the best means I can devise by conference and brotherly exhortations with mildness and discretion to win them.—Buckden, 12 April 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* *Seal.* (**110.** 74.)

Thomas Riddell, Mayor, the Aldermen and Coalowners of Newcastle upon Tyne to the King.

1605, April 12.—Having received your letter by Sir William Constable, wherein it appears that information has been made to your Majesty that many using the trade of coals between this town and other ports of your realm complain much of the abuses used in the measuring of coals within this port, growing by a very uncertain kind of measure used in the delivery of the same to buyers, whereof no officer has charge to see it executed according to the right intent thereof; whereupon your Highness has been sued unto to erect an office for the measuring of them by such measures as the laws of your realm require, and to appoint that officer a groat for his fee upon every chalder of coals as in the city of London is used to be taken, and that the forenamed Sir William Constable might be the first officer in that behalf: Most dread Sovereign, according to our bounden duties we have presumed herein to lay down reasons for your better satisfaction touching the contents of your letter. It appears, so far as we can discern, that your Majesty is misinformed by some that do not well conceive the manner of the trade and measuring of that commodity forth of this port. For by a special Act of Parliament made in 9 Henry V for the more speedy dispatch of such

great number of ships and other vessels as trade to this plaee for eoals it is enaeted that all keels shall be measured by eertain eommissioners to be appointed, before any eoals be measured in the same, upon pain of forfeiture of sueh keels and vessels as shall not be measured and marked aeeordingly. Whieh upon due eonsideration was, and indeed is, the most indifferent course (as we think) that ean be devised in that respeet, not only between the seller and the buyer, but also for your Majesty's profit and general ease of your subjeets. Whieh manner of measuring has been duly observed, espeeially of late by foree of the said eommission sued forth for that purpose aeeording to the tenor of the said Aet, and exeeuted by some of your offieers or eolleetors of the eustoms here. The manner of dispateh for delivery of eoals at London and this port are far different. It is impossible with any eonvenieney to follow that example. To load every ship here by sueh small measure as they unload there would turn to your great loss in the reeeipt of your eustom. For if we should measure eoals in that sort the same would be so chargeable to us the sellers that the trade would not be able to bear it, and we should be foreed to give over the same. Therefore, sueh as eomplain of abuses that way or would have alteration of the aneient aeeustomed measuring of that eommodity do not eoneeive the vent and order for fitness in delivery thereof within this river. If any new office in that respeet should be erected it should be a great charge to us, and a thing unneeessary, a great tax imposed without eause, and no serviee to be done for the same. The gentleman, whom it has pleased your Majesty to reeommend to us to be the first officer for that purpose, is one well known and born amongst us, and so generally well thought of and beloved here that if his suit were but indifferent we would have given him reasonable satisfaetion therein, mueh more upon your Majesty's eommendation : of whieh we pray your Highness so to eoneeive and give eredit thereunto.—Neweastle upon Tyne, 12 April 1605.

Eighteen signatures. 2 *pp.* (**110.** 75.)

Sir Francis Hastings to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 12.—I have with all humbleness submitted myself to that sentence delivered by you and the rest of the Lords, and (sinee my being at the funeral of my late brother, where I made small stay) I remain at my poor house and desist from all dealings in my Sovereign's serviee, as I was by you eommanded ; neither do I presume to sue for my restoring to my place, lest I seem to approve mine own worthiness more than beeomes me, or diseretion can warrant. I only crave that my long loyal and ehargeable serviee of my late Queen, and my like forwardness sinee my Sovereign's coming in may witness that my heart is free and ever shall be free from the last stain

of disloyalty or disloyal thought towards his Highness. I hope you have found that sundry of the honourable [men] that lived in the former days of our late Queen esteem me loyal and careful in my place and calling, and yourself I doubt not will testify no less for me since your time. Seeing I have approved myself thus faithful my trust is you will be a mean to his Majesty for my enjoyment of his favour and good opinion. My life is far spent in the days of my late Queen, during whose life I had no other object of my allegiance. But when the Lord had assigned the period of her days then was my life and service transferred to King James. Therefore, vouchsafe me, a poor younger brother, your furtherance to his Majesty for his good opinion, which would add much comfort to my grey hairs; for I might justly think myself a most unhappy man if after 37 years' painful and faithful service I should shut up my last days with disgrace. I assure myself you now will undertake this for me because I cannot forget your assurance of your good opinion of me when I attended you at your bedside the last Parliament of our late worthy Queen.—12 April 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**110.** 76.)

STEPHEN LE SIEUR to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1605, April 12.—This morning I have received a letter dated in Prague the 26th March new style; wherein is written that the Emperor had resolved to send to the King's Majesty a gentleman called Cocke, born in the Low Countries, sometime attendant upon the Archduke Ernestus deceased, and now commander of the castle in Prague. It is thought the Emperor doth send him but as a messenger intending the Landgrave of Leuchtenberg shall shortly after follow in solemn embassage. This Cocke was to depart from Prague (as he himself said) the week before Easter. The rebellious faction in Hungary increaseth daily more and more, and by reason of the Turkish Emperor's great preparation to assist them putteth the provinces next adjoining in great fear, as Austria, Styria, Moravia and Silesia. The Persian Ambassadors are yet remaining in Prague. —London, next to York House, 12 April 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**110.** 77.)

LORD COBHAM to the SAME, his brother-in-law.

1605, April 13.—I heard not till yesterday that the King had my letter. I hear he read it saying that it was well, and since called for and put it into his pocket. From Mr. Gibbs I am likewise advised not to be importunate, which fault I cannot accuse myself, for it is now a whole year since I wrote unto his Majesty. I conceive that occasion takes away all objection of importunity, and this time of the birth of this young lady may move the King to think of me; it would be a remembrance never forgotten, and that which princes have usually done.

Let the chronicle of Spain be read, you shall see that King Philip II, that last died, upon the birth of all his children pardoned all offenders whatsoever in all his dominions, and twice, upon the birth of this present King and Ferdinando his eldest brother, he pardoned the Prince of Orange. I allege not this as precedents, for that were wrong; the King our sovereign being one of the wisest and worthiest princes that this kingdom ever had, from him is expected precedents, not to follow any. If you allow my purpose I will then desire that this letter may be given unto him, the success to God and your furtherance I leave. Besides mine own knowledge of your favour towards me otherwise I know how much I am bound to you; the reward is heavenly to do for the afflicted.—From the Tower, 13 April 1605.

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. *Seal.* 1 *p.* (**110.** 78.)

JOHN GORDON, DEAN OF SALISBURY, and THOMAS HYDE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1605, April 13.—This bearer, Mr. Haddock, a physician of his profession, came lately from Oxford to dwell in the Close of our cathedral church of Sarum, and hearing of his preaching in his sleep we made us to be advertised when he was to begin his sermon. And so on Wednesday last being warned we entered into his chamber after he had begun his preaching, which was towards three o'clock in the morning, and continued an hour and a half. Our small judgment thereof is, that if he could preach when he is awaked, as he did in our hearing in his sleep as seemed to us, that he were worthy to be preferred to the place of a good preacher. His language was much better in his sleeping preaching than it is in his discourse when he is awaked; his method very formal, and in the expounding of his text his preaching very full of learned discourses, his metaphors very fit for his text; the notes gathered out of his text very well appropriated to the matter, and the applications of the doctrine conveniently performed in allegations of Scriptures and sentences of the poets and of the fathers very apt for his purpose. In the end he made a Prosopopeia to the King's Majesty, wherein he represented the machinations of Satan by the papists of this Kingdom to erect up again idolatry and popery, and ended with a godly prayer. We approached the candle to him and perceived that his eyes did not move at all. His hands and his arms remained closed within his sheets, without any moving; his lips and his tongue only moved, as did his belly by the respiration of his lungs; and the end of his prayer and his Amen savoured a sleeping man's speech, and within short space after he groaned as a man wearied with sickness. Our intention was to hear him more amply and then to bring him to the King, as he can witness himself; and seeing that

he is now sent for by the Lords of the Council we thought it expedient to make you privy of these premises.—Sarum, 13 April 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**110.** 79.)

The Vice-Chancellor and others of Cambridge University to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 13.—They are bold to request his helping hand about retaining the ancient decent order of taking place at sermons and other scholastical acts in their University. The which hath been that next after Mr. Vice-Chancellor's place in St. Mary's Choir, the Doctors, first the ancientest and then the rest in their order, have used to sit, and after them the young sons of noblemen, except they were some of very special note, coming for study's sake. But lately certain new made knights commorant in the town have taken upon them to sit in the chief places next Mr. Vice-Chancellor, not only in the said choir at sermons, but also at other colleges and chapels, and even in the common schools at public acts, putting down the Doctors to the breach of ancient order, dishonour of the University and offence of their whole body, so signified even in some scholastical exercises publicly and imputing some defect to them in suffering the same. They have hitherto forborne for about a year, hoping those young knights, being of no noble birth, would have taken notice and withdrawn themselves in all this time in such public meetings within the University, howsoever they take superiority of place abroad. But finding they still keep their usurped possession, the writers have been urged to think of convenient remedy, which upon some advisement together they thought meetest, by becoming petitioners to Cranborne as their chief head to direct his letters to the Vice-Chancellor as upon notice taken by report abroad of this indignity, as indeed it spreadeth further than within the University, privately to move them to forbear pressing themselves into such places within the University. They thought not so fit to have consultation with all the heads of Colleges about reformation herein, as in a more private manner to come from a few of them.—Cambridge, 13 April 1605.

Apparently in Cowell's hand. Signed: John Cowell, Vice-Chancellor, Roger Goade, Umphry Tyndall, Tho. Revite. 1 *p.* (**136.** 130.)

The Crown Jewels.

1605, April 13.—Discharge or release for the Lord Treasurer, Lord Admiral and others, with regard to the Crown Jewels.—Westminster, 13 April 1605.

Seal. 1 *m.* (**218.** 17.)

NOEL DE CARON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1605, April 14.—I am troubled to see that, though I do nothing else but cry out upon the officers who come here to fill up the companies, your lordship complains that they do not comport themselves in doing this according to the order I have prescribed for them. For I have even prohibited the sailors of our Provinces to take any soldiers in their ships until they have well passed before Grenwits [Greenwich]. I would like, however, for you to call these officers before you, reprimand them in your presence and make the same prohibition to them. For the rest I ask you to pardon me if I say that I know the Ambassadors of whom you speak make levies everywhere in London and publicly, even saying that they will have his Majesty's leave against us.—"A Suydt Lambet," 14 April 1605.

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (**190.** 58.)

ANTHOINE DE SAILLY to [NOEL DE CARON], MONSIEUR DE SCHOONWAL.

1605, April $\frac{14}{24}$. I wrote you the 20th by a sailor of Vlissinge named Poothen. He is somewhat addicted to liquor (*au gobelet*), so you will please ask him for the letter if perchance he has not had it addressed to you.

Since then Sir Robert Sidney has landed at Gravelines, where cannon has been fired in his honour, and has passed towards Duynkerke and we do not know yet if he is going to the Archduke. I saw four days ago Admiral de Haultein who told me he had spoken at sea on the preceding day to Sir [Robert] Sidney who had not mentioned their voyage to him, so he thought he was going towards Vlissinge. I am anxious to learn what has come to your knowledge. Whatever it be we believe that it is no ordinary affair. Also that his ability would not have one think that he would wish to be a messenger to the Archduke of sorry matters. May God protect us! There is no kind of subtilty and deceit that the Spaniard would not use to get the upper hand over us.

In the Low Countries the wish is, as I think, that your King will cause the Spaniards to pass in safety and for this end he is even going to fit out ships. But indeed that would be too violent a course and would be taking for granted that our own would be set free upon his country in the height of the combat. The English, as I told you in my preceding letter, ought to recollect that they did the same thing upon this Government in the matter of a galeas (*galeace*) which was wrecked there. And yet France, instead of showing resentment, did not cease to liberate the English galley slaves (*forcats*), notwithstanding that the then Ambassador of Spain, Don Bernardin de Mendoze, and the Duke of Guise urged their retention. I am sure that you will profit from this example.

It is regretted at Brussels that Tassis had thus urged the King to write to the Estates about this matter, knowing that his Majesty had every reason not to press us with it.—Cales, 24 Avril 1605.

Holograph. French. Endorsed: "From Calais." 2 *pp.* (**191.** 26.)

HENRY SANDERSON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1605, April 15.—I am in imminent danger by obstinate and dangerous recusants, their friends and favourers, for the execution of my service against them in behalf of the King. Their inveterate hate is more increased against me since my employment lately imposed upon me by the Lord President and Council in these parts; insomuch that divers followers and special friends of our principal recusants publish openly that it will not be long before an end be made of me for apprehending their priests and some of themselves, and for burning certain mass books and other popish and traitorous books; I being commanded by his Majesty to make a great fire and to burn them openly in Newcastle. A messenger of the King's chamber, one Richard Browne, is witness of divers threatening words tending to depriving me of my life, spoken by sundry persons devoted wholly to popery. My assured hope is that the God of all power will defend me from their malice, and your strict authority will proceed with speed to suppress the swelling rage of these malicious persons. I am the rather emboldened for I know your resolution to maintain God's true religion and suppress papistry which you uttered unto me with such zeal. Besides, the King has promised to protect me against all the papists of England, their friends and favourers.—Brauncepeth, 15 April 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**110.** 80.)

LORD ZOUCHE to the SAME.

[1605], April 15.—Because I found no convenient time to speak with you I now write in hope you will have some respect of me. Your lordship, I doubt not, might well perceive that this matter, of some importance as I take it, instead of determining is now referred to a new hearing, and how little has been said to the abuse of the porter who is by bond to appear upon Thursday next; when you might perceive what he is to look for, whose error, you all adjudged, has been principally by my means, though with no desire of contemning but only to maintain that court in that honour wherein heretofore it has been held. Wherein we have all this to say for ourselves, that there has been no proof made that the like has been offered, but being concluded to be due there is no doubt but those which serve there will obey; though I hope this alone will press you in your word to procure my release from that service since I

must yield account to that court for every one I commit, who are by their oath which they press so much to judge by law and not by discretion: whereas I know that if any who shall serve there have not power to commit upon discretion he shall be able to do less service by much, and my judgment in law is little or nothing, neither is my purse fit to entertain such a charge nor my mind so pliable to endure their controlments. To all which, since I am made subject if I serve there, let them weigh with you as sufficient reasons to persuade you to procure my freedom from that place, whereunto others I doubt not more sufficient will like to be preferred and wherein I may truly depose that I have so far changed the disposition of my body as besides that I find already much weakness, I have just cause to fear before long continual sickness. To this I have moved you already for the poor porter who is subject to many debts as surety for others, which if they be laid upon him shall never be able to come out, being not his own but by "banckrowtes" for whom he was bound cast upon him, and now fallen into this danger only by doing that which I held due to be done; and this by means which is no small trouble to me. If you find some means that both my release may be obtained and this poor man freed for this time you shall do me a very great favour.—Philip Lane, 15 April.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (110. 81.)

Lord Audeley to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 15.—I crave you grant your hand to a letter with three or four more of my Lords of his Majesty's Council to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, the Lord Chancellor and the rest of his Majesty's Council there, praying them to favour me in this which it has pleased the King of his royal bounty to bestow upon me and which I swear had never been granted but through means proceeding from the true honour of your mind, which shall bind me and mine to remain faithful and loving towards you and all yours.—Stoway, 15 April 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (110. 82.)

Ellen Cartie to the Same.

1605, April 15.—I lately petitioned your lordship for such of my father's lands as yet rest in his Majesty's gift, which are of small value and not worth 8*l.* a year. All the last wars I kept myself and my castle from the furious assaults of the rebels, yet I fear one or other will beg those lands of his Highness and thrust me out. I pray you remember that I am the daughter and heir of an Earl, who was ever a loyal subject to her late Majesty, and his lands did not fall from me by any attainder but by his voluntary surrender. If you knew into what poverty I am driven you would pity me. My last request is that his Highness will give me enough to carry me to Ireland and pay

my debt, or else a warrant to receive two years of my pension beforehand.—15 April 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (85. 157.)

The Earl of Hertford to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 16.—I received yesternight your letter with the oath, for which I thank you, as also for your kind wishing me all happiness in this my service.—At Rochester, Tuesday, 16 April 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (110. 83.)

The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Same.

1605, April 16.—When I wrote last I said I was not then altogether free from some pain of the gout. I then thought it would have proved but a short and easy fit, but I was forced to keep my bed a week after, and in that time I never sat up one minute of an hour, yet was still in hope by this time to have endured to travel in a coach to London. But [I] have now made some trial and find myself altogether unable to take such a journey as yet, so am enforced to become suitor to his Majesty to dispense with my attendance at this next feast and to grant me a licence for absence, which I beseech you to procure for me. How unfortunately this infirmity has alighted upon me at this time you will easily judge when you understand the great occasions I have to be at London, besides my great desire to do my duty to his Majesty which, God willing, I will not fail to perform so soon as I dare adventure to travel so far without danger.—At Rughford, 16 April 1605.

PS.—My wife desires she may be remembered unto you in her best and friendliest manner. We both desire upon any occasion you will express your favour to our brother, Sir Charles Cavendish, which neither he nor we doubt of, but will ever acknowledge in all thankfulness.

Holograph. Endorsed: "For a dispensation for not coming to St. George's Feast." 1 *p.* (110. 84.)

The Bishop of Winchester to the Same.

1605, April 16.—I purposed to have attended this feast in person and to have delivered to his Majesty the review that I began of Jacob's importuned reformation. But a burning ague seizing on me for six days, Easter day being the first, and so weakening me with a continual drought and cough that for ten days after the fever left me I took no sleep nor rest. I am forced to stay at home through extreme weakness, which suffers me not as yet to go about my chamber without the help of a staff. I therefore pray you to present this entrance into that cause to his Majesty, wherein the chiefest of the Reformer's plots are examined and answered; and the rest that follows, though it will require some more weeks yet, less pains than this that is already past, by reason the foundations are here laid

down, whieh are the weightiest parts of this question. I entreat your favour herein, beeause it pleased his Majesty by your letters to reeommend the cause unto me ; and had not siekness hindered me I had gone farther with greater facility ; wherein I will not slaek, as soon as health and strength shall enable me. —From my house at Waltham, 16 April 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**110.** 85.)

LORD SAY AND SELE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1605, April 16.—Pardon me in that towards my great expenses in preparing myself to attend this journey, in entertaining his Majesty's followers three days this last summer, and in supporting the title his Majesty has revived in me, I have taken boldness for some part of Sayes Court usually demised, as also for 34*s.* per annum in the Isle of Green [Grain] in Kent and some part of the demesnes of the Castle of Banbury ; for which besides giving a reasonable fine I offer to free his Majesty from all future eharges of repair—that I am suitor to be tenant to these things and yet it shall be in the ehoiee of the farmers (if they will give me leave to set down the value of their estates and my reversion) to make eleetion whether they will buy or sell. Otherwise I will give them liberty to estimate the value of theirs and mine, so that then the liberty may be in me to take or leave. So that I night not exhaust my poor patrimony there is no serviee that a loyal servant may perform but I will willingly expose myself to all hazards to exeeute it. And albeit I furnish myself with pietures of those kinds that may sort best with the plaee and humours of those unto whom I go, to ingratiate myself to be able to do his Majesty the better serviee, yet my chiefest care will be how to render often to you a true relation of the state of the Court and Army, government and governors both martial and political, not omitting how to be gracious if I ean with the favourites of those that manage most the mightiest : only wishing since I go that I might have liberty to behold the forees in the field and partake of some of their martial diseiplines, having heretofore seen the States, hoping if this peaee proceed with Spain whieh (God his truth being not thereby impeaehed) from my heart I wish, that I shall yet "lite" under my royal Master to reeover the L. Linier's lands in Franee, whieh to my noble aneestor were given, paying only every midsummer day an arming sword in Rouen.—Roehester, 16 April 1605.

PS.—To a well deserving eountryman of mine about your lordship I am and have been beholden, and therefore it grieves that his elder brother eannot affeet me more ; unto whom I will yet omit no good offiee exeept such as savour of pusillanimity or puritanism, whieh next popery I most hate, and in all differences will be eensured solely by you.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**110.** 86.)

The Earl of Hertford to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 17.—Having heard of the birth of the King of Spain's son, he desires, considering the place to which his employment tends, to know if any instructions from the King concerning that point will be necessary for him to receive before his going. He will use his best endeavour to embark to-morrow. Prays that he may receive a few lines from Cranborne hereon, and especially of the health of the King, Queen and Prince, with the rest of the royal issue. Desires to know how far forth it may be needful for him to give notice of the late birth of his Majesty's daughter.—Canterbury, 17 April 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 60.)

Sir William Cecil to his father, Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 17.—Acknowledges his two letters, the one by Dr. Neale, the other by Daniell, who delivered him 10 angels from Cranborne, for which he returns thanks. What Cranborne wills him in his letters, he will labour to perform. He now exercises himself in Seton's *Logick*, and some parts of Tully, with daily translations out of English into Latin.—St. John's College, Cambridge, 17 April 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**190.** 61.)

Thomas Keilwey to Sir Edward Phillips.

1605, April 17.—His sister relies wholly on Mr. John Bowncley's friendship, assuring herself by his means of Phillips's favour. Prays Phillips to befriend her in what she and Bowncley think to be for her good. Of his (Keilwey's) deep indebtedness.—From the most unfortunate house of Roykeborne, 17 April 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**206.** 18.)

Sir Edward Phelipps to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 19.—Failing of my purpose to have attended you in person [I] have presumed by this paper enclosed to acquaint you with the proceedings of the last northern circuit in the counties of York and Lancaster, beseeching you to excuse my neglect in not doing thereof before.—From Serjeants' Inn, 19 April 1605.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**110.** 92.)

The Enclosure: "A true declaration of the proceedings at the last Assizes in the counties of York and Lancaster."

In Yorkshire.

1. Mr. Pound by the order of the Star Chamber, being there to make acknowledgment of his fault, refused, otherwise than that if he had offended he was sorry for it.

2. One Thomas Robinson was convicted that he publicly and maliciously affirmed that it went not so well with the Protestants as they looked for; for although the judges at Durham had many recusants before them yet it would be no more so hereafter, for the King had sent a post to Durham not to proceed against recusants till they knew farther of his pleasure; and that he hoped once within a twelvemonth to see all the Protestants in England hanged or turn from their religion, and that all the ministers in England should be hanged and that he should have the hanging of 30 or 40 of them. For this offence he stood on the pillory and remains prisoner during his Majesty's pleasure. He was also convicted for wounding and beating a minister in the church, for which he had one of his ears cut off.

3. Thomas Welborn and William Browne were condemned of high treason for practising to seduce divers of his Majesty's subjects from the religion established to the Romish religion, to the intent to seduce them from their natural obedience to the King. The execution of them is stayed until his Majesty's pleasure known. These men appeared to be great practisers in withdrawing his Highness's subjects from their ecclesiastical obedience and to stir them to the Romish religion. Browne being before the Assizes, interrogated whether if the Pope should make war upon the King he would take part with the King or with the Pope, he then at the bar publicly said he would not answer it. Being also asked that if the Pope should excommunicate his Highness whether he and others of his religion were dissolved from their obedience to the King; he said he would answer nothing. Welborn being asked the same questions answered that he had nothing to say to that which is to come, and farther answer would not make.

4. There were about one thousand recusants there indicted and few or none of the better sort omitted. At this place his Majesty's gracious zeal and resolution in religion being made known, the applause and joy thereof appeared exceeding great in and to all sorts of people there present.

The proceedings at Lancaster.

1. Mr. Pound there being resolved both by the attorney of the Wards and Mr. Tilsley to whom he appealed in the Star Chamber for testimony, and by all other the justices of peace at the former and this Assizes present, of the untruth of his information to his Majesty, he thereupon confessed his fault and with humility submitted himself.

2. One Bursco a priest was condemned of high treason but the execution of him stayed until his Majesty's pleasure known. This priest seemed to be of mild disposition free from practice, and much condemning all persuaders or stirrers to faction or rebellion.

3. There were convented before us 29 persons apprehended with the said priest, being prepared for the hearing of a mass; of which number 26 at the bar conformed themselves and went to the church.

There were also 56 other recusants convented, of which 52 submitted and go to the church; of which number Thomas and Henry Clifton, being gentlemen of good descent and about 30 years of age, having been never before at church, now submitted and reformed themselves.

There were indicted at this time about 600 recusants and few of the better sort omitted.

At this place the relation of his Majesty's zealous resolution in religion was with great joy applauded, and the same with the assurance of his clemency to all reformed offenders has and is hoped to work an exceeding reformation in those parts.

2 *pp.* (**110.** 90.)

Walter Mathew, Mayor of Plymouth, to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 10.*—I wrote you the 7th inst. of a bark I had sent to sea with the first packet to my Lord Admiral. Owing to a leak and the illness of her pilot she returned this night without finding his Honour. I hear from one Robert Corrall, master of a ship called the *Patience* of London that my Lord Admiral came out of Dover Road on Friday last with 3 of his Majesty's ships and 4 merchantmen, and that they passed Plymouth last night about 8 o'clock with the wind fair. Since that I received another packet from you, which I sent away in a bark hoping to overget them before they pass the Lysard, with directions to return if they did not overtake my Lord before reaching Silley. I return the first packet because your last letter purports that you sent the same to Dover which was delivered his Honour.—Plymouth, 10 April 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**85.** 169.)

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General, to the Same.

1605, April 20.—For his Majesty's special service I have with all possible expedition since Tuesday last made ready five several commissions for his signature, which no doubt (observing your instructions) will bring treasure to his coffers. Yesterday the matters appointed to be heard in the Star Chamber, the parties being accorded, proceeded not; and thereupon I on his Majesty's behalf informed against Thomas Stokes, a deputy purveyor for timber, who by colour of his office had oppressed many of his Majesty's subjects, felled their timber trees near about their mansion houses and carried them away in very unlawful manner. For which the Lords punished him severely by imprisonment, pillory, whipping and fine; by which sentence

* This letter has been misplaced.

his Majesty's true and just prerogative was confirmed for *confirmat usum qui tollit abusum*, and *confirmat proprietatem qui tollit iniquitatem*. This day (being required by your letters) I have relieved the poor foreign curriers against a monopoly by Act of Parliament made and contrived in the Lower House the last Parliament, where by general words the freemen of London have sole power only, and no other, to curry leather within London, the suburbs and three miles compass; whereby twenty poor curriers, having been apprentices at that trade and ever used it to the relief of themselves, their wives and children, were like to be undone by the great penalty inflicted upon them by this uncharitable and crafty branch craftily inserted into a long Act of 5 rolls of parchment, and was not (being in general terms and of so base a subject) espied in the Higher House. But this day I have found a way to relieve them, and so it is ordered in the Exchequer, the said Act notwithstanding.

I never see his Majesty but I return with exceeding comfort and joy, and I never hear him without observation of some excellent thing proceeding from his high and profound wisdom. But such be his ordinary urgent affairs, which have been delayed in respect of these three services, as without great prejudice to them I cannot both effect them and attend on him to-morrow.—20 April 1605.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**110.** 93.)

Lord Say and Sele to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 20.—My Lord Ambassador hoisting sail upon the 19th being Friday about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, arrived safely at Dunkirk upon Saturday the 20 of April by 9 o'clock the next morning, and not before by these accidents happening. My Lord Ambassador embarking himself and the lords, knights and gentlemen of greatest quality with him in the *Avantguard*, out of his noble disposition left the *Lion's Whelp* to the disposing of my Lord Ambassador Leger, Sir Thomas Edmondes, for the better transporting of him, his lady and others whom he liked best to have attend him. It fell out before the *Vantguard* came over against Calais 2 men of war of the Hollanders overtook the *Lion's Whelp* (which was not past some league behind us) and suddenly we might hear a piece shoot off out of her and withal discover her boat coming towards us. Whereupon our Admiral, albeit before that time being about 5 of the clock upon the Friday afternoon [he] was almost becalmed before, yet made slower speed than before, and could not conjecture what the cause might be until their ship boat wherein [was] the captain himself of the *Lion's Whelp* (called as I remember Captain Salkel) came aboard us. Then I, walking with Sir William Monson at that instant, heard him tell Sir William that the 2 men of war of Holland as they passed by them called to them and seemed scornfully to ask them who they were, and after the

trumpet of the *Lion's Whelp* had sounded they would not answer but offered the King's "spinisshe" [pinnace] to hale her toward them; which indignity the captain perceiving, as also their contempt, using no acknowledgment or respect to the *Lion's Whelp*, our captain of her "gave the Hollanders the blurr" as the seamen term it, the which the Hollanders returned again to the *Lion's Whelp:* which I think had not Sir Thomas Edmondes and his lady been there especially, the captain would as he had reason have showed them his broadside. But Sir Tho. Edmondes first advised him, the Admiral being so near, to give him knowledge thereof, which made the captain of the *Lion's Whelp* to shoot off a piece and take his boat and come aboard us. But no sooner had he made relation to Sir William Monson but he sent him the captain to both the Flemings, requiring them to come aboard him and render him an account of their doings or he would sink them. They returned answer that they would come aboard him as soon as they were ready; whereupon our Admiral sent the master of our ship the *Vantguard*, who presently returned and brought word they would presently come. But before upon the answer first brought by the captain of the *Lion's Whelp* (which seemed discontenting) they sounded a trumpet and Sir William stayed to requite them with the like until he might be satisfied better. But our master being with them and they seeing we began to make ready our lower tier, they sent word namely one Captain Lambert a Fleming that loved Sir W. Monson so well as that he would come to him, but he must in kindness first bestow 2 or 3 pieces of ordnance in joy of meeting him: which the said Lambert having a good man of war of 300 [tons] or better did shoot off, and his fellow of 160 or 200 burden shot off one or two pieces and in firing off the third the piece brake and they feared their ship had been afire, calling to us for boats, which with all speed we sent to them. But no great hurt being done, only a man of theirs or two having some little hurt, they came aboard us, both their captains (after they had "stroken" their topsails) excusing themselves and promising to punish their trumpeter and such as gave the offence, saying only they had no reason to strike their topsail until they came to the Admiral himself, he being so near them, they protested that they owed as much duty to the King as they had done to the Queen deceased and so would do still. And then Captain Lambert offering all respect to my Lord Ambassador and Sir William Monson his very familiar acquaintance, he and his fellow captain went down into the place where my Lord dined, and calling for English beer parted with all kindness, and anchored by us all night. The next morning my Lord going aboard a "pinis" [pinnace] about 5 of the clock, about 9 or before landed into the very town of Dunkirk this Saturday: where the Lord Barbarson with one Jago Diego de Ortise, a Spaniard, and many other captains of command were at the

bank's side ready to attend my Lord, leaving no respect unperformed to any his followers for accommodating his lordship and us; giving at his entrance such a "tire" of ordnance as I have seldom heard the like; and at the coming in of the *Lion's Whelp* some men of war of Hollanders lying in Dunkirk Road did also shoot off 3 or 4 pieces. And after my Lord was at his lodging the mayor or chief magistrate made an ovation in French congratulating greatly the peace and offering his lordship all service.—Dunkirk, 20 April, 11 o'clock, 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**110.** 94.)

VISCOUNT BUTLER to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1605, April 20.—Seeing my Lord my father-in-law at this time has written unto you of such matters as he has now sent this bearer Henry Sherwood thither for, I will but refer you unto that which most of any concerns me; and do not doubt that in this as in all things else that may concern me I shall find you ready to procure the same to be effected to my best contentment: praying you that what else this bearer and my friends there shall propound for my good you will afford your furtherance therein.—From Carrick, 20 April 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1¼ *pp.* (**110.** 95.)

The EARL OF ORMONDE to the SAME.

1605, April 20.—Since my last letter to you, languishing for the more part in my bed, I was advertised from thence that some go about to derive to themselves by suit to his Majesty some part of the due reward of his Highness's progenitors unto my ancestors for their faithful service, specially my prize wines of this realm, which continues by way of entail in them and me well near three hundred years. And albeit I find by resolution of many of great judgment in the laws there and here, that there is no impediment but that the same ought to descend without question unto my son-in-law Viscount Butler after my decease by force of the said entail, yet he being young and inexperienced in suits in law, and might, by occasion of them, be brought behindhand (as many of his sort have been) I am earnestly to pray you according to my trust in you to give attention to such suits if any shall be made, and to give impediment unto them by acquainting his Majesty with the state of my cause and with my ancestors' and my own deserts by our long continued service.—From the Carrick, 20 April 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**110.** 96.)

SIR JOHN HARYNGTON to the SAME.

1605, April 20.—You have been pleased in times past to read some discourses of mine, and to give them better allowance than men of meaner judgment. I entreat you to read this short relation (for it is too long for a letter) containing my

zealous offer for his Majesty's service in Ireland. When you have read it I make but one request more, that what success it shall please God to send it my offer may have as it deserves a favourable interpretation.—From Kellston, 20 April 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ⅓ *p.* (**110.** 97.)

Sir Edward Hoby to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 20.—They very happily arrived at Dunkirk on the 20th inst. He does not doubt Cranborne's best furtherance of what he has already been a suitor for to the King, which he reserves to proceed in till his return. The Duke of Aschot has lost his wife within these 14 days, therefore it is thought his "deuil" will be an occasion to hinder his appointed entertainment of his Excellency at Gaunt. Is sorry for Count Aremberg's sake, fearing a remarriage.—Dunkirk, 20 April 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 62.)

The Earl of Dunfermline to the Same.

1605, April 20.—As to the estate of this country since I can remember this 29 years it was never so calm and quiet as it is at the present. No man living can say he has either seen or heard tell of so great reverence, fear and regard in this land to the authority, to the laws and to justice, as is at the present. You may hear say there, as it is written from thence, that there is here a great miscontentment amongst the nobility and great rumours amongst the ministry; but you may believe me, I can perceive no purpose in it but trifles of no consequence. Not the less, by God's grace, we shall be as careful to attend to all to maintain his Majesty's peace and obedience, as if the perils were greater. If I can perceive any just suspicion of any storm, I shall make you foreseeing with the foremost. It is likewise daily reported to us that the Puritans should be stirring there, and showing great malcontentment, and under pretext of them others also give forth their doleances and complaints of the present estate and government. But I hope these be but all toys and idle conceits, which you have been this long while acquainted with, and can easily prevent and quench. I think the din of these rumours be greater here than any effect is there. The Marquis of Huntly is returned from thence very well composed, has given his presence to the Council in all due humility, has promised all due obedience as ever he shall be charged or sent for, and so is retired home. I cannot declare to you what mickle good it has done to our whole estate:—the wise and grave form of proceeding his Majesty has kept with the said Marquis at his last being there. It will make the courses of all our great "ydalgos" the more temperate. I said no further to my Lord Marquis but this before the whole Council, that we had all great cause to thank God, for that he had brought the King to such estate as he might now freely deal with every

subject according to his merit, give the law not only to every one of us in particular but even to us all, if they were never so many of us, nor so great, would seem to be mutin or rebellious; the which was able to make obedience, peace and justiee to flourish and to bring wealth amongst us.

I recommend unto you Mr. Alexander Hay, who will I hope deliver this, and pray he may have your favourable countenance. There is none understands our whole estate better nor he, and is a very true and honest, diligent, discreet and well conditioned person.—Edinbrough, 20 April 1605.

Holograph, signed: Al. Dunfermeling. *Endorsed:* "L. Fivye." $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (190. 63.)

The Earl of Hertford to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 20 [*rectius* 21].—He embarked at Dover on Friday the 19th, and by reason of a calm lay aboard the *Vangard* that night. On Saturday morning they landed at Dunkirk, where he was received by M. Barbanson, brother to the Count of Aremberg, and M. Ortis, Governor of Dunkirk. This day, Sunday, he is determined to rest, and on Monday to Newport, and so forward. The town yielded them good lodging, but scant of other provision, whereby he was constrained to send into the country near about. He desires hourly to hear of the health of the King, Queen and royal family.—Dunkirk, 20 [*sic*] April 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (190. 66.)

Lord Cobham to the Same.

1605, April 21.—I understand by my servant Moris you have procured a privy seal from his Majesty for my diet and my extraordinary. I have no other requital but humble thanks, and that which in me wants God will requite. I send you a true note of my expenses which goeth out of my extraordinary; I presume you will think nothing of it but necessary, and such as otherwise I cannot keep those that attend me in my imprisonment and others that must follow my business. [To] my two letters to his Majesty I have received only this answer; to the first he said it was well, to the second he willed Mr. Gibbs to show it him another time. Since I hear Mr. Gibbs is gone sick from the Court, so you see what is become of my hope; as a smoke so I compare it, no sooner seen but so soon consumed. So are my ideas, conceived and in some hope, but in conclusion as smoke, and this stands the fortune of your poor friend. Often repetitions are ever held needless, yet in me excusable, and there is no rule so general but some exceptions are allowed. My legs are weak, continually cold, no means I can use can bring heat into them, a plain sign of the general decay of the

natural heat in my body. This place will kill me, which I may resolve of, except you take compassion on me.—Tower, 21 April 1605.

Holograph, signed: Henry Brooke. *Seal.* 1 *p.* (**110.** 98.)

The Enclosure:—The expenses I must necessarily disburse out of my allowance yearly.

To Morris for his wages	20*l.*	0*s.*	0*d.*
To Peny for his wages	20*l.*	0*s.*	0*d.*
To Lanman for his wages	13*l.*	6*s.*	8*d.*
To my cook	15*l.*	0*s.*	0*d.*
For his house rent	5*l.*	0*s.*	0*d.*
To Jackson who writes for me	13*l.*	6*s.*	8*d.*
Total ...	86*l.*	13*s.*	4*d.*

½ *p.* (**110.** 99.)

Sir Wilfrid Lawson to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 21.—Besides our general letter to all the Privy Council give me leave to signify unto you that after we his Majesty's Commissioners all, saving Sir William Selby and Sir Gideon Murray (who excused their absence by want of health), had met at Carlisle the 8th inst., and after publication of his Majesty's commission and proclamation made to give notice of such things as were to be put in execution for the better government of these countries (lately called the Borders) in time to come, and many complaints heard, some whereof were ordered and the rest referred to be ordered either at Dumfries, Jedburgh or Berwick as the cause required: upon Monday last we rode to Dumfries, and there after publication of his Majesty's commission and proclamation as aforesaid upon the Tuesday one Alexander Armstrong was there tried and executed for the death of Sir John Carmichael, his Majesty's late Warden, being by us the day before sent thither out of Carlisle gaol where he was prisoner. We have appointed a gaol delivery to hold here at Carlisle May 2 next, and at Newcastle the 10th of the same, and that all his Majesty's Commissioners shall meet at Berwick May 29. I cannot but commend the honest care and forwardness we find in the Scottish Commissioners to the furtherance of the service and advancement of justice without partiality; which course if we all still hold there is no doubt but in short time the people here, formerly inured to all kind of vice, will be brought to know God and yield due obedience to the King and his laws; and the sooner if a convenient number of such as from their infancy have delighted in nothing but blood and theft were picked out (or sent away) as well of the one side as of the other.—Carlisle, 21 April 1605.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**110.** 100.)

Lord Balmerino, Secretary of Scotland, to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 21.—I have been ever since my returning partly by his Majesty's service and since by my own private affairs in the country so distracted, and the time has been so scarce of matter worthy of advertisement, that I have been silent. By the bearer you will be informed of the estate of our affairs and specially of our proceedings anent the Isles, and what present help is requisite from thence. Matters are, praised be God, in good frame, but some little clergy perturbations are in some proportion common to both the States. I would be glad to be strengthened by your judgment in all our matters and that you should help us with your advice, and command either in his Majesty's service or for your own particular what lies in my power to do. As I acknowledge your favour in the procuring of Sir John Roper's reversion of his office, so I must still entreat the continuance thereof that by the same mean it may be effectual to me whensoever the place "sall vack" [shall fall vacant].—Holyrood House, 21 April 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**110.** 101.)

Sir Thomas Windebank to the Same.

1605, April 21.—Returns the warrant, with the additional clause. Sends also the other warrant engrossed with his own hand, meaning to wait upon Cranborne some day this week, after wrestling to have some remedy for his disease, whereof as yet he finds none.—Hayne's Hill, 21 April 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 67.)

The Master of Gray to the Same.

1605, April 22.—The Controller, my Lord of Skone, hath sent you the particular of my account subscribed by the Chancellor, Secretary and himself. As he has not yet received warrant, he will promise no payment at this Whitsunday, which is the term in Scotland when all must pay their debts or renew bonds. I have paid for his Majesty's debts annually now 22 years and yet neither in the first allowance of my accounts nor at this time was there one penny allowed save the principal. I am compelled to trouble you to push this triple to a point and send me the warrant for the Controller. I had directed Capt. Tyrie to show you, for the multiplication of words is no pleasant offering. If my Lord of Barwik shall say one word to the Controller, it cannot but help.—Dundee, 22 April 1605.

PS.—I crave pardon for an oversight in my last letter, for enclosing within the packet other men's letters, but it was gone before I did remember.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**85.** 151.)

LORD MORLEY to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1605, April 22.—I would long ere this, but for indisposition of body, have attended you to offer my thanks for your favour in the suit the King has granted me, I was indebted to the Queen some 400*l.* or thereabouts which I am not without great hindrance able to discharge, by reason that the grant from his Majesty will yield me no great benefit. Therefore I intend to be a suitor to his Highness to forgive that debt, if I may have your furtherance, when his Majesty shall acquaint you with my pretence.—Holborn, 22 April 1605.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**110. 102.**)

MRS. FLORENCE STALLINGE to the SAME.

1605, April 22.—In January last you advised me to enter into due consideration concerning Sir Robert Steward's suit to my husband for a marriage between him and my daughter; and to take such course therein that Sir Robert might speedily know what to trust unto. Your letters together with some from Sir Robert came to my hands in the latter end of February, whereby I understood his purpose to be to come hither himself in person to receive answer in his suit; which accordingly he did about the middle of March. At which coming, respecting his birth and qualities, as also your letters, I endeavoured to give him the best content I could. Notwithstanding I always wished him to take all opportunities for his best fortune elsewhere and not to rely upon marriage with my daughter, considering how unfit it were for him to stay until she were of ripe years, being yet but a child, and that it was uncertain how she would be affected towards him hereafter. These and other considerations and conferences had, finding my daughter unfit for years and not inclined in affection towards him we departed finally and friendly as I took it. And I much marvel he would again importune you to write at this time, having from the beginning promised not to solicit my daughter until she were marriageable. His then resolution I thought to be a full satisfaction unto your first letters and therefore forbore to trouble you with any further answer in writing, wherein if I have forgotten myself or mistaken the scope of your letters I humbly crave pardon.

I have since received other letters from your lordship, requiring an answer to be made to his Majesty's letter in Sir Robert Steward's behalf about the same matter. His Majesty's letters were directed to my husband and not to myself, and came to his hands long before his death: after receipt of which he attended on his Majesty at Whitehall and there by word of mouth gave answer to him as he informed me. Other answer than that he then gave to those letters I trust his Majesty does not expect, neither can I well make, except you impart unto his Highness the inequality of years between Sir Robert and my

daughter, who is but of eleven years and odd months of age; with her childish resolution at his being here, that she could not affect him nor any other: although divers other respects both for jointure, present maintenance and future inheritance for posterity, in your discretion (I doubt not) may well beseem a mother to require for her daughter in such a case. All which I confess his Majesty's gracious favour more than countervails and I wish no longer to live than whiles I give content to his Highness, and in all duty satisfy you. So relying upon your relation hereof unto his Highness as occasion shall require I take my leave.—From Kenn, 22 April 1605.

Signed. Seal. ¾ *p.* (**110.** 103.)

Lord Harington to Viscount Cranborne.

[1605], April 22.—Finding that by your furtherance my servant, whom I employed the last half year in the receipt of the Lady Elizabeth's allowance, had thereby a speedy dispatch, whereas formerly to my charge my servant attended a quarter of a year before he could get payment, emboldens me, being now again to require her grace's half year's allowance, to entreat you—finding the accounts fit to be passed—to allow of them by subscribing thereunto.—From Eyton this 22 of April.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**110.** 104.)

William Saxey to the Same.

1605, April 22.—In his eleven years' service as Chief Justice of Munster he has observed divers enormities tending to the ruin of that kingdom, and has laboured to discover fit remedies. That province, having one archbishopric, 7 bishopries, and many great benefices with cure, 3 cities rich and well peopled, and a great number of wealthy and populous ports and haven towns, is now so destitute of godly ministers and preachers to reclaim the people from their inbred idolatry and superstition, and the treasonable errors of the Jesuits and Popish priests, that there is not one able preacher in all the province.

The Archbishops and Bishops, though unlearned, have pluralities of bishopries and great number of benefices, and unconscionably receive the profits, as well of those benefices as of many spiritual dignities in cathedral churches, to the great decay of religion, and no less prejudice to his Majesty's usurped rights. For the discovery whereof he recommends that a commission be directed to meet persons, being no Irish nor recusant, to enquire (1) how many bishopries there are in the province, who enjoys them or their lands, and by what title; (2) the particulars of the dignities spiritual belonging to any cathedral or collegiate church, the value of the lands belonging

thereto, by whom the profits are received, and by what title; (3) particulars of the benefices with cure in every diocese, their value, value of their lands, and the title of their incumbents. Knowledge of the premises must be chiefly had by search of the Bishops' registers, which will be the sooner had if the Bishops be commanded by the Council to produce the registers and other evidences. This course will furnish that country with sufficient preachers and ministers, for whom there is sufficient maintenance out of the spiritual livings; and is like to draw great benefit from such as have unlawfully usurped the receipt of his Majesty's rights. The commissioners should have power to compound with usurpers. Offers to help in the above service.—Bidney, Hereford, 22 April 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Mr Justice Saxey." 3 *pp.* (190. 68.)

WALTER MATHEW, Mayor of PLYMOUTH, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1605, April 23.—Yesterday sent away the letter for the Lord Admiral by a bark that left this harbour for Sevill, by the hands of Martin Philips of Plymouth. It was not sent sooner because the wind has been southerly ever since he received it, so that no shipping has gone out.—Plymouth, 23 April 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (86. 4.)

HA. VIVIAN to MR. PERCIVAL, "attendant on Lord Cranborne."

1605, April 23.—I have used my best endeavours to find a tenure for his Majesty for the wardship of John Trelawney's heir. What the escheator has done therein I am not informed, but if there be not an office found before next term I am out of hope to do good therein.

I wrote this vacation to you and my Lord touching a presentation passed by his lordship unto one Chawly (?) of one of the portions of Tiverton, being fourth in number. This turn belonged unto my cousin Courtney and me and not to our cousin Trelawny, by reason of his minority, in whose right this man was presented. And by another letter to Mr. Bremerton I entreated him to procure his lordship's answer, whether he would command me not to attempt law against Chawly, or permit me to try our right, by this presentation much prejudiced. For as I then wrote, so I assure you I will rather lose the inheritance than give his lordship the least cause of offence; but thereof I have received no answer.

The townsmen of Marhasewe, presuming on his lordship, have taken from me and my partners a fair that time out of mind was kept on our green there, but now kept in the town. I told Mr. Rosmarie of it as done by his direction, as I am informed. He denies it, albeit some of the townsmen have informed me otherwise. I know it is not his lordship's pleasure

to [do] injury the least, and therefore pray you speak with Mr. Rosmarie in it that the like may not be offered.—Trelawaren, 23 April 1605.

Holograph. Seal broken. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (110. 105.)

SIR JOHN OGLE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1605, $\frac{\text{April } 23}{\text{May } 3}$.—I hope the assurance you have of the duty I owe and bear to you will intercede for me against any misconstruction of my long silence; which I have done not of neglect but out of regard to your greatness, holding it too great a presumption to write only matter of compliment. And though these times afford me not as yet the fittest subjects to discourse of, which is *de rebus gestis*, how our businesses are carried in matters of action, which is the part of men of my condition; yet shall it not, I presume, be displeasing to you that I represent (though in a dim confused glass) the course of our present affairs here. Our army is in good readiness and will be on foot within 8 days at furthest, if nothing cross the resolution taken yesterday by the General Estates. That which has held us up for some few days past has been principally the not aright understanding of each other [by] the Hollanders and Zelanders, together with the opinion of a fleet out of Spain that should transport some say six, others eight, thousand men for some part of these Netherlands. But the resolution is now taken to go forward with the design. What it is is known to very few here, and hidden from many of the Councillors themselves. By the number of waggons which are provided which amount, as I am informed, to 1700 in least, it should be a land journey, and by that we gather it is into Brabant. 2,000 of the Germans are already come and are at the Tolhouse by the land of Cleves, the other thousand are daily expected. The Estates make account to bring into the field 12,000 foot and 3,000 horse, besides the troops which they will leave in Flanders, and 5,000 which shall be destined for the defence of the Rhine, to hinder the passage of the enemy if he attempt it. The town of Rheneberke [Rhineberg] is well provided of victual, though the walls are none of the best fortified; yet 5,000 to lie without it on the other side the water will ever keep the river open to them and strengthen the town better than 5 bulwarks, so that if Spinola engage himself there we are in good hope he will have but an ill bargain. The English troops are now at length disposed under colonels, namely Sir Edward Cecyl, Captain Sutton and myself, so that there shall be now four regiments, over which Sir Horace Vere presses hard to have commission for command. Sir Ed. Cecyl has hitherto somewhat opposed; I for my part have from the beginning referred myself to the discretion of the Estates who I doubt not will do that is fittest for their service, and will consider withal the honour of the nation. In what nature our commissions shall be I know not

yet, neither whether it be resolved that Sir Hor. Vere shall superintend, for the resolution was taken but yesternight.—Hague, May 3 *stilo novo*, 1605.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**110.** 129.)

SIR GAMALIEL CAPELL to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1605, April 24.—Begs him to accept a "leage" of pheasants and 3 brace of partridges; hopes to enjoy his favour as long as he demeans himself uprightly in his calling and is sincerely devoted to him.—At Abbas Rooding in Essex, 24 April 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ⅔ *p.* (**110.** 106.)

LORD SHEFFIELD to the SAME.

[1605], April 24.—I have received your letters of the 1st of April, whereby it is made clear to me how graciously the King accepts my letters to you, as also your accustomed favour in the delivery of them. It is an extraordinary comfort to me that his Majesty is so well affected towards me, and that you are my faithful friend. According to your advice I have written a letter to the King, of which I enclose a copy, desiring you to deliver it or make stay of it at your pleasure. What moves you to account them whom I term Mr. Darse's men to be priests, it being more than we could here find out? It should seem you have some other intelligence of them, which I should be glad to know, as also what his Majesty's pleasure is to have done with them. The justice done upon Pounde and others this last assizes has done great good in these parts, for now the Papists have left their brags, of which before they were very prodigal. The King's letter to the Archbishop and myself has likewise cleared many foolish doubts, which vain people had conceived, of greater favour intended to the priests than I know ever was meant; so that things now in some measure begin to return, and be reduced to that wise and judicial frame wherein, by the grave advice of your worthy father and yourself, our late Mistress left it. I pray you commend me to the noble Lord Chamberlain and my Lady.—Normanbie, 24 April.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (**190.** 59.)

SYDNEY WYLBY to SIR THOMAS LAKE.

[1605, April 24].—I have importuned you these six weeks for your letter to warrant my journey to Rome, but I find it is not to be had but with more difficulty than I expected. The reason I cannot divine, unless it be fear to offend him that wrongfully hates me, for I understand that your accesses to his Majesty since I spake to you have been frequent. If I had apprehended that it would not have been facile and without distaste I would have attempted it by other means, though something more improper. Rather than you should prejudice yourself in the loss of the least hair of your head by pleasuring me, I would not

only quit my intention though it would be to my grief, but as soon break a leg as speak of it. My journey admits now no longer protraction without notable inconvenience, in respect that my money is already made over, and my trunk at seaside above 15 days since, attending my coming to embark. If therefore you may pleasure your friend without displeasing yourself let me once again entreat you to effect it with some expedition, or at least to return me your final answer. Mr. Belling will attend you for it.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "24 April 1605. Copy of my letter to Sir Thomas Lake. To procure me leave to go to Rome." ⅔ *p.* (110. 107.)

The Earl of Shrewsbury to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 25.—All my letters to you are either to entreat some favour of you, or to thank you for the last suit obtained; as this now, for so speedily procuring me his Majesty's dispensation for my absence from this feast, which I have kept as lamely here as both your father and mine have often done, through the very same infirmity, which yet makes me go limping. I thank you infinitely for your jealousy lest I had been visited with the stone, which proceeding out of your care of me I must needs take most kindly; but I never was troubled therewith since I saw you last otherwise than I have been for the most part these 5 or 6 years past, and at this time only with the gout, besides the sharpness whereof I have complained to you heretofore. It will not be long I hope before we shall see you at Court.—At Sheffield lodge this 25th of April 1605.

PS.—It is reported in the mouths of many in these parts that my Lord Burghley your brother has ended his days, which I assure myself is untrue, for I have not heard it any otherwise than by vulgar report.

Holograph. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (110. 108 (1).)

Lord Sheffield to the Same.

[1605], April 25.—I entreat your favour towards this gentleman my neighbour, that in such occasions as he shall have at the Court you will have respect of him for my sake. He deserves very worthily to be regarded, being a gentleman of good parts, honourably descended, and one who does the King as good service where he dwells as any man in the shire. I know not his particular desires, they being at his going up not fully resolved on; but reasonable they will be, for he is a gentleman regular in all his courses.—York, 25 April.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (110. 108 (2).)

Lord Cobham to [the Same], his brother-in-law.

1605, April 25.—This morning Morris spake with my Lord Treasurer. He has deferred the allowing of the privy seal till

his next speaking with you. My servant is able to inform you truly what was the allowance to the Earl of Arundel, who this morning spake with Mr. Neiton who ever paid the money to my Lord's servants. I am only bound to you and so refer it wholly unto you.—From the Tower, this 25 of April 1605.

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. $\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* (**110.** 109.)

The Earl of Shrewsbury to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 26.—The bearer will tell Cranborne the cause of the shortness of these lines, which will be supplied by another messenger shortly to follow.—Sheffield, 26 April 1605.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**99.** 138.)

The Earl of Devonshire to the Same.

[1605], April 26.—With this new establishment that is to go into Ireland I think there must be letters to the Deputy and Council, either from his Majesty or my Lords, to give notice of the receipt of their last dispatch, with good acceptance of their diligence therein and promise of answer shortly: and this not so much to give them, as the country there, satisfaction that we are busy about the consideration of them. In mentioning the diminution of the army it were good to seem that the King is induced thereunto out of the confidence of the good disposition of those people to his obedience and the inclination they show to live under justice; which moves his Majesty as much as may be to ease them of the burden of the soldier, to command the Deputy by all means that may be to ease them of any burden or oppression of the garrisons and to make them see that they are maintained for the defence only of the King's good subjects, and not to annoy them. And as the Deputy is to encourage the people in this their good way of civility and obedience, so his Majesty must promise him speedy supply of power to suppress any new irruption, and in the mean time give him authority, if there should be any extraordinary occasion, with the advice of the Council there to levy and put into entertainment as many as shall be thought fit, and for as long. And where[as] in the reducement of this establishment some necessary wants may be omitted, if there be any such which he shall think of extraordinary importance, his Majesty may give him power to continue or erect them, so they exceeded not some thousand pounds per annum; and I dare undertake we will find the means to abate twice as much. Pardon me if I write idly for I am as weak as I have been after a year's sickness; but I thank God I am past my pain, and now I would fain make much of myself till I recover strength.—26 April.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**110.** 110.)

Sir Wilfrid Lawson to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 27.—Hearing that the prisoners, condemned when the Earl of Cumberland was his Majesty's Lieutenant here, had broken the prison upon Wednesday last at night and gone, I made my repair to Carlisle, where I found that of 33, the whole number, 29 were escaped and gone. Enclosed you shall receive their names; 8 of the first named are Scots, the rest Englishmen. The Scots I hear are gone into Scotland. I have written to Sir John Chartrours, one of his Majesty's Commissioners there, dwelling next, as well for their apprehension as to prevent their reset. I hear also that 9 or 10 of the Englishmen should have been met yesterday betwixt Penrith and Appleby travelling southward. I wish they had been straitlier kept, for divers of them being evil men and condemned persons besides, I marvel to hear of the liberty (it is said) they have had at their hands [who] had them in charge.—From Carlisle, 27 April 1605.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**100.** 111.)

Lord Cobham to the Same.

1605, April 27.—It was but the advice of Mr. Gibbs, which I was bold to acquaint you with. It were to small purpose to write to the Lords if they would not move the King for me, so I hold it better to forbear, only I presume of your favour, which I cannot despair of; and so to God, the King, and time I leave my fortune. I thank you that you would have one of mine go down to Cobham to see that cabinet delivered, wherein there be some private letters. You I imagine forgot it, for when I spake with you at Winchester, and twice since I wrote to you that you would send for it: I make this suit that the keys of the studies of Cobham and Blackfriars you will take into your own hands, now there is no cause why anybody should have them, and this I shall take as a great favour. Times of jubilee had ever wont to be mixed with deeds of clemency, and God may put into the King's heart to think of me.—From the Tower, 27 April 1605.

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. 1 *p.* (**190.** 69.)

Simon Basyll to the Same.

1605, April 27.—Asks in what manner the bearer, Mr. [John] Shaw, is to be employed at Theobalds. Mr. Flint understands that at the end of this term Cranborne will employ Shaw about a survey at Fourde in Sussex. Recommends that Shaw should be here resident until the works be fully finished, as well to keep account of the workmen as of the receipt of materials. If he be taken away, it will breed a confusion in the accounts. This day he (Basyll) has amended, or rather enlarged, the hall, chapel and kitchen, for the almshouse.—27 April 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 70.)

Sir Fulke Grevyll to Viscount Cranborne.

[1605], April 27.—Begs his favour to a poor distressed gentlewoman of his (Grevill's) blood. She was daughter to Sommerfield and, but for his error, in possibility of a fine estate. He is informed the Lords are all nobly disposed towards her. The world's opinion that Cranborne bears some respect to him procures him this trouble.—London, 27 April.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (190. 71.)

Lord Cobham to the Same.

1605, April 28.—Yesternight I heard from Mr. Gibbs, who sends me word that the King has read my second letter. This answer to it he made, that he remembered me sufficiently upon my first letter, and was determined what course he would take with me, which very shortly I should hear of. His Majesty had many particular speeches with him of me, but especially about my health; who told him as he had heard, how lame I was. The King's manner of questioning with him seems that he rather conceives that it is given forth to move commiseration than that I am so. Oh that the King knew truly my heart! he then would know that I rely wholly upon his royal and Christian clemency, and not to abuse him nor the world with such base tricks. Mr. Gibbs advises me that I should write a letter to some 2 or 3 of my Lords; he thinks their favourable dealing with the King would hasten the King's determination for my liberty. If you held it fit, such a letter would I write. This whatsoever it be, yet so much show of favour I had not since my destruction, which only to God and you I attribute.—Tower, this 28 of April 1605.

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. *Seal.* ¾ *p.* (110. 112.)

Dr. Roger Goade to the Same.

1605, April 28.—Dr. Neale, being in our College this last Lent, about your lordship's affairs, when it happened myself to be from home, left word with one of our bursars touching Ruislip matters, that you having bought the lease of the common woods, which I was glad to hear, desired for the security of our rent, that where we have 50*l.* land *per annum* lying in Enfield, assured from Mr. Assebye the late farmer, in lieu thereof so much *per annum* for the same security of your land might be accepted. This being all one to the College, so that the land do not lie far off, I shall be willing to further the same, when you please, and upon assurance of the new to deliver back the old, touching the land in Enfield.

It pleased you by Dr. Neale to remember the College with a treble salteellar of silver for the upper table in our Common Hall, and myself with a cup of silver gilt. They are accordingly

received, for which I humbly thank you.—King's College, Cambridge, 28 April 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**136.** 131.)

CHIEF JUSTICE POPHAM to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1605, April 28.—This enclosed was brought to me yesternight late after supper, by a servant of Sir Richard Lewknor's, which he found fixed to the wall of an entry here in Serjeants' Inn, which is a common passage. Yesterday afternoon there was brought from the Middle Temple another letter directed to his Majesty, and dropped down the night before in that Temple Hall, containing a libel of admonition unto his Majesty touching Spain, the religion, and other affairs at home, subscribed in the name of one Greene, which Mr. Attorney and myself labour to discover.

Give me leave to inform you truly of the cause concerning Mrs. Leversag, lately condemned of felony in Somerset, and of her condition of life, lest a misconceit might be settled in his Majesty and your lordships of the justices that in discharge of their duties did discover that matter. This gentlewoman of a long time lived a very wicked and dissolute life with that gentleman that after was by the Bishop of the diocese and censure of the Church compelled to marry her. But in the mean season this gentleman so wasted his estate as for many years he has lived in that country as an outlaw, not yielding himself as subject to any justice or process. The inhabitants about him complaining to the justices of the loss of their cattle and sheep, it was plainly discovered that this gentlewoman had procured her servant to steal cattle, which she spent in her house. For the which two are as I have heard condemned, and the third is fled. Since this matter was discovered those parts are in good quiet, and the country is in great fear if she be soon delivered those parts will grow worse than before: there be such bad people entertained in that house. I hear his Majesty has signed her pardon, but whether it shall be fit to pass presently under seal, or that she undergo some further time of correction before it pass, I leave to your consideration: the rather for that if she had not any pardon, the privilege of her belly being already allowed her, she cannot by the law be executed until the year be passed. I have in part acquainted my Lord Chancellor herewith, who wished me to make it known to you.—Serjeants' Inn, 28 April 1605.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**190.** 72.)

The EARL OF WORCESTER to the SAME.

[1605], April 29.—The King upon reading Cranborne's letters was not fully satisfied with the interrogatories and has commanded Worcester to set down the points wherein he desires that Mr. Haddock should satisfy him in writing. Four interro-

gatories as to Haddock's preaching, his principal motive, the reason of his continuanee in that humour, the three sermons he preached during his abode at Court, and whether if he had been dismissed without discovery he minded to have continued that course of preaching by night.—April 29th, 11 at night.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**110.** 113.)

[Printed in *extenso* in Lodge, *Illustrations, etc.* III, pp. 284-285.]

Lord Scone to the King.

1605, April 29.—I thought myself so far graced by your Majesty with benefits far exceeding the merits of my service that I durst not expeet any further. Yet by advertisement from my Lords Cranborne and Berwiek understanding it has pleased you to grant me 1,100*l.* when I least expected any such gift, I cannot resolve in what sufficient manner to express that faithful thankfulness which my mind acknowledges to be owing. Because your Majesty knows I am not "ane guid Secretare" able to declare my thoughts so thankful as they are, I will desist from this craft whereof I am unskilful, and remit the further proof of my thankfulness to the effects of my truth and readiness in your service, when either my pains, hazard or blood may conserve the same.—Falkland, penult. Aprilis, 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "27 [*sic*] April 1605." ½ *p.* (**110.** 114.)

Examination of Joseph Tenny.

1605, April 30.—Joseph Tenny of St. Kew confesses that about Christmas last was 2 years he went in a ship of Fowey called the *Edward and John* to Bilbao in Spain as a merchant, and being there he went to Portingalet, some 3 miles from Bilbao, and there lay in a Dutch house almost 2 months, where he beeame servant to Martin de Burtendona, being general of a fleet called the Biscay squadron, with whom he continued three quarters of one year; and then his master died at Lisbon, with whom he was at the time of his death. Immediately after his death he served one Villiago de Countadora, of the said squadron, with whom he remained one year and a quarter; and examinate desiring to come for England he gave him leave to return. When in Spain he observed that the Spaniards did not best brook our nation, beeause he often heard them call Englishmen Lutherans, with other words of reproach. Further he says that this last year the King of Spain builded to his knowledge 20 sail of great ships, the least above 500 tons and the Admiral about 1,000 tons; whereof was builded at St. Anderos

12, at Bilbao 6, and 2 at Alleredo, and they were all launehed and rigging ere his eoming thenee. There ride at the passage 4 great galleons, 2 potaeions, and 1 Dunkirker. There are also at St. Anderos 3 ships of 700 ton apiece. This fleet is said to be bound for Flanders, and there was to eome thenee about 20 days sinee the 2 potaeions and the Dunkirker, to eome upon our eoast, under pretenee to see if there be any Hollanders of war at sea, and upon their return the whole fleet should set to sea. In this fleet it was reported there should be taken 10,000 soldiers under the leading of Don Anthony de Keado, Don Diego de Braehero, and Suriago, whieh is said shall be general. And farther he eonfesses to have heard among the Spaniards in Court that they purposed to land these men either by Dover or Calais by reason their shipping are too great to go for Flanders, and so to pass these men by lesser shipping thither. There is serving in this fleet of English mariners, to his knowledge, above 300, to whom they give pay as they deserve ; to a gunner 8 ducats the month, to the quarter gunner 6 dueats, and to every sailor 4 dueats the month. Farther this examinate says, that after the Constable's return out of England he was not graeious to the King, for after he saw the King he went to his house in "Subvoyer" and in 3 weeks after eame not near him, nor mueh since his return. Says that within 2 days of the Constable's eoming to Court his seeretary was slain in Court ; but how, it was not reported. Being asked who was reputed to be in greatest favour with the King, answers that sinee the Constable's being in England the Duke of Medina de Castile and the Duke of Savoy.

Headed: "Ultimo Aprilis 1605." 1 *p.* (**110.** 115.)

Auditor Francis Gofton to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, April 30.—I am bold to put you in mind that I have not yet reeeived from you the book of the jewels. You gave me knowledge of your purpose to be a means of some suit for me for his Majesty either in Ireland or England. So many warrants have passed for Ireland that now a great value will yield a small profit. I desire that I might rather have here some sueh small value of parsonages and tithes, or ehantry lands and quilletts omitted out of the entail, in fee farm, as you shall think meet for me.—This last of April 1605.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**110.** 116.)

Sir Thomas Hamilton to the King.

1605, April 30.—Thanks his Majesty for his gift of 1,100*l.* and offers serviees.— Edr [Edinburgh], last of April 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Lord Advocate of Scotland." 1 *p.* (**190.** 73.)

[Viscount Cranborne] to the Gentlemen of Leicestershire.

1605, April.—Such is my goodwill to you all in general, in respect of my knowledge of your zeal in religion, and loyalty to the King, besides the particular bands of blood and friendship between me and divers of you, as when I read your letters I found myself drawn into a strait, in what sort to proceed towards you; being loth to deny you whom I love, and yet unwilling to yield to you, because I wish you so much good. Of which having now no better means to give you proof than by my plainness, I have resolved at this time to return you the answer which followeth. For the request you make, that I shall interpose my mediation in favour of divers ministers that show themselves unconformable to the ordinances of the church, in respect of that comfort which you have received by their ministry, this is that I must say, that for the religion which they profess I reverence them and their calling; but for their unconformity I acknowledge myself no way warranted to deal with them, because the course they take is no way safe in such a monarchy as this, where his Majesty aimeth at no other end than where there is but one true faith and doctrine preached, there to establish one form that a perpetual peace may be settled in the church of God: where[as] contrariwise these men by this singularity of theirs, in things approved to be indifferent by so many reverend fathers of the church, by so great multitudes of their own brethren (yea, many that have been formerly touched with the like weaknesses) do daily minister cause of scandal in the Church of England, and give impediment to that great and godly work towards which all honest men are bound to yield their best means, according to their several callings, namely to suppress idolatry and Romish superstition in all his Majesty's dominions. Further I must not hide from you, that when I observe this form that you have used in writing jointly for these men, I see it evidently, that if I should make any use of it to his Majesty to further your desires I should much distaste the King, forget my own duty, and throw an imputation upon you. For how can you plead ignorance or any of you, that the learned judges and fathers of the law have delivered in open Courts direct censures against those that gather hands and hearts in favour of this disobedience, and how his Majesty and the Council have dealt with other petitioners upon the like occasions? In which consideration, and many more, let me entreat you now to give me leave to change the case and make myself the petitioner to you in this kind, that you (foreseeing the dishonour and danger like to ensue by these separations of ourselves one from another in matters of this nature, concurring otherwise in all main points of faith and doctrine) would so interpose your private authorities over these poor men (who are easily carried by your breath in things indifferent) as they may not be found ready to strain

the gnat and swallow the camel, nor wilfully to stop their own mouths from instructing those of whom they profess to take so great care, but rather to conform themselves to the ordinances of the church, to which they owe obedience, seeing we so fully agree in one true substance of faith and religion, and ought all to strive in a brotherly course to maintain the bonds of unity and conformity, for the advancement of God's glory and furtherance of our own salvation. And thus being sorry to refuse a request subscribed by so many of my friends and kinsmen I commit you to God's protection.—From the Court at Greenwich this — of April 1605.

Draft, corrected by Cranborne. 1⅔ *pp.* (**110. 117.**)

[The passage from "for the religion which they profess" to "his Majesty's dominions" is printed in Gardiner, *History of England*, Vol. I, p. 201.]

Another copy with variations, also corrected by Cranborne. 6½ *pp.* (**193. 45.**)

Apparently an earlier draft of the foregoing with a correction by Cranborne and PS.—Since the writing of my letter I have had some speech with the messenger, to see whether in his particular carriage I could observe any such spirit as tending to conformity might move me to have entreated his Diocesan for some time of further consideration, or relief in his private estate; of whom in a word this I must say, that in my life I never spake with any of whose absolute profane curiosity I took so great distaste.

Endorsed by Cranborne: "A draught of a letter to the gentlemen of Leicestershire, changed afterward in some points." *Also,* "Minute concerning deprived ministers." 3 *pp.* (**114. 128.**)

Lord Mounteagle to Viscount Cranborne.

[1605, April.]—I am advertised that there are letters directed from some of the Council to the tenants who are farmers of those lands which are now in controversy betwixt my Lord of Hertford and myself, that they should repair to London to compound with his Majesty either for the inheritance of those lands or to renew their leases because their estates are defective as it is suggested, there being a flaw in the letters patents granted by Henry VIII to the Duke of Suffolk; and that there is a commission granted to some of the Lords to make sale thereof. I am persuaded that this proceeds from a mistaking and that it more properly concerns your lordship than any other, as Master of the Court of Wards, so I made bold to acquaint you with this information, leaving the consideration thereof to your grave wisdom.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605 April." 1 *p.* (**110. 118.**)

Jo. Franciscus a Rao, President of the Court of Justice of the Kingdom of Sicily, to his Excellency ——.

[1605, ? April.]—Has read the letters his Excellency received from the King of England dated at Greenwich, 31 March 1605, containing the complaints of English merchants that two English ships and one French ship laden with English goods had been taken by triremes, or rather by the ships of his Excellency, and seeking compensation, specially after the friendship concluded with his Catholic Majesty "our lord." The cause of the ship *Trialis*, James Lito master, had been already tried and punishment inflicted, the said James having been guilty of many piracies. He therefore thinks the sentence just.

As to the other English ship, called *Corsaletta*, by his Excellency's decree three parts of her merchandise had been delivered to her owners (*dominis*). The fourth part is said to belong to the master George Cook, who was proved to be a pirate and publicly proscribed by decree of the King of England: as to this fourth part has directed the proceedings to be revised and the rights of the parties to be maturely considered.

As to the French ship it is false to say any English goods were in it; for it was proved at Messana, where James Elouin, master, and other Frenchmen were brought before his Excellency, that a great quantity of wheat was put on board by certain merchants which they sold and then took to acts of piracy against Christians; murdering Hans Liviner, Andrew and Colas or Nicholas, Flemings who would not consent to such wickedness. For this crime Elouin, Guglielmus Leo, and Peter Marchondich were condemned to death, which punishment was commuted for the galleys by his Excellency's clemency. This has nothing to do with the English.

Signed. Latin. Endorsed: "from Sicilia." $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**110.** 119.)

Egleston, [co. Durham.]

[Before May, 1605.]—Dealings of Ralph Bowes and Anthony Arrowsmith in relation to the manor.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (*Pet.* **2278.**)

[*Cf. Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1603-1610, p. 219.]

Edward Dutton, Mayor, and others of Chester, to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, May 1.—Your former respect of this city by your special furtherance of the business at the late attendance of Mr. Mayor upon you encourages us to become suitors for continuance thereof. We have sent up Robert Whitbie and Thomas Harvie, citizens, to petition you and the rest of the Privy Council to obtain to the use of the city the impost of Gascony wines. We beseech your good favour in this suit.—Chester, this first of May 1605.

Eighteen signatures. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**110.** 120 (2).)

JOHN BOWSSAR to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1605, May 1.—After many insupportable grievances received from Sir John Swinnerton, knt., and after his contempt of the Lord Chancellor's letters to the then Lord Mayor of London and others on my behalf, I exhibited a petition to his Majesty and you praying relief. Shortly after Swinnerton attending you about his offers for the customs you made known to him your dislike of his contempt and extreme proceedings. Notwithstanding Sir John afterwards redoubled revenge, more grieving me than before, as if the excessive annual gains of his place breed in him neglect of your speeches and oppression towards me, his brother-in-law, who partly invested and chiefly supported him in his first office and farm of the impost of wines. I prostrate myself at your feet, hoping after few days to effect good service to you begun in the project of the fishing *quatuor maria*.—London, 1 May 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**110.** 121.)

SIR FRANCIS GODOLPHIN to the SAME.

1605, May 1.—By comparing this small piece of ambergris sent in a little box found very lately with the former which I sent, you may discern whether some be not better than other, or whether the ambergris of these western parts be not comparable to the best of any other part of the world. For as it is to be discerned in minerals, fruits and grain and other materials that some are far purer and better, so in this kind some may excel other. I wish the certainty of the quantity were as assured as the goodness.—From Godolphin, the first of May 1605.

Signed. Seal. ⅓ *p.* (**110.** 122.)

SIR RALPH GRAY to the SAME.

1605, May 1.—There are certain lands, part of his ancient possessions, fronting on the late frontiers, which were questioned in her Majesty's time by some of the opposite borderers, especially by Nicholas Rodderforth, laird of Hundeley. Since the Union, he has laboured to give satisfaction to any claims, especially to Hundeley, and satisfied him and his friends by evidence that his claim was not good. He also had his Majesty's letters to Lord Home, Lieutenant of the Marches of Scotland, and to Sir William Cranston his deputy, to continue his possession till law determined the contrary. Sir John Carr has now informed the Scottish Council of some wrong herein done by him [Gray], and their lordships require him to meet with Sir William Cranston for the same. Though it was English ground, yet to avoid all occasion of advantage, he gave Cranston a meeting, and showed him his title, and sent his servant to Edinburgh for the better satisfaction of the Council, who declared they would not meddle therewith, by which he thought

they were satisfied. Notwithstanding this, Carr assembled 200 or 300 men, eame with them in most violent manner to the ground, stayed his [Gray's] servants, turned the land down again which was formerly ploughed and sown, and spoiled it with eattle. There were with Carr in the outrage the young Lord of Grenhed, Mr. Gilbert Carr of the Lough, with divers brothers of that house, the laird of Gatshawe, the laird of Mowe, and sundry Davisons. Next day one of them requested him to proeeed no further in the cause, and he would temper the same to his eontent with Carr and others, being desirous to farm some part of it from him: whieh to avoid further trouble he was eontent to do. They have however sinee settled to eontinue their former eourse, without eolour of title, and by indireet means. He therefore aequaints Cranborne therewith, not doubting but this great outrage and unlawful assembly, and the breaeh of his lawful possession, will bring eondign punishment. The bearer, his servant, is aequainted with his whole proeeedings.—Chillingham, 1 May 1605.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**190.** 74.)

The Mayor and Burgesses of Boston to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, May 2.—We aeknowledge your letters to Sir Robert Wingfield on our behalf touching a whale fish found within the liberties of our borough of Boston and elaimed by the Queen's offieers to the use of her Highness; whieh fish has been aeeording to your direetions ordered at the equal eharge of her Highness's officers and ours until the question touching the same be deeided, whieh by your letters was appointed to be done this term. We have sent two of our aldermen with our town clerk to attend you about that business, eraving that as your father was always our singular good lord, and our espeeial means for proeuring us this privilege (now endeavoured to be impeaehed) and other immunities you will extend your assistanee unto us for maintenanee of the same.—Boston, 2 May 1605.

Unsigned. Seal. 1 *p.* (**110.** 123.)

Walter Mathew, Mayor of Plymouth, to the Same.

1605, May 2.—This night here is arrived a merehant of our plaee called John Moxey whieh eame from Viano in Portugal the 24th of April, and says that he heard two English merehants, one Francis Lambert, and one Fox of Bristol, whieh came from Byon [Bayona ?] in Galieia report that my Lord Admiral with all his fleet were safely arrived at the Groine some 9 days before, whieh was the 15th of April. Also he says that a Portugal gentleman, Franeisco de Roeh, told examinate that my Lord Admiral was eome to the Court of Spain, which is at Valladolid,

and that this Francisco rode himself the 22 April to the court to meet my Lord Admiral about some business he had to his lordship.—Plymouth, 2 May 1605.

Signed. Seal, broken. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**110.** 124.)

Sir Francis Vere to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, May 2.—My private country business not requiring my so speedy return to London as I supposed when I waited on you last, I thought it my duty to advertise you thereof. You know how unfit I am for the Court, especially when some necessary occasion enforces not my attendance, and therefore I hope will excuse my backwardliness that way. When his Majesty is graciously disposed to me, your lordship, and some other of my Lords that I profess to honour, there remains nothing for me to desire but that which may continue the same; for which I need not alter the course I have held, since out of your speeches I gather assurance that I now stand in the condition I desire. I shall be always most ready with my best industry to perform what shall be commanded me either for the public or your particular service.—Tilbury, 2 May 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**110.** 125.)

Lady Ellen McCartie to the Same.

1605, May 2.—I have this last week by my letter made my griefs known to you, but knowing you are busied with greater affairs makes me fear you have forgotten my suit. My request is of small value, only that his Majesty would grant me that small remainder of my father's lands. I cannot devise to make suit for a matter of less value; if it were surveyed at as high a rent as any land his Majesty has in Ireland it would not yield him above 8*l.* yearly, neither is it any hindrance to his Majesty, and yet it will satisfy me and I will not trouble his Majesty and your Honours any further. I possessed the most part of this land ever since my father's death, and all these last wars to my great charge have withstood and kept myself and castle from the furious assaults of the rebels; yet in regard his Majesty is entitled therein I fear one or other will beg those lands of his Highness and thrust me out and leave myself and children harbourless. Therefore, for God's cause, consider the reasonableness of my suit and remember I am the daughter and heir of an Earl, who all his lifetime was a most loyal subject to her late Majesty and the crown of England, and he of his own free will made a surrender of all his lands to her Majesty, and his lands did not fall from me his heir by any attainder or misdemeanour whatsoever. In regard whereof I am the more bold to importune his Majesty and you for a more competent means for myself, children and family, all which I beseech you in equity and charity duly to consider. If you knew into what

debts, wants and misery I am fallen, I have hope in God that you will pity my distressed estate, my last request to free me out of my present misery [is] that you will be the means that his Highness will bestow some benevolenec upon mc towards payment of my debts and to carry me into Ireland, for I am not able upon so small allowance to stay in England any longer; or else that his Majesty will grant me his warrant to the Lord Treasurer that I may reeeive two years of my pension beforehand.—This seeond of May 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**110.** 126.)

E. Lady Desmond to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, May 3.—Sinee I reeeived the Counеil's order for payment of a pension in Ireland aeeording to my patent, with the arrear of one year, I have sent thither to get payment, of whieh I have been delayed. Having of late (partly by your means) obtained answer of the suits I propounded to his Majesty and the Lords, and being resolved to return for Ireland upon reeeipt of the money, I beseeeh you that by your means to Sir George Cary, Treasurer, I and my daughters may have payment of sueh as is due out of this treasure now going for Ireland: or if that may not be, one ycar to come of my pension in the Exehequer. I know no other means to rid me henee or bear my eharges; otherwise I must stay longer than I meant and run further in debts, so much as I shall be unable to go at any time.—Westminster, the 3 of May 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**110.** 127.)

Lord Lumley to the Same.

1605, May 3.—Entreats his good regard towards Mr. Fulk Floud, an honest gentleman and friend of Lumley's, who is to appear before the Council on Sunday next touehing a matter in question between Sir John Salisbury and him. He is a man honest and of good quality, and his eause sueh as may well admit Cranborne's favour.—"From my house at Tower Hill, this 3rd of May 1605."

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**110.** 128.)

Thomas Hyde and others, Prebendaries of Salisbury, to the Same.

1605, May 3.—Upon reeeipt of your letters we went to Mr. Haddoek's lodging, whieh by your appointment was sealed up; and finding the seals whole as they were left we entered the chamber and opened two of his trunks and a ehest of his man's, and perused all the books and papers we eould find in the chamber, and found no matter of divinity but this little note enelosed. We hear that he spake of the same text about half a year agone, not far from Sarum.—Sarum, 3 May 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**110.** 130.)

The Earl of Hertford to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, May 3.—You have been advertised by the late letters written by me with how great honour I have been entertained by the Princes in the whole course of my journey and at my arrival here, the whole Court of the nobility of all nations being sent out to meet me, as I entreated Sir William Mounson to relate unto your lordship; and the usage of the Archdukes themselves ever since towards me has expressed as much respect and honour to his Majesty as could by any means proceed from them.

The next day after my first audience I presented Sir Thomas Edmunds, his Majesty's Ambassador leiger, who was received by both the Princes with very gracious and favourable allowance. And the day following I received the oath of the Archdukes in the Chapel, which was there performed with all due solemnity, and from thence we both were carried to dine with the Archdukes in his [*sic*] great hall, which was richly furnished for that purpose and all the nobility and ladies attending the whole time of dinner. His Majesty's health and the Queen's and the Prince's were severally remembered by them, which imposed a burden on me to make requital to the same. After dinner, in the meantime, till the Archdukes had reposed themselves, we were carried to see the Park and the pleasures in the same, and in the evening we were brought to see the dancing in the hall, which the Archdukes themselves during that time twice assisted to the end (as they said) the more to honour my legation.

Yesterday we were entertained with very delightful and costly shows, at the running of the ring and the quintain, wherein were principal actors the Duke of Aumale, Don Louis de Velasco, the general of the horse called the Prince of Palestrina of the house of the Collonnas in Rome, and the other called the Prince of Casserte of the house of Aquaviva of the kingdom of Naples, with other of the nobility. At night, without further intermission, we were again carried to the Court to see the ceremony of the bestowing of the prizes, and afterwards of dancing.

We are to be feasted to-morrow both at dinner and supper by the Duke of Ascott, and in the afternoon are to be entertained with other sports. On Sunday it is appointed that there shall be a combat at the barriers whereof the Archduke himself maintains the challenge. And these ceremonies being ended I hope speedily after to obtain my leave to depart from hence.—At Bruxelles, 3 May 1605.

Copy. 1¼ *p.* (**227.** p. 1.)

[This is not a copy of the letter of the same date from the Earl to Cranborne preserved in P.R.O., S.P. For., Flanders, 7.]

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Viscount Cranborne.

1605, May 3.—Out of respect to Lord Hertford has forborne to write until he was presented and has had no time of intermission from the ceremonies wherewith they have been daily entertained since their arrival.

A great court of nobility of sundry nations is flocked hither in hope to make fortune by the wars. Spinola is very valiant in his person, very active and industrious and well skilled in matters of account and has purchased himself great love by his liberality. But they hold him much inexperienced to conduct the wars and great envy is borne him by Don Louys de Velasco and the rest of the Spanish commanders who much repine that so great authority is conferred on him through the importunity of the Archdukes. He discerns they would not be unwilling he might receive a blow to diminish his reputation. He begins to follow a custom of the Duke of Parma's, after having heard other men's opinions to resolve by himself alone. It is shortly intended to draw their army into the field but they now temporise to see which way the States will bend their forces. The numbers of the Princes' levies fall very short and it is thought their forces will not rise to 30,000 men.

The Marquis of Spinola has brought means for the satisfying of the debt of the Mutiners which amounts to 400,000 crowns but before payment he seeks assurance from them that they will not afterwards withdraw themselves from service and they were required to disperse themselves among other bands, which they decline to do fearing a meaning to punish them by dispersal. No order is yet taken for the satisfying of the arrears due to the rest of the army but it is said that the Marquis has provision for the orderly payment henceforward.

The States suspected of a purpose to cut a dike about Bourcht or Callo, by the one to have drowned the country about Halst, by the other to have interrupted the trade between Antwerp and Brussels. Spinola's diligence to fortify those places and prevent that design. The Frenchmen here held in great jealousy and the French Ambassador told Edmondes that the Archduke himself one day let fall speech to him that the States received too much support out of France.

President Richardott visiting Edmondes at his lodgings has been careful to know whether any man has been lately imprisoned in England for sending advertisements to the Archduke as the French Ambassador had informed him, but was satisfied that they were the busy practices of some necessitous persons to make traffic more of their own inventions than of any matter of truth. The President assured Edmondes that the Archdukes could not be accused to have entertained any unrespective intelligences against his Majesty.

The death of the late elected Pope is said to be by a suffocation

with a "catarra" but the French to whose party he was affected impute it to an unnatural cause.

Lord Hertford and Edmondes were jealous of a purpose in the Spaniards to have yesterday put a trick upon them by placing the Spanish Ambassador among the judges who are always by custom placed next to the Archdukes and sent from their seat to the Archduke with declaration that if he were placed there as Ambassador of Spain they must entreat to withdraw themselves. The Archduke earnestly protested that the Ambassador sat there as a judge expressly chosen amongst others for that ceremony and not in the quality of an ambassador. He lives here as much a domestical as a public minister, being lodged in the Court, and he employs himself in the matter of the judgment at the ceremony more than any other of the company. —From Bruxelles, 3 May 1605.

Copy. 4 *pp.* (**227.** p. 2.)

[The original is in the Public Record Office, S.P. Foreign, Flanders, 7.]

Abuses in the Dyeing Trade.

[? 1605, before 4 May].—Warrant to the Earl of Dorset, Treasurer of England, Viscount Cranborne, Sir George Hume, Baron of Berwick and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice, to take measures against such disobedient persons as resist the right of search and seizure of divers woods deceivable in the art or mistery of dyeing, granted by letters patent to Sir Arthur Aston, knt., John Auchmoutie, and others.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. ½ *p.* (**103.** 107.)

John Phelips to Viscount Cranborne.

[? 1605, before May 4].—Your late speeches have encouraged me to make suit to his Majesty for the reversion of an office wherein there are two men's lives already, whom I can never hope to survive; yet if I might obtain a reversion upon them for some number of years certain, there is an offer made of 1000*l.*, of which I will willingly bestow 500*l.* on whomsoever you shall nominate. An office of that value was much above my reach, if the circumstances did not qualify the suit, but a reversion of so long expectance may be obtainable by some other of as mean desert as myself. It is the office of the *Custos Brevium* of the Common Pleas which I mean, and for your recommendation I shall be bound all my life.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**104.** 71.)

Sir Robert Dudley to the Same.

[? 1605, before May 4].—He was a suitor to the late Queen for reward for his services; but being called to Newcastle, where

he was appointed Mayor, he could not follow the suit before her death. The King on his journey through Newcastle took knowledge that he performed his duty loyally and deigned to come under his poor roof. This late charge has weakened his estate and he begs Cranborne to favour his petition for relief.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**108.** 91.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS JACKSON to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[? 1605, before May 4]—Four letters :—

(1) Cranborne may think that his spirit proceeds from discord, to make true subjects to be suspected as traitors ; and therefore may judge him as a fool whose idle writings should not be answered. But he hopes to propose to the King a Union which shall be to God's glory and his Majesty's honour. But he must first be freed from this place, wherein he is imprisoned both by debts and conceits. Begs Cranborne to mediate with the King, that he may see him in the presence only of Cranborne and Lord Northampton, and receive sentence, which he is sure will free him. Begs that his patent for 6*s.* 8*d.* a day may be provided, and his sister included therein ; also for present relief.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**108.** 122.)

(2) Begs answer to his last letter. Assures himself that the Lords will perform the promise made to him when at the Council table for his pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* Begs Cranborne's mediation in the matter ; that his sister may be included in the pension ; and for relief, as he is now imprisoned for want of lodging.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**108.** 123.)

(3) Encloses a letter which he wishes kept back from the King for 10 or 12 days. Expects overtures will be made to the King for his going northward ; entreats him to observe by whom. Warns Cranborne to observe the French ; and to have a care of himself and Lord Northampton, lest the Scots they most trust overthrow them ; also to take heed of that Warwick. Begs that a clause may be put in his patent, for his sister to have 2*s.* 6*d.* a day if she survive him ; also for the loan of 20*l.*, as his want is great. Asks that his papers may be burned, and assures Cranborne of his penitence for past follies.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**108.** 119.)

(4) Begs for the return of the letter he sent yesternight, as he wishes to insert a material point in it. Prays Cranborne to send him a comfortable message.—*Undated.*

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**108.** 120.)

AVIS, LADY COOKE, to the SAME.

[? 1605, before May 4].—This son of Mr. Foskue's has lost his mother, and his mother-in-law has said she will never deal

in this cause in any way. Mr. Foskue's land is hardly worth 300*l.* a year: and his wife, mother-in-law to the child, has 160*l.* a year for her jointure out of it. She begs Cranborne to bestow it [the wardship] upon her and her son, and to take her son into his service.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "Lady Coke." 1 *p.* (**113.** 154.)

W. Fouler to Viscount Cranborne.

[1605, before May 4].—Encloses letters, one sealed, which he thinks to be directed to the Prince. Has not yet obtained access to Cranborne, yet his fears urge him to have recourse to him, for he cannot subsist in this place with 66*l.*, and spending 400*l.* yearly. Begs for favour and protection.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 15.)

Frances, Lady Kildare, to the Same.

[? 1605, before May 4].—I do not understand by your letter whether the writings I should deliver to Sir John Lusone [Leveson] be in the closet at Blackfriars, or at Cobham; for he has the keys of all the closets; but I have the keys of divers doors betwixt, which shall ever be ready to accomplish his Majesty's service. I pray there may be one for Duke Broke and one for myself, to see there be no wrong done to either of us, nor your directions abused; for Duke Broke has been with me to have writings that concern him, and there are many things that concern myself that I have seen there; therefore I desire some reasonable course may be taken. You have ever been so kind a friend to my father and all his children, and especially myself, that in his absence I hope you will protect me, and prevent further dangers. I know you have been every year since I left Ireland better to me than any commodity I should ever make of Canterbury Park, for by your means I had my annuity out of the Exchequer, which hath married my eldest daughter, and did a great while maintain me; and of your free gift I had the wardship of one Kornnell, which I had 900*l.* for besides the letters of "trarcsport" (? transport) which was to me very beneficial; the saving of my Lord's life which I so much desired. If you have favoured me herctofore for the King's sake, for his sake let me possess it still, for next his I do desire yours.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**114.** 59.)

John Layfeild to the Same.

[? 1605, before May 4].—Encloses copy of the presentation taken out of the office, and has procured stay of further proceedings therein until their Honours' pleasure be known.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**114.** 73.)

The Enclosure.—Presentment of the Parson, Churchwardens and Sidesmen of the parish of St. Clement Danes, touching recusants.

We have in our parish the Lady Arundel, the Lord Arundel her son, Lord William Howard his uncle; of whom the common fame goes that they are recusants, and never have been these many years at our church; but as they are not in town, and therefore we could not tender them our conference and attendance, we refer the consideration of them to the Court.

Contemporary extract, certified. 1 *p.* (**114.** 72.)

The Earl of Montrose to Viscount Cranborne.

[1605, before May 4].—Before my departure from the King he promised he would show mercy to as many of the Grahames of Esk as will be obedient in time coming, and find surety thereupon, and for redress of their bygone attempts after a lawful trial. Seeing the Commissioners nominated by his Majesty for establishing his peace in the late Borders are now shortly to convene, I entreat you to remind the King of that promise, wherethrough the same may be effectual in their favour, and some notes thereof to be sent to the Commissioners remitting the disobedients to be punished according to their merits.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 92.)

Tho. Packer to the Same.

[1605, before May 4].—I have bestowed 20 years' attendance on the privy seal, without hope of preferment, unless by your favour. Being now a petitioner to the King for a reversion in that office, I beseech your testimony of my long employment therein upon this enclosed petition.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**114.** 102.)

Sir Francis Cherry to the Same.

[? 1605, before May 4].—As to the controversy between him and the Muscovia Company. He obtained a letter from Sir Julius Cæsar in the King's name to the Company, but they gave no due regard to it, nor considered the equity of his demands. The arbitrators named by the letter to end the controversy, viz. Sir John Watts, Sir Thomas Cambell, Mr. John Joles and Mr. William Grenewell, have only met four times in five weeks and have effected nothing; which proceeds more from the obstinacy of the Company than their default. His demand is for 600 tons of cordage, which the Company have failed to deliver according to bargain, by which he is damnified 2,500*l.* They also go about to defeat him of other lawful demands. Their chief demand against him is for 2,000 qrs. of corn which they sent into Muscovia, and would have the unreasonable rate of 45*l.* per cent.

gain of him for it, when no contract was ever made. Begs for Cranborne's letters to the arbitrators, requiring them speedily to end the differences, or make certificate of their proceedings.—*Undated.*

Signed. 1 *p.* (130. 114.)

WILLIAM WELWOOD.

1605, [before May 4].—Anagram and Latin verses addressed to Lord Cranborne by William Welwood, Ll. professor.

1 *p.* (140. 96.)

SIR JOHN STANHOPE to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[1605, before May 4].—Describes his sick condition, which he begs Cranborne to make known to the King, so that he may be warranted from imputation of neglect of duty.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (144. 155.)

ROBERT HEDGIS and others, parishioners of ENBORNE, co. Berks. to the SAME.

[1605, before May 4]. Whereas about January last, your Honour was pleased to give commission unto Thomas Dolman, esquire, one of his Highness's justices of peace in Berkshire for the examination of certain abuses suspected to be done by Robert Brookes, parson of the church of Enborne, for tearing and defacing of the book of Common Prayer, the register book and book of canons within the same church, and Thomas Dolman has carefully examined the petitioners upon their oaths, whereby it is greatly expected that the said Robert Brookes is guilty of all these offences; now the said Robert has at great charge upon feigned allegations obtained a new commission directed to one Mr. Chocke for the examination of the petitioners. Mr. Chock being a special friend to the said parson delivers threatening speeches to the petitioners, and the said parson has made such extraordinary means to the Bishop of Sarum and others that he is likely to go unblamed for the disorders. It is therefore prayed that the first commission with the examinations taken thereupon by Mr. Dolman may be returned and that such order may be taken as shall seem best.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *p.* (188. 21.)

"The greatest part of the BROWN BAKERS of the city of LONDON" to the SAME.

[1605, before May 4].—As to controversies between the white and brown bakers about the baking of 2*d.*, 6*d.* and 12*d.* brown bread. The white bakers were forbidden to bake the 2*d.* loaf; but the 6*d.* and 12*d.* were never restrained. The white bakers

prefer a bill to put down baking the 6*d.* and 12*d.* loaves, pretending it is harmful to the commonwealth. The bill was referred to a committee, who held it necessary those loaves should be made, they considering that the white bakers make their 2*d.* brown bread of the refuse which remains of their wheaten: and ought to bake no coarser bread than that which is called wheaten bread: and the brown bakers make their brown bread of the whole firm corn as it comes from the mill. Pray to be heard with their counsel, and that the proceedings of the white bakers may be stayed.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *p.* (**189.** 64.)

LORD HOME OF BERWICK to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[? 1605, before May 4].—Two letters:—

(1) Sends a letter of Sir Roger Aston's, whereby Cranborne may know his Majesty's pleasure that after this day there shall be no more banqueting of the Scots Commissioners.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: Barwek. *Endorsed:* Lord of Barwick. Letters from the Earls Donbar, Marr, Montcross, Erroll, Donfermelyn, Argyle." 1 *p.* (**189.** 65.)

(2) I have received command from his Majesty to put my Lord Treasurer and you in mind of a jewel for the Queen. His pleasure is to have it against Sunday morning, that then he may give it to her with his own hand.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: Barwek. *Endorsed:* "1605." ½ *p.* (**191.** 110.)

The CARDMAKERS of ENGLAND to the SAME.

[1605, before May 4].—Complain that they have been oppressed for 26 years with cruel monopolies, and above all by Sir Edward Darcie. They might buy no paper but from him and on his conditions: he constrained them to make but half the wonted number, that he might sell them at what price he listed: also to keep journeymen, not having sufficient means to maintain themselves: they must enter into bonds to sell to none but him: and he would cast them into prison at home, or cause them to be pressed into Ireland or the Low Countries. Although they were freed from his cruelties by the King's proclamation and judgment in the Court of Record, yet hearing he seeks to get another patent, they have besought the King to make them a corporation; who referred their suit to the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice. They beg Cranborne to favour the suit. By granting it, the customs from 20*s.* shall be increased to 400*l.* a year: cards sold for 4*d.* will be sold for 2½*d.*: and whereas they be now made false and bad, they will make them good and true, whereby the subjects shall not be abused.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *p.* (**189.** 80.)

Sir George Carewe to Viscount Cranborne.

[? 1605, before May 4].—Two letters :—

(1) In favour of Captain Saxey and Captain Bassett, who have long served in the wars of Ireland and have a suit to the King for pensions. My Lord of Devonshire recommends them. They allege another merit : being the first that found out the suit of tobacco, and moved Bromeley to deal in it, whereby a good rent is grown to the King.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1603 (*sic*)." 1 *p.* (189. 81.)

(2) Mr. Bromeley finds himself much aggrieved in his business of tobacco by the obstinacy of certain persons who refuse to obey the proclamation and determine to stand with him in law. The bearer, Mr. Wilkinson, has Bromeley's petition to show Cranborne. Bromeley also desires Cranborne's favour in another petition.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : 1603 (*sic*)." 1 *p.* (189. 82.)

The Enclosure :—Petition of Robert Bromley to Viscount Cranborne.—John Eldred and Richard Hall, of London, merchants, and others, who have brought in tobacco of late refuse to pay the imposition, and combine to oppose his Majesty's grant by petition and by law. This being a grievous hindrance to Bromley, who has undertaken the payment of 2,000*l.* yearly rent for the same, he prays that Eldred and Hall may be summoned before the Council to show cause for their refusal.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *p.* (189. 69.)

The Clothiers of Worcester to the Same.

[? 1605, before May 4].—The late Queen granted to the weavers, walkers and clothiers of that city a corporation, by the name of master, wardens and assistants, with authority to make orders within the corporation for the government of all the inferiors. Notwithstanding this, the journeymen weavers reclaim from the corporation's order, and seek to govern themselves. They pray Cranborne's consideration of the matter.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *p.* (189. 84.)

[The Clothmakers ?] to the Same.

[? 1605, before May 4].—The French King lately made a severe edict against the importation into France of certain descriptions of woollen cloth, described. Whereupon the French merchants petitioned Parliament to constrain the clothiers to make cloth answerable to the edict. The petition was considered, and divers of the best clothiers were called before Cranborne. The clothiers held the opinion that it was not possible to make cloth

in all points answerable to the edict; but yet good laws were then made, and divers abuses reformed. Lately some small fault in the making of certain Western kersies being found, the justices of Roan [Rouen] have arrested not only them, but all cloth now there, to the value of 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.*, their purpose being to expel the English clothiers from trading. The petitioners beg Cranborne's letters to the Ambassador in France to deal with the French King for the present release of the cloth, and for mitigation of the severity of the edict.—*Undated.*
Petition 1 *p.* (**189.** 85.)

EDMUND COLTHURST to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[? 1605, before May 4].—Three petitions:—

(1) He has a patent* for bringing a river of water to London and Westminster from springs out of Herts and Middlesex, and will be enforced to cut through much of Cranborne's lands. Begs leave to do so at a reasonable rate.—*Undated.*

Note by Cranborne that he is to acquaint Sir Walter Cope and Mr. Israel Amice through what grounds he will pass, and then he shall have answer.

Note [*by Amice*] *that the lands lie in the common fields of Broxborne, Wormley, Chestenhunt and Edlemonton. Colthurst also wishes to pass through Theobalds Park, making entrance at the north end of the New River there, and thence to pass on the east side of the Lodge to the south part of the said New River.*

Note by Sir Walter Cope that he has advised Colthurst to join with him some artist and try the levels before he troubles the country; but he refuses and says he will have the honour hereof himself. If it prevail not, he will bear the loss and shame.
1 *p.* (**189.** 91.)

(2) He has a patent to bring a river of water to London and has already brought the work 3 miles. The patent provides that the citizens of London shall have two-thirds of the water, on reasonable composition, for cleansing the Tower Ditch, the Fleet Ditch, and all other ditches by the city walls; which being once made clean, shall for ever keep sweet, so that they shall be able to bear fish, if he may have the managing thereof. He prays for Cranborne's letters to the Mayor and Aldermen, persuading them to compound with him for the same, and to contribute to the charge of the work, on which he has already disbursed 200*l.*—*Undated.*
1 *p.* (**189.** 92.)

(3) To the same effect as the preceding.
1 *p.* (**189.** 93.)

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* 18 April 1604 (Patent Roll, 2 Jas. I, part 25).

The Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, to Viscount Cranborne.

[? 1605, before May 4].—Details his dealings with Mr. White, solicitor for Sir Philip Harbert, touching the 1,200*l.* land to be issued to Harbert. White has submitted a new list of lands, about which Dorset desires present conference with Cranborne immediately after dinner; for between 2 and 3 the cause of Lord Shandon, Sir Thomas Egerton and the Lady Hastings is to be heard.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (189. 117.)

Commissioners of Appeal.

[? 1605, before May 4].

The former Commissioners.

Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Edmund, Bishop of London.

Sir William Peter, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter and a privy councillor.

Sir William Cordell, Master of the Rolls.

William Weston, a justice of the Common Pleas.

Walter Haddon, LL.D., Master of the Libels and Keeper of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Richard Goodericke, Esq.

David Lewes, President of the High Court of Admiralty.

Robert Weston, Dean of the Court of Arches of Canterbury.

Thomas Huicke, Principal Official of the Consistory Court of London.

Persons considerable for Delegates in the Commission of Appeal.

Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, Chancellor of England.

Thomas, Earl of Dorset, Treasurer of England.

Henry, Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Robert, Lord Cecill, Viscount Cranborne, Principal Secretary.

Richard, Bishop of London.

Edward, Lord Wotton, Controller of the Household.

George, Lord Barwicke, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Edward, Lord Kinlosse, Master of the Rolls.

Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench and a privy councillor.

Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sir John Herbert, King's Secretary.

Sir Thomas Fleminge, Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General.

Sir Julius Caesar, Master of the Libels and President of the High Court of Admiralty.

Sir Daniel Dunne, LL.D., Dean of the Court of Arches of Canterbury.

Sir John Bennett, LL.D., Surrogate of the Keeper of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Sir Richard Swale, LL.D., Judge of the Court of Audience (*Curiae Audientiae*) of Canterbury.

Sir Edward Stanhope, LL.D., Principal Official of the Consistory Court of London.

[James] Montague, S.T.P., Dean of the Chapel Royal.

[*Blank*] S.T.P., Dean of St. Paul's, London.

Whereof privy councillors 9, divines 4, common lawyers 4, civil lawyers 7, whereof of the common lawyers 2 and of the civil lawyers other 2 are of the Privy Council.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "The names of the Commissioners that were at the first, and others now named." *The names and offices are in Latin.* 3 *pp.* (**189.** 121.)

Margaret Ivey to Viscount Cranborne.

[? 1605, before May 4].—She is a daughter of Paul Ivey, who died in June last. Refers to her father's employment in the late Queen's service, especially in fortifying Kinsale and other places in Ireland. She prays for payment of arrears of his allowance and annuity.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *p.* (**189.** 134.)

John Horton to the Same.

[? 1605, before May 4].—On behalf of the inhabitants of Greenwich he has framed the enclosed petition for the paving of the main ways and streets thereof, and begs Cranborne's favour in the matter.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**189.** 143 (2).)

The Enclosure:—Petition to the King, to the above effect. Describes the loathsome, infectious and dangerous condition of the streets and ways. The parish church steeple is very ruinous and expected to fall, the square tower being rent from bottom to top. Many holders of lands and tenements of the manor of Greenwich now dwell in remote places, whereby the King loses the benefit of the wardship and marriage of the heirs: nor are the petitioners assisted by these out-tenants in their contributions to the courts of the manor, in carrying the King's provisions, or in relieving the poor. It is prayed that these grievances be redressed by contributions from owners.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**189.** 143 (2).)

The Earl of Northampton to the Same.

[? 1605, before May 4].—I am very sorry that at the time of your repose from labour, that you may return more fresh, you should be thus surprised and molested with matters so far distant from your element. For they that work upon the

certainty of demonstration are grieved in their souls to see those whom they love to be transpor[t]able with these oracles of idleness.

I thank you for the sight of the lette[r], for all strange accidents are improved in their nature the nearer that we look on them. I think their ominous construction will recoil upon themselves, as I wish they may, for some prognosticate as Ousain (?) in Thucydides, not of those things that be, but of those which they wish to be. The first trick is *tentare*, the next *peragere*, and in my opinion they are rather fools than philosophers that out of the preface of the ministerial oppositions cannot conjecture that strife of such matters and among such persons will not produce some effect extraordinary. But "yoo" [*sic*] in the guard of princes is above all ill aboding signs.

We resolve all to be with you to-morrow night, and for the present with a sleepy pair of eyes I bid you good night.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**189.** 143 (1).)

THOMAS NORTON, Surveyor of the King's Ways, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

[? 1605, before May 4].—He was commanded by warrant to make two bridges near Finchingbrooke [Hinchingbrook] over the river of Owse, for the King's passage. Raphe Proby, woodward of the manor of Brampton, where the timber grew, refuses to suffer him, without Cranborne's warrant, to carry away for his use the lops of the trees, which by right appertain to him as fees. Prays for warrant accordingly.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *p.* (**189.** 143 (3).)

——— to the SAME.

[? 1605, before May 4].—Expresses his thanks for Cranborne's bounty to him. Among many things he has in hand, the ripest and fittest for the present time would be his discourse of the matters of Spain, which he undertook to set down under the title of an Instruction for an Ambassador for that Court: the first part of which he sent to Cranborne from Valladolid in October last. He hoped ere this to have perfected it, but his papers, gathered during his late abode at that Court, containing matter dangerous to carry with him by reason of the many searches a man passes in that country, he committed to the conveyance of a friend, through whose slackness or other cause they arrived not at the port before his departure, nor are they yet come. If he should tarry for them, this discourse would perhaps come too late: therefore he has herein set it down only from memory, beseeching Cranborne to accept it for the present. —*Undated.*

Draft, unsigned. 1½ *pp.* (**190.** 25.)

Samuel Danyel to Viscount Cranborne.

[1605, before May 4].—My necessity has driven me to do a thing unworthy of me, and much against my heart, in making the stage the speaker of my lines, which never heretofore had any other theatre than the universal dominions of England; which so long as it shall keep the tongue it has will keep my name and travails from perishing. For this tragedy of *Philotas*, wherein I sought to reduce the stage from idleness to those grave presentments of antiquity used by the wisest nations, I protest I have taken no other form in personating the actors that performed it, than the very idea of those times as they appeared unto me, both by the cast of the story and the universal notions of the affairs of men, which in all ages bear the same resemblances, and are measured by one and the same foot of understanding. No time but brought forth the like concurrencies, the like interstriving for place and dignity, the like supplantations, risings and overthrows; so that there is nothing new under the sun, nothing in these times that is not in books, nor in books that is not in these times. And therefore, good my Lord, let no misapplying wrong my innocent writing, which in respect of my own reputation, undertaking such a subject, I must not make frivolous or unlike my style, understanding the world and the probable course of those times. But if it seem scandalous to any by misconceiving it, and you be so pleased, I will find the means to let it fall of itself by withdrawing the book and me to my poor home, pretending some other occasion, so that the suppressing it by authority might not make the world to imagine other matters in it than there is. Only I would beseech my Lord of Northampton and you (seeing the time will yield me no comfort, and that my studies, my faculties, are unnecessary compliments of the season), to bestow some small *viaticum* to carry me from the world, where I may bury myself and my writings out of the way of envy, and live in some other kind more agreeing to my heart and the nature of my studies; and where I will labour to do you all the honour and service I may.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 123.)

A[lice], Countess Dowager of Derby, to the Same.

[1605, before May 4].—Her son Chandois has taken possession of Suddely in no ill manner, as he says. She begs Cranborne not to believe Chandois offered injuries, till he hears Chandois's answer; but to favour him as he shall see cause.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: A. Derby. *Endorsed:* "1605, Countess of Derby the elder." 1 *p.* (**191.** 126.)

The Bishop of Limerick to Viscount Cranborne.

[1605, before May 4].—What agony of heart your first greeting has bred in me, all both see, and I feel too much, being long since subject by study to strong plunges of melancholy, which upon such occasions overtake me. If I be no more graced for my pains and sincerity amongst the Irish, it will be bootless for either Bishop or good preacher ever to go into that country. For the eyes of all were upon me and my actions, with expectance of an unwonted event, which if it follow not they will think it was never meant. Nor was I violent in my courses, but tempered myself with such mildness that I could do no less, except I should have done nothing; yet because of the general opposition of religion, the multitude of priests that swarm there hate me maliciously to the death, and the people by their eager persuasions no less wish it than they; so that if I return no better countenanced, I shall either with grief not live to come there, or if I do I shall go *ad certam mortem*, even to butchery. I seek no man's cross or loss but the glory of God, his Majesty's service, and the good of the country; in each whereof I never but projected your sage direction for my principal ground. Grant me second access, and more comfortable encouragement. —*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (191. 146.)

The Earl of Northumberland to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, May 4 ?].—Because I know many have congratulated with you in words, many with ceremonies, I will make up my part with my pen, a thing to you that is wise, idle, but a thing to me that loves you, necessary; not that you are better or worse by it, but my mind better by so much as I have writ it. The greatest scope I have in it is because I know you so evil a pen man and a worse speaker that you may not write false "artography." Well, take it as you list; he prays God to give you joy of your honour that is your true friend to command. —*Undated.*

Holograph. ½ *p.* (114. 97.)

Lord Cobham to Viscount Cranborne.

[1605. c. May 4].—It is needless to trouble my wife for anything that is in the closet at Cobham. Sir John Lewson has the key, whom you may send down for the cabinet, wherein there is nothing but private letters. The bearer shall go down with any of yours, if it please you. I pray that you will call for the keys both of the studies of Cobham and Blackfriars into your hands. No man is more glad than I that you are honoured with an earldom. It is a comfort to me that some of the branches of my father's house receive honour, though I, unfortunate man, have overthrown a house that was never, in

all stirs and factions in the kingdom, called in question. This heavy cross has befallen me for my sins, to make me partaker of that kingdom which is heavenly and permanent. All worldly comfort I am void of, for no occasion will do me good. This time of "Jubely" in former ages Princes did deeds of elemency. But in you my hope is altogether void. For my writing to the King, I hear not nor know nothing but that they were delivered. Let this bearer but tell you how lame I am, and what extremity of pain I have endured these 2 days. I protest before God I am weary of my life. If you would free me that I might but fly to the compassion of the King, out of his clemency I presume if he knew in what state I am, it would move him. But God only I thank for my patience, who will reward you for your charity towards me, for but from yourself I might justly say that this age afforded none.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. *Endorsed:* "1605, L. Cobham. 1 *p.* (**113.** 144.)

LORD WINDSOR to his brother, MR. TALBOUT, of Grafton.

[1605], May 4.—I had hoped to have seen you this term, but perceiving you play the good husband, rather to stay at home than to part with your wife, although I make no doubt you have occasions in term: if not, divers of your good friends will be glad to see you. I desire, amongst the rest, you would come up to join with your friends to his Majesty, if need should require, which by your good means might greatly prevail in staying the reviving of the penal laws made by her Majesty (and urged by the Puritans) which his Majesty at his coming in utterly misliked, and never since put in practice, nor in my conscience will not of himself, if you and others which are touched with the burden thereof will put his Majesty in mind how gratcful you have received his favours towards you, which you do but only desire may continue.—London, 4 May.

Holograph, signed: Hen. Windesor. *Endorsed:* "1605." 1 *p.* (**190.** 75.)

NEVILL DAVIS to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE.

1605, May $\frac{4}{14}$.—I have sent a relation of the state of these parts, and had long before written, but being hindered by contrary winds in our passage, as also to be thoroughly informed of all matters needful, caused me to refer my writing the longer. I arrived at Lisbon February 25, which I found in great need for want of corn, and that has been general throughout Spain, for wheat of this country has been sold this year for 90 realls the "hanicke," and that which has been brought by sea at 38 realls, and barley at 28 realls the "hanicke," whereof 5 make a quarter of our measure. They have had great supply of corn both by our means, the French and Dutch: through the

quantity coming in, it is now but at 23 realls, and barley at 15. The year has been here so unseasonable for want of rain that it cannot choose but corn will rise again. I do not think there has been so little money transported out of Spain only for corn within these six months as 8,000,000 of ducats, which has caused great scarcity thereof, whereby we find very bad sales for our other commodities.

Touching our usage at Lisbon, it has been such since the conclusion of peace that I am sorry to hear and see the daily abuses offered to his Majesty's subjects, in imposing upon us new exactions, contrary to that which they have professed. Before my coming, the English merchants here sent a petition to the King of Spain, manifesting their grief and abuses offered, the copy whereof was sent to Mr. Roger Howe of London, merchant: to which I refer you.

At Lisbon there is one Don Luis de Fachardo, general of the King's galleons, who has suffered our subjects to be greatly abused by his common soldiers, and especially a ship's company of Linne [Lynn], who were punished by his command aboard his admiral, not only by putting their legs into the stocks, but also their necks, after the abuse offered them by his soldiers; and when divers merchants and masters went to him to entreat for them, he answered so proudly, saying he would make the best of us to honour the basest of his soldiers. Our boat having occasion to go ashore for the master, myself being present, the soldiers offered abuse to our mariners, and I seeking to pacify them had like to have been hurt by the soldiers. Some of our men were well beaten, and we lost two of our best oars. The cause was that they would not be at their command to carry them from ship to ship. If it be not remedied, it will cause much debate betwixt our men and them.

The King's customs are nothing abated, but rather augmented, through the abuse of the farmers thereof in overrating our goods for more than we can sell them for by much. Where before the wars the custom at Lisbon was 21 upon the 100 in and out, now it is 26: and here they have augmented it 6 upon the 100. I doubt not you will be a means for the remedy of this and all other abuses.

From Lisbon there went 10 carracks, whereof 4 went for Mallaca. They carried about 1800 men, banished for offences, and were to be left in the Indias as soldiers. It was Easter before I came hither. As yet the Terra Firma fleet is not departed from Cadiz, being about 30 sail. Their stay was because they wanted French linens to carry with them, whereon their lading most depends. Also here go 8 galleons for their treasure, which are also ready to depart. They prepare a fleet for the West Indias of about 40 sail, most of them great ships. Here is a difference fallen out between the farmers of the customs and the laders for the Indias. The farmers would urge them,

when they make their entries, to deliver upon their oaths what goods they lade, and to manifest every pareel, which they utterly refuse to do, protesting that, rather than be subject to such unreasonable demands, they will desist from trading; and hereupon they have sent to the King, and it is doubtful whether that fleet proceed or not.

In the time I was at Lisbon there came two Hollanders under the colours of Emdeners. They were presently known and confiscated. Lately here is come in 3 flyboats of Holland, laden with wheat and other goods. They were no sooner over the bar of St. Luar [Luear] but they were confiscated, and those to whom they were consigned imprisoned, and their goods seized for the King. Notwithstanding here is order come from the Council of Spain that it shall be lawful for all men to bring corn out of Holland and Zeeland, so that it come not in their shipping, and I fear me the famine will be so great here that they will permit their enemies to come to relieve them.

It is reported that my Lord Ambassador is landed in the Groyne, whereupon I have written to Mr. Odley, who is a fellow of my Lord's, certifying him of the needful.—Sivel, 14 May 1605, *stillo novo.*

Holograph. 2½ *pp.* (190. 84.)

WILLIAM MORTON, Archdeacon of Durham, to HENRY SANDERSON.

1605, May 5.—Since our being together I have thought as seriously as I could of the course intended by the Lord President for repressing the pride of Popish recusants, which I heartily wish may take such effect as he desireth. But the strange carriage of things in these parts makes me doubt of any good success. Our recusants had at Mr. Hodgson's at Hepburn a solemn meeting and as agents there be gone to London from hence Sir John Saxton and George Collingwood, and hoping to find such favour that neither spiritual nor temporal law shall lay hold on them. Some of them brag much. I was informed by a gentleman of good sort that companying with Roger Withrington he heard him say that for popery he thought no man could have said. At table openly he inveighs against religion; he spreads abroad seducing books, entertains priests as is thought, and yet notwithstanding all can be said or done he still sticks with his office and gets more, being now of that strength he may raise a great power of men on a sudden; which causeth the simple think all these speeches bruited from his Majesty and the Privy Council but tattles of us of the ministry. So (as I am informed) Roger Withrington gave forth at his coming from London. They were never so confident in these parts as now. Hearing of a letter sent to the High Sheriff of Northumberland [*in margin*; a letter to the sheriff in threatening manner willing him not to be so forward against recusants] I

this day went over, pretending to preach but, besides, purposing to get it or a copy of it and send to you to deliver to my Lord of Durham. But Mr. Sheriff hath eased me and you of that labour, having sent it already to the Bishop who sent Mr. Bunnie to him, whom this day I casually met at Mr. Sheriff's house. The woman that gave the letter is very bold and a recusant. It hath not been heard of till now, that any recusant durst give a man of my place the lie in matter of religion, as I told you a young youth newly fallen away gave it me at Mr. Mayor's table. These be but the beginnings, I fear, of evils. I almost despair of remedy, yet will I never give it over; hoping that once his Majesty may know how things go in these parts I doubt not but their froward insolence shall be met.—This 5 of May, 1605, from my study at Newcastle on Tyne.

PS.—The great countenancing of Roger Withrington hath wrought in Hexham and thereabouts a great revolt: their saying is they dare do no other except they will bear his heavy displeasure. His brother Sir Harry and he lately met in a wood (as the bruit runs) and talked together from 10 o'clock at night till 3 in the morning; and now it is expected they shall presently be friended. All must yield that lives with him, his power is so great. There is great rejoicing amongst them at a new raised report that Judge Philipps shall be cashiered and Judge Walmsley and Serjeant Harris come this circuit; God avert it! What act he did when he came last all that are religious know.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "Mr. Archdeacon Morton's letter of Roger Woodrington." 1 *p.* (**110.** 134.)

Sir Robert Hicham to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 5.—If you, with the other Lords, would honour us with your presence at the first sitting in her Majesty's Court, which in regard to the urgent occasions we wish might be some time this next week, the Court should be much honoured and all of us would receive much encouragement.—Gray's Inn, 5 May 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**110.** 133.)

The Earl of Salisbury to the Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer.

1605, May 5.—Whereas his Majesty has been moved by Sir William Lane, knt., to grant him the benefit by the recusancy of Mr. Copley; he is pleased that you cause some remembrance to be taken thereof, that when Mr. Copley shall be indicted and convicted of recusancy according to the course of law, such a grant or lease may be made to Sir William Lane of the benefit as is usual in like case.—From my house this 8th of May 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**110.** 144.)

THOMAS GRAVES.

1605, May 5.—Privy seal granting to Thomas Graves the office of one of the keepers of the Counell Chamber, for life, with the fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* by the day.—Greenwich, 5 May 1605.

Contemporary copy. 1 *p.* (206. 19.)

SIR WILLIAM SELBY and others, Commissioners on the Borders, to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1605, May 6.—At our now being here for delivery of the gaol, and before the receipt of your letters, divers eomplaints were exhibited to us against offenders in the busy week; who being called alleged that by warrant from the Earl of Cumberland or his deputy they had compounded and satisfied the parties. This notwithstanding some others sought to prosecute them by law before us and were therein very instant; yet we assuring ourselves that whatever his lordship did was with good warrant from his Majesty, did not admit of any proseeution against such offenders, but suspended them till we might understand your further pleasure; which we now having received shall very willingly obey, as well in that as in the rest of the eautions given us. In this session divers persons were found guilty and are condemned for murder and horse-stealing, whose execution we trust will cause others beware. The eountry is at this present peaeeable, not much infested with murder nor theft. We do from hence immediately take journey toward Newcastle to hold a gaol delivery there, of the issue whereof and estate of that country we will advertise you.—Carlisle, thc sixth day of May 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (110. 135.)

SIR WILLIAM SELBY and SIR WILFRID LAWSON, Commissioners on the Borders, to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE [*sic*].

1605, May 6.—We and the rest have herewith sent you a letter addressed to the Privy Council, wherein we briefly inform what has been done at the gaol delivery held by us and them at Carlisle, wherein 4 for murder and one for horse-stealing have been condemned and exeeuted. If there were any partieulars worthy your information we would willingly have certified them; but the present quietness takes away all oceasion.—Carlisle, the 6th of May 1605.

Signed. Seal broken. ½ *p.* (110. 136.)

FRANCIS WINDEBANK to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE [*sic*].

1605, May 6.—Thanks him for his recommendation to the Lord Ambassador here in Franee for his countenance "to my poor self" and his furtheranee to a late suit which it has pleased his Majesty to grant. Assures him he will sueceed his father [Sir Thomas Windebank] in faithfulness and trust. The

place where he now remains, being at least a hundred miles from Paris, affords small store of news of worth, which is not known in England sooner than here. Assures himself it is not unknown to Cranborne how displeasing the late peace concluded between his Majesty and the King of Spain is generally to the French nation, whether fearing lest in future combustions (which the people's inclination to sedition continually threatens as rather desirous to endure the broils of civil dissensions than the tyranny of the King's intolerable taxations) his Majesty should seek to recover his ancient rights in France, Cranborne may easily judge. But they hope these clouds will be blown over by these two means; first by dissensions in England between the Scotsmen and the English, secondly, by reason of the late election of a new Pope of the house of Medici and allied to the Queen the French King's wife, for joy whereof the King has caused bonfires to be made throughout all France, hoping that his Holiness for consanguinity sake will be favourable to the afflicted state of France. For the first he hopes God will frustrate their expectations by preventing those dangers: and for the second makes no question but some Cardinal tendering his Holiness's soul's health will invent some means to send him into Paradise, if the common course of nature (he being 3 score and 14 years of age) save him not that labour quickly.—From Bourges, this 6th day of May 1605.

Holograph. Two seals over pink and yellow silk. Endorsed: "Sir Thomas Windebank's eldest son to my Lord from Bourges." 1 *p.* (**110.** 137.)

HENRY SANDERSON to LORD SHEFFIELD, Lord President of the North.

1605, May 6.—Not long after your departure from these parts I received two packets from the Council at Ripon and therein 36 commissions for the service of his Majesty directed to Mr. Dean of Durham, sundry other justices, and best affected gentlemen in this county, according to your former order, wherein as your care appears for the effecting of that which his Majesty so much desires, so has there been no pains nor time omitted by me to have something done therein accordingly. We have at last with much ado agreed upon a day to make a search; and in the meantime every man to do as duty binds for accomplishing the service.

But, under your correction, what avails this service for myself and others to spend our time, consume our goods, hazard our lives, and expose ourselves to the malicious practices and mortal hatred of bloody papists, their friends and favourers, so long as the chief ringleaders and most dangerous recusants, who are known to do more hurt than any priest, are suffered, nay, rather countenanced in their evil, and (as some of their friends report) freed from the laws ordained for punishment

of their disobedience, and that which is worse, offices of great authority heaped upon them? Thereby they draw great number of silly ignorant souls after them in their superstitious folly, and are enabled to raise 2,000 or 3,000 men of a sudden upon any occasion. So notorious is Roger Woodrington in this kind as that worthy judge Sir Edward Phillips openly at an assize denounced him to be most unmeet to bear any office or place of authority in this government, which made many of his Majesty's good subjects hope that he (so notoriously the greatest enemy to religion and pillar of papistry in these parts) should have been removed from that place where he does so much hurt. But contrary to this hope he enjoys not only the said office and continues his wonted course, but of late has got another office of like nature at Bywell, where he begins to do as much hurt among those ignorant people as formerly he has done in the other place, as by these enclosed you may perceive.

Of late most of our recusants have made over estates of their lands, sold their goods and removed their dwelling places, and many of the chief of them gone up to London, some with licence and some without, hoping by means and friends to make way for themselves to prevent the laws ordained for them; or otherwise to advise of some course to be generally holden among them, having made money of their goods and estated their lands, and lack but some Duke Ameleck to carry the banner before them to attempt some mischief.

As for their priests, they are safe enough if once they get within the liberties of Hexham or Bywell lordships, which two places are under the sole government of Roger Woodrington, and where no sheriff may ride or other officer attempt to do anything without his liking. Then what other can these places be than the chief harbour and resting place for Jesuits and seminary priests, and the very nursery of papists and popery? If these things be suffered (pardon me I beseech your lordship) then in vain are all our poor endeavours which your father employed in these parts; in vain are your great pains to do the King's will; in vain are those most worthy speeches made by the Lords in the Star Chamber, signifying the King's resolution for maintenance of religion and suppress of papistry; yea, in vain are his Majesty's proclamations and writings published, and his own words often uttered, showing his taking to heart the backwardness and falling away of his subjects from religion. Oh that these things were throughly known and looked into! then could not his Majesty's lenity extended to recusants be so used as common talk among them to persuade the simpler sort that his Highness inclines to their profession; neither would his Majesty, I am persuaded, suffer them to flock about him as they do, whereof they make no small boast. I write not this but out of my duty, with a grieved heart to see his Majesty's lenity so much abused; your zeal in the service of God and his Majesty

makes me thus pour out my heart before you, whereunto I am the rather encouraged for that that noble man Viscount Cranborne, whom I have heard you acknowledge your most honourable friend, and in your absence to stand much for the bringing of good judges this circuit and keeping out of some that are popishly affected, whereof there is as much need now as ever, for it goes for current among recusants that Judge Phillips shall come no more this way and that the last time of his coming was but to save his credit:—it pleased Lord Cranborne to utter unto myself his resolution, that so long as he had bones to stand he would preserve religion, and while there were brains in his head the papists should never have toleration. If you acquaint him with the state of this country some course will be taken for redress thereof, wherein nothing can be so much available as your abode for a time at Newcastle: for I know by very certain intelligence from among themselves that it is the only thing they fear. And Newcastle itself has been the chief receptacle for Jesuits and seminary priests, as the place where they were best friended and might most safely lurk till they were dispersed elsewhere within the realm; as also for bringing in of mass books and other popish and traitorous books, and the like for transportation outwards. I have as you willed me sent you the copy of Sir John Claxton the recusant's insolent letter to the justices of this county: and therewith I have annexed a copy of the justices' certificate to the Bishop of Durham (then at London) upon the hearing of the cause, whereby did appear the manifold untruths suggested by Claxton, found by a jury at a quarter sessions.—Brancepeth, 6 May 1605.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**110.** 138.)

Humfrey Briggs, Sheriff, and the Justices of Shropshire to the Privy Council.

1605, May 7.—By virtue of your letters we gave warrant for the repair unto us of all the vintners within this county of Salop; and for so many as have appeared you shall understand by a schedule enclosed their names and dwelling places, and their several answers.—Salop, 7 May 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**110.** 141.)

The Enclosure:—Schedule giving names of vintners in Newport, Oswestry, Whitchurch, Ellesmere, Ludlow and Drayton, co. Salop, and their answers as to their licences.

1 *p.* (**110.** 140.)

The Earl of Rutland to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 8.—I cannot come to you because of a pain in one of my feet, therefore herewith trouble you touching my late suit to his Majesty for the benefit of ten recusants for their

offence of recusancy, which his Highness is pleased to bestow upon me. My suit is that you will give some speedy order for the drawing of the form of a warrant for his Majesty's grant; that so knowing what the same is to contain I may make my better composition with the parties, whose names I shall be then ready to present to you.—At Charterhouse, 8 May 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**110.** 139.)

THOMAS DOLMAN to VISCOUNT CRANBORNE [*sic*].

1605, May 8.—I have by bearer sent you all letters I and other gentlemen have received from you and other the Lords of the Privy Council, together with such examinations as myself have taken, and am sorry that neither with such expedition as was required nor with such effect as I could have wished I could satisfy your expeetation. One principal cause of our long stay in proceeding was that I hoped that the high commission which our Bishop did bring with him would have wrought better effect than it has done; for whatsoever examinations were before that time taken by myself under the oaths of the examinates, were then answered by the opposite oaths of such as were touched in the examinations, all which oppositions remain as I take it in the hands of the Bishop, of Sir Francis Castillion and Mr. Chokke. So that it must needs be that one side or the other are most wilfully perjured.—Shaw, 8 May 1605.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**110.** 142.)

SIR ROBERT STAPLETON to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, May 8.—Presents his uttermost service to him. The motion for 100*l.* to those of Hull I most dutifully submit unto. Howbeit, if with your good pleasure the same, or twice so much, might be employed in any other nature than as part of this fine, I should hold myself very happy.—8 May 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**110.** 143.)

WALTER MATHEW, Mayor of PLYMOUTH, to the COUNCIL.

1605, May 8.—Your letter of 25 April I have received and according to your order have enquired for that ship you write of who should have taken the Spaniards; and can find no such ship here. But about 15 days agone there came into Cawsand Bay a French ship that was taken by one Captain Langdon of Stonehouse, and had in her some Indian hides and other Spanish goods, which ship lay there at an anchor some six days and departed from hence about 2 days before your letter came to my hands, and as I suppose are gone for the Low Countries. They had a commission from Grave Maurice. One other ship of Marseilles with Spaniards' goods came in at Salcombe and

was taken by a Flemish man of war ; which ship and goods the vice-admiral Sir Richard Hawkins has had the disposing of, which I think he has advertised you long before this. If there come in any hereabout I will according to the proclamation make stay of them, until I have received your directions.—Plymouth, 8 May 1605.

Signed. Seal broken. 1 *p.* (**110.** 145.)

EDWARD PALAVICINO to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, May 8.—The second day after my dispatch from you we arrived here in Flushing with our little charge, which remains well conditioned, and very hopeful of a safe and speedy consignment, if as you intended it we might have performed our journey : but at our arrival, finding the river possessed by his Excellency both below and above Antwerp, with purpose to cast two bridges over it, the better to block in that city, and the States of Zeeland unwilling to grant leave to any to pass to disturb the business, which, being but now begun, was to them as yet doubtful, and the request thereof thought unreasonable in the commencement of an attempt as then subject to so many cares : I chose rather (supposing the same altogether indifferent to you, so far forth the delivery of them were effected) to follow the advice of Sir William Browne, Lieutenant Governor of this town, and of these States themselves, than to insist on that which they constantly excused, and refuse at this present as much to the Earl of Hertford, whose barks waited here to pass up to that city, to fetch from thence his provisions and stuff ; so that he must return some other way, if his Excellency, thriving in his expedition, settle and fortify his army before that town, which is here hopefully expected. My course must now be to the Philippine, to a river which leads to Gaunt, for which place I have a pass to the men of war that lie before that town, whither, God willing, in the morning we shall make sail, and shall advise you of our proceedings.—Flushing, 8 May 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 76.)

CHARLES, DUKE OF CROY AND ARSCHOT, to JAMES I.

1605, May $\frac{9}{19}$.—He takes the opportunity of the return of the Earl of "Erfert" [Hertford] to the King, to beg him to offer his services. He hopes that the Earl is satisfied with his treatment during his stay, being so soon after the death of his (the Duke's) wife.—Bruxelles, 19 May 1605.

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (**190.** 86.)

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, May 10.—Your follower Mr. Palavicino disembarked his charge yesterday afternoon at Sass, and put them into other boats and so I think to Ghent. If I could have written

any good news of the success of the States' army which I know you are well affectioned to have understood, I would not so long have forborne advertising. Since the disappointing of their landing in Flanders, which was the main point of their further proceeding, his Excellency's whole camp is settled before Neufchastel, wherein are only 60 soldiers, the governor and his wife both in Antwerp. His Excellency has to that purpose disembarked 3 or 4 pieces of cannon and intends to possess himself of it, which is a place of good importance to the States, though nothing to the main conceit. His Excellency has in the mean time sent into Holland to understand the States' further resolutions, and there is yet hope that they will deliberate to come by a further way "avant" to the executing of their first intent which must be either by Isendick, Sass, or the land of Hulst, and so come to those dykes were before dreamed of; which God grant.—Flushing, 10 May 1605.

Holograph, but signature torn off. Endorsed: "Sir William Browne to my Lord." 1 *p.* (**110.** 146.)

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Thomas Edmondes.

1605, May 11.—Since your departure from hence here hath occurred little else but that the Spanish and Archdukes' Ambassadors have prosecuted the former proposition (wherewith you were acquainted) for the levying of men for the Archdukes' service, viz. 2000 in England, 1500 in Scotland, and 500 in Ireland; wherein they did not only insist to have an underhand permission, as before the States had done, but sought to engage us further by drawing us to approve in public and countenance the levy in the manner they proposed it, which was that it might be done by striking of drums and displaying of ensigns; that kind of levy being both unusual in these parts and little sorting with his Majesty's subjects' peaceable disposition, besides very subject to many inconveniences of State depending thereon, especially in suffering or countenancing public levies to be made for places where it is like that none should be received, but those that are of another religion with us. His Majesty out of his princely foresight did not hold it fit to admit of this latter circumstance, and so commanded us to deliver his pleasure to the Ambassadors granting their desire in substance, though not in form; which we did as effectually as could be to make them see that it proceeded not out of any design to cross or abridge them of any such liberty as was yielded to others, so as it were done privately and without drawing great troops and numbers together. Therefore, if you do find that the least interpretation should be made of his Majesty's true meaning you may freely protest against it, for I speak it not to abuse you nor to make you believe anything contrary to our meaning: for I dare

assure you his Majesty is as free from any purpose to oppose against these private levies as he could rather wish that it should proceed than it should be stayed.

Furthermore, where the Ambassador had appointed Sir Charles Percy to be general commander of the English, his Majesty did not so well approve the choice of him because he is one whom his Majesty intendeth to use otherways, but was content to leave it to their discretion to find out any other as they should think fit for their purpose. Whereupon they have since named Sir Edw. Stanley for the English, and the Earl Hume for the Scots; but whether it be they agree not in the conditions among themselves, or that they misdoubt that they shall not be able to raise so many voluntaries or may want means afterwards to transport them I cannot tell; but for anything I do perceive they go but slowly forward in it.

I acquainted you before your going with two propositions I intended to make to the Ambassadors in satisfying of their complaint for want of our trading into their ports: the one was for a kind of trade to Antwerp, or at least to Lillo; the other for freeing the Narrow Seas of all sorts of ships of war and abstaining of hostility betwixt the point of the Scilly eastward, even to the coasts of Flanders and Holland. This latter was at first much distasted by the Ambassadors because they feared the States would employ all their men of war upon the coasts of Spain and in the Indies; but upon a second consideration the baron of Hobach hath tasted it better, and desired respite to write of it to his Princes and to receive their liking as well of this as of the other for Antwerp. His Majesty hath caused us again to deal with the baron of Hobach for justice to be done against the Dunkirker that committed the outrage upon the person of the Lithuanian gentleman before Harwich, whereof you had the particulars delivered unto you. The Baron of Hobach promiseth all expedition in it and to have some special commissioners appointed to enquire of the fact, because it may be the officers of the Admiralty will favour such kind of people more than is fit; and therefore you will do well, and so his Majesty commandeth you, to deal instantly with the Archdukes about it, for his Majesty holdeth his own honour to be too much engaged in it to suffer it to be slightly passed over without some exemplary justice in it.—From the Court at Greenwich, 11 May 1605.

Copy. 2½ *pp.* (**227.** p. 16.)

Sir Thomas Shirley to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 11.—I implore your assistance to preserve me from a hard course and methinks violent, taken by one Mr. John Elphiston against me. The case is this. Amongst many parsonages of mean condition which I have I was in passing

of one of a better hope than the rest being the parsonage of St. Saviour's in Southwark, a thing most commodious for me both that it is of the shire where I dwell, Sussex and Surrey being one county, and also by reason of many friends which I have in that parish. For this parsonage Mr. Elphiston obtained a message from the Queen to my Lord Treasurer to make stay of that parsonage for him; which my Lord Treasurer has done, notwithstanding that I had a particular out for the same long before the said message; but he will content himself with no other thing but only with this, which he would draw as it were out of my throat. I suppose it will be heard before your lordship; I therefore once again beseech your favour therein.—11 May 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**110.** 147.)

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 11.—It concerns my duty to acquaint you with this bill concerning my Lord Cobham. My warrant, as you may perceive, is from my Lord Treasurer. I am not acquainted with the mystery of it, for Mr. Duke Brooke has the lands granted to him, and now are the woods granted to another; which I submit to your consideration.—11 May 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 77.)

Eliza, Lady Hunsdon, to the Same.

1605, May 11.—She received from the Earl Sir William Smith's petition concerning a lease lately taken of Mr. Essex's lands in Berks. His report is untruthful and unjust. She gives the true particulars regarding the statute of 1200*l.*, the value of lands extended by the late Queen, and the transfer of the lease from her brother Thomas Spencer to Mr. Besills Fetiplace. She desires that, as by the Earl's favour she enjoys the above statute and is chargeable with sundry payments for her deceased Lord, he will rather fortify her just proceeding than recall the extent, to her disgrace, upon the suggestion of anyone not well affected to her.—Black Friars, 11 May 1605.

Signed. 1½ *pp.* (**190.** 78.)

The [Earl of Salisbury] to [Lord Fyvie].

[1605, May 12].—Seeing it must be always a great contentment to those whom Princes honour with public magistracy to receive assurance each from other, while they remain far asunder, of general peace and obedience where they dwell, it cannot but much increase the contentment when such ministers whom friendship hath conjoined in strait bonds may begin and end with these words, *omnis bene*. Wherein seeing so much is expressed, I will for the present, as well because I write to one

cui verbum sat est, as in respect of some other distraction of business, spare any more circumstances than such as may requite you for your advertisement of the settled policy of that estate, and return you thanks for your so kind acceptation of my friendship.

Concerning the state of those whom we call Puritans, it is true that divers violent spirits, upon the coming forth of the Canons, have sought (some by petitions in combination, some by other private mediations) to importune the King with all the motives possible to dispense with unconformity. Wherein, although his Majesty has temperately proceeded even with greatest offenders, yet hath he made his own constant judgment so appear in professing a resolution to establish that uniform discipline in his Church which may take away that scandal of division among ourselves, whereof the common adversary makes benefit, as those who were made believe by some that they should be denied nothing which they could press with any show of discontentment, have now perceived so well their error, as I may say to you as you writ to me, that whatsoever comes to your ears of that nature, with any show of peril to the estate, hath gotten more feathers in the flying than it carried out.

For the matters between Spain and us, treaties are duly observed, and now have the Archdukes sent for leave to levy some voluntaries, both in England and Scotland, both which his Majesty has granted, but with this restriction, to procure them as they may in peaceable manner, without sound of drum or ensign displayed. So as I conceive, ere it be long you will hear of some order for a regiment of that country, for the Ambassador has dealt with my Lord Hume to carry over 1500 Scottishmen, which the King freely assents unto, though it seems he is a little inconstant in the journey, which may be in respect of the peril in the transportation, which it is like the Hollanders will seek to interrupt at sea. At this time the States are embarked in a great enterprise upon Antwerp, where the Count Mauriee is gone with an army of 10,000 or 12,000 foot, and 3000 horse : the success whereof will quickly appear, for on Thursday night their fleet passed before the town to impeach that neither from Brussels nor from any other part of the Sceld any victual can pass by water to Antwerp. It is true that this may seem an " unsperable " enterprise, for the town is great, a strong citadel, and Spanish forces drawing together to trouble the siege ; and yet we see that populous towns are subject to wants, that often places are made easy to be invested by drowning some quarter, for which these towns often yield great commodity : that an army once entrenched in order is hardly raised, especially where they have the sea to friend as it is, and without power of the enemy.

to take from them. And commonly in such attempts there are more objects than one, as they find appearance of resistance or success. For the present therefore I will only make this judgment, that seeing it stands with the policy of their state to be rather offensive than defensive, because action keeps up reputation and serves to draw willing contributions, they will make so advised an attempt of this as if they do no good, they will receive no harm.

Lastly, my Lord, as I am very glad to perceive by your letter how much right his Majesty has done himself in sending back to you such persons as had forgotten the respect they owe that Council, whom the world will esteem or neglect as they see your authority preserved, so assure yourself whensoever his Majesty shall vouchsafe upon any such accident to speak with me, it shall still receive advice to continue the same constant course as the only mean to preserve his own princely honour and his subjects' quiet. There remains now no more for me to say at this time, but that his Majesty, by his wise and just proceeding multiplies the affections of his people, that his posterity daily grow and prosper beyond expectation, among which I know you will thank me for nothing more than that I may particularly assure you of the perfect health of that precious jewel the D. of York, whereof you had the charge.—*Undated.*

Draft with corrections by Salisbury. Endorsed: "1605, May 12. Minute to the L. Fivye." 6 *pp.* (190. 79.)

Sir William Selby and Sir Wilfrid Lawson to Viscount Cranborne [*sic*].

1605, May 13.—We have certified the Lords of the Privy Council of our service at Newcastle for the county of Northumberland. The estate of that country we understand to have been much troubled with theft since his Majesty's happy coming to the crown, and within the compass of four years many murders to have been committed there unpursued and unpunished, all which notwithstanding, few or no complaints are made to any his Majesty's Commissioners but by mediation of friends either compounded or for a time spared, till the people of the country (not unwise in their generation) see further effects of this commission; intending, as we are secretly informed, to be more forward in complaints if they see that justice shall be executed and continued. Otherwise, if this like other commissions preceding make a great show without answerable effects, every man will take that private course which may best serve for his particular. We for our parts have no other end but to do the service truly whereto we are appointed; and would think ourselves happy if we might to such matters as we have propounded receive your directions.

But we know your affairs are many and great, and that we shall in due time receive your pleasures.—Newcastle, 13 May 1605.
Signed. Seal, broken. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**110.** 148.)

A Dutch Ship taken by Dunkirkers.

1605, May 13.—On 13 May, 1605, appeared before me J.F. Bruyningh, public notary resident at Amsterdam, Imke Isbrant's daughter, wife of shipper James Aloffsson vander Schellinek, taken by a captain of Dunkirk called Wittebol, Douwer Oetsen, owner of the aforesaid shipper, and Imken Jonekissen his brother-in-law, and declared at the request of Robert Watson, Englishman, having been pilot of the said ship, that it is true that the ship of Aloffsson is come into the Flie, where it is yet lying, the said shipper being taken by the Dunkirkers; and for [that] the ship and goods [were] ransomed at the sum of 4300 guilders, appearers are not minded to suffer the said ship to depart or discharge before they have assurance for the shipper's ransom or upon further order Imke Isbrant's daughter, alone, declaring the said Aloffsson her husband hath written unto her that he had hired a free pilot which the merchant should pay.
Notarial instrument, translated out of Dutch. $1\frac{2}{3}$ *pp.* (**110.** 149.)

Hannibal Vivian to Viscount Cranborne [*sic*].

1605, May 13.—The conveniency of this my son coming to attend you commands me to acknowledge my thankfulness for your favours towards us both though it is needless, in the time of this peace, to inform you of such occurrences as we hear from Spain, yet their examples, under pretext of friendship, in the kingdom of Navarre, make me jealous of a reconciled enemy; and therefore I have presumed to certify you this enclosed.—Trelawaren, 13 May 1605.
Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**110.** 150.)

Lord Stanhope to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], May 13.—The King delivered me this letter in the barge, after he had read some parts of it to me, showing to mislike it all, and to condemn his unadvised petition therein: and willed that I should send it to you to use it as it should please you. His Majesty came to Richmond by 6 o'clock spending the time in the barge at cards and merriments with the Duke of Holster, and was very well disposed all the way. He walked afoot from Kew to Richmond through the Park, and shows to be in great liking of the house, but saith he will not stir to-morrow.—13 May.
Holograph. Endorsed: "1605 Lord Stanhope, with a letter from Mr. Pickering." 1 *p.* (**190.** 82.)

Hutchons Grayme.

1605, May 13.—Warrant by the King, addressed to the Commissioners of the Middle Shires of Great Britain, ordering the pardon of Hutchons Grayme and such others as were in the field when Sanders Ringell Armstrong was taken for that service.—Manor of Greenwich, 13 May 1605.

Contemporary copy. ½ *p.* (**214.** 52.)

Sir Robert Bassett to the King.

[1605], May 14.—Understanding it has pleased you to give my letters reading and graciously to have admitted my friends' intercessions I hold it my duty to second my former petitionary lines.

I hope those testimonies delivered of me from hence have cleared your displeasure and suspicion of my rash miscarriage, which having by my follies incurred in so high a degree I wish God may give me grace to reconcile by all constant endeavours in your service. I know not how you may censure my long stay here, chiefly enforced by my necessities but I desire, if it may stand with your pleasure, to live in Brussels, or some other town of the Low Countries, so that being nearer England and in a place where your Majesty holds such firm amity, I may give oftener testimony of my desire to gain your mercy, whereunto I will ever have recourse and beg the same upon my knees, accounting it the greatest blessing that can happen unto me to live in banishment with your favour until I can purge myself of this infamy, which if I should now return would be worse to me than any death. From Rome, 14th May.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (**110.** 151.)

Same to Viscount Cranborne [*sic*].

[1605], May 14.—Thanks Cranborne for his favour to his wife in her suits touching him, and expresses his readiness to deserve the same. Entreats his favourable testimony in his behalf to the King, how willing he is to redeem his follies and the King's heavy displeasure with the sacrifice of his life in the King's service. Has been enforced to his long stay here by his great necessities. Hopes his carriage has given testimony of his contrition and loyal intention: and presumes that since his coming hither he has been free from any just imputation: although he understands, by such of our nation as pass this way, of things reported that he never intended nor imagined. Hopes by Cranborne's means to obtain his Majesty's mercy. Intends to return shortly nearer to England, and to live in some part of the Archduke's dominations, whereby the King may be more commodiously informed of his behaviour.—Rome, 14 May.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (**190.** 83.)

Sir Thomas Edmondes to Viscount Cranborne [*sic*].

1605, May 14.—Lord Hertford has now accomplished all ceremonies with these Princes. The last triumph of the barriers wherein the Archduke himself was chief challenger was used for a double end, congratulation for the birth of the Prince of Spain and the entertainment of his lordship. The Archduke acquitted himself by much the best of any of the company and the first prize he won he sent by the Spanish Ambassador to the Infanta and the second to my Lord of Hertford. At night his lordship was again brought to the Court to see dancing and a masque made by the Archduke himself.

These Princes have not had any particular discourse with Hertford or Edmondes as yet of the points of the Treaty but only have intimated that it lies in his Majesty's power to do them good office for the reducing of the States. But these countrymen, imputing it to the jealousies against the Spaniard's plantation here that their neighbour countries do not sincerely wish their quietness, daily bestow many a bitter malediction on that nation for the penance which they suffer by their means.

The boldness of the enterprise against this town much astonished them of this side, for they could not persuade themselves that Count Maurice would have adventured so hazardous a siege. They confess that it was a project which threatened great danger to them if it had succeeded, the purpose being to have first cut a dyke in Flanders side, half a league beneath this town, where they would have passed over with their flat-bottom boats to a place above the town called Boreht, where also they purposed to cut a dyke and build a fort, to the end by their boats to make themselves masters of the river above the town, whereby not only to distress this place but also to interrupt the traffic of Bruxelles, Machelen and Louvaine.

In attending the success of this enterprise Count Maurice lay with his army at Ekeren, 2 leagues from this town on Brabant side. It is here judged that the action was nothing well carried on his part for they were defeated in their landing without being able to render any fight. Don Inigo de Borga was the person that made head unto them, on whom it is intended to bestow the government of the citadel of Antwerp. Not above 100 men appear to have been slain or drowned, though the report thereof is here greater. There were beside some four score taken prisoners, which were forthwith released upon payment of their month's entertainment according to the quarter observed amongst them.

This accident has hastened the Marquis of Spinola to draw into the field. He makes the general rendezvous of the army in these parts for that Count Maurice lies with his army about the Castle of Vau [Wouda] near Bergen op Zome, which they reckon he will soon carry if he besiege the same. But upon the arrival

of the new Italian troops of Lombards and Neapolitains which are said to be come on this side the County of Burgundy, the Marquis of Spinola reckons to be able to make two armies, with the one to undertake something he greatly desires for his reputation and with the other to keep Count Maurice from enterprising.

President Richardott seriously delivered to Edmondes that besides the order which the King of Spain has taken for satisfying the arrears due to the army, he promises to furnish them monthly with 300,000 crowns for maintaining sufficient forces in these countries; and that Spinola at his return out of Spain assured him that he knew the King of Spain has for these occasions a present stock of eight millions besides what he ordains for the payment of all his debts. These means they hope Spinola will husband to better purpose for them than hitherto has been used. The credit of the Marquis will also help them when the payments of Spain shall come short.

After the solemnities of the Archduke's oath were passed the Audiencier and Edmondes were appointed to examine the ratifications of the Treaty and found his Majesty's part so full of errors in the writing as they desired the ratification might be new written for the supplying of the omissions, which are collected in a note enclosed. Hopes Hertford will bring full satisfaction in all things concerning his charge. In all other circumstances he has performed his legation to his Majesty's great honour. Sends his bills of transportation whereof he beseeches favourable consideration according as the miserable dearness of this place deserves.—Antwerp, 14 May 1605.

PS.—Since the writing hereof news is brought of the taking of the Castle of Vau by Count Maurice, which much discontents those of this town.

Copy. 4 *pp.* (**227.** p. 6.)

Noted as sent by Sir Thomas Cornwallis.

[The original is in the Public Record Office, S.P. Foreign, Flanders, 7.]

The Skinners' Company to the King.

1605, May 15.—They complain that the Eastland merchants, who used to buy skins of them for export, seek to get the whole trade of buying into their own hands. Pray either to have the sole transportation of lamb skins and coney skins, or that the merchants transporting may be ordered to buy only of petitioners.

Note, that the King refers the petition to the Council.

Copy. 1 *p.* (**142.** 196 (2).)

THOMAS LOW, Lord Mayor of LONDON, to the COUNCIL.

1605, May 15.—I received your letter concerning Henry Ommeron, a gentleman of Allmaine, professing special skill in curing the plague, for which cause the King has recommended him to us, that proof may be made of his skill: as also that some allowance be made to him for the time while he shall be employed. Thanks be to God we have no use at this time of any such skill, nor any means to make trial of it, for there has not died of late of the sickness within the City or Liberties above 2 or 3 a week at the most, and those have been dead or past all remedy before it was known what sickness they had; as commonly it falls out in so populous a city, when there are so few that die of that disease.—London, 15 May 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**190.** 85.)

The EARL OF SALISBURY to SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.

1605, May 16.—I have written to you two or three days since by the ordinary post; the occasion at this time is only to accompany this gentleman, Mr. Powell, one of the "quiries" [equerries] of his Majesty's stable, who is now sent from his Majesty to the Archdukes to present them with some horses and other things which this country affordeth, as you shall more particularly understand. All which being but pledges of his Majesty's good affection towards those Princes and not requitals for their stately present sent by them, you shall endeavour that they be received accordingly and assist this gentleman in all things for the better performing of it. His Majesty hath written by him a letter to the Archdukes, whereof I send you a copy.—From Salisbury House this 16 of May 1605.

Copy. ⅔ *p.* (**227.** p. 28.)

The Enclosure:—His Majesty's letter to the Archduke by Mr. Powell, beginning "Monsieur mon cousin et frere." Cannot delay to acknowledge the signal proofs he has shown of his affection. Does not know whether in the choice of the Ambassador he has sent he should praise more his judgment in the sufficiency of that person or his sincerity in his prudence (*preudhomie*), for in all that the Ambassador has done since his arrival he has impressed the King with the firm opinion that he will have no other object than to gain his friendship. The King has also received from him on the Archduke's part a present so magnificent as to represent well the greatness of mind which prompted it and he esteems it both on account of its value and rarity but principally for its reflection of the likeness of the giver and as a proof of his affection. Prays him to receive what he is sending, things namely which are found more

frequently in this country than elsewhere, as an earnest and assurance of his desire for the establishment and permanence of their friendship and of his readiness to accommodate the Archduke with anything which his countries can furnish that the Archduke may desire.—"De nostre maison de Greenwich le 12e jour de May 1605."

Copy. French. 1 *p.* (227. p. 29.)

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 16.—When this gentleman your servant came to this town I was departed to Antwerp to attend my Lord of Hertford so far on his way, so as I could not assist to the delivery of your present to the Count of Aremberg; but since my return hither I have performed your commandments both towards the Count of Aremberg and President Richardot, who acknowledge much thankfulness to your lordship. This gentleman can inform you how well your present was here liked, in the best part whereof the Archduke himself would needs partake, for this morning he sent to the Count of Aremberg to have also your horse for his own use.

Having understood how it hath pleased his Majesty to honour you with the increase of dignity which is due unto your merits, give me leave amongst the rest of your most devoted creatures to testify the joy which your favours have bound me to acknowledge for all your happy fortunes.

Count Maurice since the taking of Vau hath made show of some troops near to our army here which lies encamped some little distance from the walls of Antwerp: but these men have been unwilling to entertain any skirmish with him, for they are not yet able to make head to him, having not joined all their troops. Upon which confidence it is advertised that Count Maurice is now gone to besiege the Castle Horstraten, which is a place of good strength and giveth them a further feeting [*sic*: footing?] into this country of Brabant for the intercepting of the intercourse between Antwerp and Bolduck and the other places thereabouts. It was said that Spinola was lately in great danger with some other principal persons to have fallen into an ambuscado of Count Maurice's horsemen, if he had not been suddenly forewarned by a "paisant." The mutineers are now paid and have agreed to disperse into other companies; but the principal persons to the number of 120, which were the council of their party, have by stipulation obtained passport to withdraw themselves. I send you herewith an advice from Rome of them which are the pretenders to be preferred to the Papal dignity.—Brussels, 16 May 1605.

Copy. Noted: "Sent by Mr. Palavisino." 1¼ *pp.* (227. p. 10.)

Sir Thomas Morgan to Sir Francis Vere.

1605, May $\frac{16}{26}$.—When your brother and you were in this plaee in your young years you thought well to serve yourselves of my friendship, first to make you aequainted with the Duke of Guise that was massaered at Bloys, and with the Ambassador of her Majesty of Seotland of blessed memory. In these points I served your turn to your satisfaetion; and I think that the first arms that ever you bare was under that noble prinee, which afterwards eneouraged you to follow the wars, as I have heard. You and your brother were at that time utterly disfurnished of money to supply your neeessity, in so mueh that you both demanded of me the loan of some money. As my store was not great I advised you both to address yourselves to serve your turn with Sir Amyas Paulet and other principal personages of our nation then resident in this eity. After you had been with them you eame to me again and told me you eould have no money at their hands. Whereupon of the small provision I had I delivered you about a hundred erowns, whieh you promised with many thanks to render me again in short time. But sinee I never heard from either of you both, but assured myself always that at the last you would aequit yourselves towards me as honour and eonseienee eommand you. And with that assuranee I stayed to this day and never by pen or by mouth demanded either my money or any pleasure at your hands. And were it not that the neeessity of my business urges me to eall upon you for reason herein, I had rather pass this matter with silenee as I have done of many years than revive your memory, seeing you eannot take pleasure to hear of your error eommitted towards me; though I easily forgive it, but desire you to restore my said money to Sir Robert Dormer to help to aequit me of some money I had of the Duehess of Feria his sister; and you shall find me ready to serve you.—Paris, 26 May 1605.

PS.—If your brother be living I pray you to commend me unto him.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* **(110. 153.)**

Richard Stapers and Robert Sandy to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 16.—It not a little grieves us thus to trouble you eoneerning the impost of our first eurrants, whieh may amount to 300*l.*; for we have paid above 450*l.* for the impost of those we have had sinee. Our suit is only that you will appoint Mr. Wright, Mr. Ingram and Mr. Hamersley or any others to view sueh eurrants as we have eome home and to report to you how they find them; for they be so bad that they are not to be sold or spent, there being above 40 eask of them, otherwise we would never trouble you for it.—16 May 1605.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* **(110. 154.)**

The Deputies of the Hanse Towns to King James.

1605, May 17.—Have received his letters, dated 25 September last at Hampton Court, through the envoys they sent him. While rejoicing that his Majesty offers free intercourse of trade to their merchants, and restitution of residences and houses of right belonging to them, are greatly disturbed that restitution is denied them of the privileges their predecessors (*majores*) formerly earned in England, and that such denial is defended under the form of right. For it has been very often shown that those privileges, long used and finally supported by right of conventions, by no desert of theirs, by one endeavour only of a few to establish a market, have been snatched from them.

If those privileges had drawbacks and seriously disturbed the state of the kingdom (as is suggested to the King by the envious) or their people had failed to moderate their privileges, they could understand the denial as more just. But the envoys in their many conferences showed themselves not aliens by the yielding up those which, though not extravagant, might seem less moderate, and from desire of peace descended to the conditions which the King's Councillors and Commissioners proposed and judged fit for the business. They had come to a sure hope that his Majesty would not have suffered further hindrance to their most just petitions, because their letters indicate that the welfare of his subjects and care of the whole state had been committed by God to his good faith, and that their advantage ought not to weigh against that of his subjects. Could not acquiesce in the King's answer, but have thought fit with all due reverence to entreat him anew to weigh the whole matter more carefully and kindly, and to deign to give them such answer that they may not be convinced by experience that the hope they conceived of him was vain. So will it be very honourable to his Majesty and for the welfare of both peoples.—Lubec, under the seal of the city, 17 May 1605.

Latin. 4 *pp.* (**110.** 156.)

Sir Robert Hicham to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 17.—I am required by Sir Lewis Lewknor, as from your lordship, to certify you what estate her Majesty may pass in the granting of the manor and demesnes of Selsey in Sussex. In the demesnes whereof I find that Sir Lewis Lewknor has an estate for his own life and his son's, so as he may take a lease in reversion for 3 lives or 21 years, or surrender his two lives and take a lease for 3 lives, or for one life by one lease and presently after for 21 years in reversion upon that, which is all that her Majesty may do. And for the services of the manor they are grantable but during her Majesty's life except they had been in lease before, which I find not.—Gray's Inn, 17 May 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**110.** 155.)

Mr. Langley to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 18.—The copyhold tenants of Edelmeton [Edmonton] upon your motion to my Lord Treasurer on their behalf, and his allowance have by Mr. Serjeant Foster and Mr. Serjeant Altham, their learned counsel, two several times had the perusal of the court rolls, yet can they not give satisfaction to my Lord Treasurer or Mr. Solicitor to maintain a certain custom to pay but one year's quitrent for a fine: so my Lord Treasurer has appointed to have the custom presently called in question, and to be heard and determined in the Exchequer Chamber. In my poor opinion you shall do well to have an eye that none prevent you of any grant of the manor by lease (it being contained in the entail of annexation), yet if you should deal before the custom be tried the tenants would much exclaim. And if the custom should not be altered it were not of any value. All which I leave to your consideration, craving pardon that I attend not in person, being ridden to Edelmeton to keep the court.—18 May 1605.

Signature torn off, but endorsed. "Mr. Langley to my Lord." *Seal broken.* ½ *p.* (**110.** 159.)

Sir Ferdinand Gorges to the Same.

1605, May 18.—Here has been and still is a report of certain troops of Spaniards that purpose to pass along the coast to go into the Low Countries. If they shall touch in these parts I desire to know his Majesty's pleasure what course we shall hold both for his honour and also his security against any sinister practice; for your wisdom knows it is not fit to stand at the devotion of a friend when a monarchy shall be in question. Further it shall much satisfy the people of these parts to see order taken for their securities, who do not stick in a manner to say that they are now left to the devotion of their enemies. Wherefore I think it were not inconvenient that commandment were given to the several captains to take notice of the defects of their companies and to see them furnished out of hand, as also some private *caveat* to those of the better sort to be ready on all occasions to follow such directions as shall be given them from his Highness and your lordship, a matter that will give to all much satisfaction. Another thing I thought necessary to inform you of is the daily outrages and enormities committed upon the coast by pirates of our own nation, under pretext of commission of those of the Low Countries, who do by their misdemeanour much scandalize our nation and impeach the trade of honest merchants: the which courses might easily be prevented if authority were given to any that knew what to do and would be careful of their duties and licensed to exercise their best means for prevention thereof. The remedy would prove the easier if advertisement were given

to those of the Low Countries not to permit any commission to be given them of our nation to attempt anything on this side of the Islands of the Traceres and Canaries. For beyond those Isles it is not known that his Majesty has league or allianee neither may his subjeets trade with any of those people but at their hazard and extreme adventure, and therefore those the less to be exeepted against for their enterprises.—From his Majesty's Fort by Plymouth, 18 May 1605.

Signed. Seal, broken. 1 *p.* (**110.** 160.)

——— to [the Earl of Salisbury ?]

1605, May 18.—Being eome to Middleburgh I found there other views than I had hoped. M. Magnis, deputy from the States General to his Exeelleney, being presently at Lillo wrote to the Counеil under date yesterday evening that Count Ernest having with the fleet passed the forts of Grilan (?) and Galeo eame to a eertain dyke ealled Cloppersdyehe, and there landed some 200 of our Zelanders to diseover the enemy and moreover to enable him to put on shore the rest of his army. But the enemy having pereeived the intention of our men, threw themselves upon them with such fury that they were compelled to retire without waiting for the others to land, so that the Count eaused them to retire ; of whom there died on the spot Captains Logier and Duke, they say also Captain Tatelier with his brother the lieutenant ; others taken and wounded to about fifty or sixty. Colonel Dorp having been in very great peril of his life was eventually saved, but lost his baggage with two or three other boats. The said Count with the whole army rushed forthwith to the eouneil of Brabant at Sostevleet (?). There he found his Exeelleney, with whom it is not yet known what resolution has been taken. If I hear other news I will not fail to advertise your lordship.—From Midel[burgh], 18 May 1605.

Signature torn off. French. 1 *p.* (**110.** 161.)

Walter Mathew, Mayor of Plymouth, and John Ryder, deputy vice-Admiral, to the Same.

1605, May 19.—We have understood by your letter reeeived this day of a eomplaint made to you for the vietualling and setting forth of a ship of war in Plymouth by Captain Young, a Hollander. The said Young was lately about to vietual and set forth his ship from the port of Plymouth, and entertained English mariners to serve in her ; whereof stay is made aeeording to his Majesty's proelamation, and the same ship shall not depart hence without order from your lordship.—Plymouth, 19 May 1605.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**110.** 164.)

King James to the Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer.

1605, May 20.—On behalf of Mr. Ambrose Dudley, about the lordship and demesnes of Chopwell, Durham.

Sign manual, much damaged. Seal. 1 *p.* (**213.** 41.)

Lord Chancellor Ellesmere to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 20.—The desperate causes and business of the last term brought an unwelcome guest unto me that is loth to depart. I am desirous to give myself a little rest and air, to enable me the better to bear the tempests of the next term if the like storms arise, as I hope there will not. I will therefore salute you as Horace did his great patron—

Si me vivere vis sanum, rectequc valentem
Quam mihi das ægro, dabis ægrotare timenti,
Mœcenas, veniam.

I desire but a few days breathing, yet if you see anything wherein the poor "myte" of my service may stand in stead I will come creeping and limping, with lame Mephibosheth, and always faithfully wait upon our most gracious David.—20 May 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "L. Chancellor to my Lord, about his weak body." ½ *p.* (**110.** 163.)

Sir Ralph Coningesby and Sir Thomas Pope Blownt to the Same.

1605, May 20.—Upon return unto you of the examinations of witnesses taken before us upon the petition of Thomas Bawforn exhibited to you and others of the Privy Council against Nicholas Whittell, parson of Shenley, Herts, you require our certificate of their behaviour and conversation; which we signify for this three or four years to have been very malicious the one against the other, to the great offence of their honest neighbours in the parish and disturbance of his Majesty's peace; for which they have been often called in question and appeared in Sessions. Also they are very offensive to most of their neighbours, Whittell being admitted a preacher both undiscreet and unlearned. Bawforn in like manner noted to be malicious amongst his neighbours and known to have committed felony pardoned by his Majesty's general pardon. Concerning the disloyal speeches in a sermon wherewith Whittell is charged in the petition, albeit they were undiscreet and offensive, yet in our opinions he had no purpose of disloyalty. The words used in private by Whittell to Hemmingway are by Hemmingway denied, yet affirmed in the examination of Robert Howe as spoken to him by Whittell, and affirmed by John Wareuppe as from the report of Hemmingway; Howe and

Warcuppe being uncle and brother to the wife of Bawforn and special instruments of the continual malice against Whittell, and noted to be of small credit.—20 May 1605.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**110.** 165.)

Sir G. Hervy, Lieutenant of the Tower, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 21.—At my delivering of Bywater's last book to you, upon some doubt moved by me, you said he might be permitted at any time to write unto the Lords; upon which ground I have presumed to send you these enclosed, which last night late he sent to me by his keeper and which otherwise I would have suppressed.—From the Tower, 21 May 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ⅓ *p.* (**110.** 166.)

The Enclosure:—Thomas Bywater to the Privy Council: I have hitherto been sparing in soliciting your favour. I thought so hot displeasure against me would ask some time of allaying. I hoped that out of your disposition to mercy you would of your own accord have rem[itted] if not removed, your severity. But my hope has hitherto failed me. It may be my silence makes you forgetful of me, and because I say nothing you are altogether careless of me. I beseech you let that be no longer any prejudice unto me. I now beseech you for the restoring of my freedom and liberty. I have now been imprisoned almost a quarter of a year, and that in a very afflicting manner. My friends all kept away from me, none suffered to come at me or see me. I am greatly endamaged by my imprisonment, it has cost me almost 10*l.*, a grievous punishment if you knew my want and poverty. I am deprived of the means of my maintenance, and I know not whether of the good opinion of my Lord. I am almost deprived of the means of my study and altogether distracted in the course of it. I am altogether barred of the means of my ministry, the greatest cross of all the rest. Compassionate the afflicted estate of a faithful subject in such bondage: vouchsafe me my liberty. If that be not yet grantable I ask that at least my friends may be [allowed] to come to me. You at my first appearing seemed f[avourable] unto me, and by the words of his Majesty none of th[ese things] should have come upon me. I beseech you that [for] my own sake you will show me neither favour nor mercy [but] at length after so much imprisonment make good [the word] of his Majesty to me.—In the Tower, May 20.

Holograph. 1 *p. Much damaged.* (**110.** 162.)

Noel de Caron to the Same.

1605, May 21.—Acknowledges the letter from the Earls of Suffolk and Salisbury with regard to the Dunkirk shallop, taken by a Flushing warship at Margate or the North Foreland.

Will write of the matter to the States, in order that they may carry out the King's wishes. If the shallop was taken in the King's waters (which he doubts, as he heard the Admiral, when the Dunkirkers took from the States a ship coming out of Feverson [Faversham] before Reculver, argue that these roads should be esteemed the open sea) it is reasonable, if the Archduke restores what the Dunkirkers took from the States, that the latter should restore what they have taken from him. He has already twice restored what the States had taken from the Dunkirkers; but in spite of the King's and Council's letters to the Archduke and to Count d'Arenburg his Admiral, they have never obtained the restitution of a halfpenny. The latter scoffed openly, saying that they wished "d'en avoir a tel pris cent fois davantage." The losers by the firstnamed vessel are for the most part States traders, refugees here for their religion, who should therefore have more respect for the closing of the ports, but who traffic through them, even in the ships of the States' enemies, the ship in question belonging to Dunkirk and coming directly thence. They should show more gratitude, for God has marvellously blessed them under the happy reign of the late Queen, so that they are become extremely rich; but they keep themselves out of the fray, and will not contribute in the least to the States' wars, rather favouring the States' enemies through their extreme avarice.—Suydtlambet [South Lambeth], 21 May 1605.

Holograph. French. 2 *pp.* (190. 87.)

Lord Cobham to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 21.—What my Lady of Kildare has said to you you know: what is truth from me you have heard. It is my comfort that you are wise, and not ignorant of her disposition: otherwise your favour, which is my only hope, might have failed me, and then what an undone creature should I have been: for to continue in this life and place I am in, I more desire death than life. This freedom by your means I hope to have: which if your favour should leave me, I know for ever I should be rivetted in this place. Your Christian proceeding with me is worthy of yourself, for it shows your disposition to be more charitable than to be led by her malice. More than I have said herein I cannot, for God is witness how false and untruly she has wronged me.—The Tower, 21 May 1605.

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. 1 *p.* (190. 89.)

Sir Fulke Grevyll to the Same.

[1605], May 22.—According to your commandment I have been at Tibballs [Theobalds] and there taken view of your horses first because they are most properly in my own occupation. And touching your little grey jennet, I am confident his colts,

if he get any, will neither be of honour nor of use to you by reason he is of small stature, weaklimbed, and colts, like the logical conclusions, will ever follow the worse part. So as with pardon be it spoken, there is none of the 4 which stand by him but are much more worth for that or any other use. Your pool I have surveyed with the best discretion I have, and methinks the 5 islands as they are show pleasantly one in proportion to another. Notwithstanding, if they were taken out your judgment is true, that you should have the more water; but because it is so well already I dare not counsel a change. The banks that lie all along under the water were in my poor opinion much more necessary to be removed. In your buildings I have some little quarrel to the windows of your new old gallery. I mean those next to the leaded terrace; but because it is envious for a man to speak ill of his old acquaintance I will shortly wait upon you and deliver my conceit and my reasons in private to you.

The alteration in your lodgings is passing good and will amend them both for sight and use exceedingly; yet if the old windows even in them had been carried up a little higher the commodity would thoroughly have recompensed any little eyesore without, if any such must have grown by it, which I doubt of. Your principal workmen were absent these holidays so as I may mistake, because I could have no informer but my own eyes. Your stags come on apace and I found all things well and in good order there saving poor Mr. Flint, who was so extremely ill with the stone as I could not see him, though I had a desire to do it.—From Harolds Park, this 22 of May.

Holograph. Seal, broken. Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (110. 168.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Council.

1605, May 22.—According to your commandment I warn my Lieutenant Governor to receive and bestow in the bands of that garrison the 50 Norden men to be transported thither by your order. The bands are usually so full and complete, as may appear by examination of the musters taken from time to time, that as many or few less of the old soldiers must be discharged out of them to make place for this supply, unless his Majesty be pleased to increase the strength of his garrison and of his ordinary charge by so many heads, which I perceive not to be his and your intent. Therefore not requiring in the meantime your order to the contrary, I will discharge the like number of the soldiers of that garrison of such as may best be spared.—Tilburye, 22 May 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (111. 1.)

Sir Francis Stonor to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 22.—A letter of congratulation on the late increase of his honour and the continuance of his health. Sends by the

bearer two brace of tame pheasant hens and a pheasant cock. Stonor, 22 May 1605.

The following names are noted on the back of the letter by one of Salisbury's clerks: Mr. Art. Gregory, Mr. Ed. Seymer, Sr. Jo. Russell, Mr. Heriott, Sr. Ed. Talbott, Sr. Jo. Talbott.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**111.** 2.)

Papists in Wales.

1605, May 22.—The Earl of Worcester's proceedings in Wales concerning the Papists. Gives the names of persons concerned in various seditious and papistical proceedings, with notes whether apprehended, or fled, or of sentences passed upon them.

10 *pp.* (**144.** 184.)

Papists and Recusants.

[1605, May 22].—List of repairers to the Darren (Herefordshire) to hear mass: of those accused of rescues intended or attempted: of resorters to Popish burials and of repairers to the Darren for the defence of the place against the Bishop of Hereford.

[Apparently part of the foregoing proceedings of the Earl of Worcester.] 18 *pp.* (**144.** 219.)

[*See Cal. S.P. Dom.:* 1603–1610, p. 225.]

Sir W. Waad to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 22.—My Lord of London and my Lord Chief Justice have thought it fit, if it stands with your good liking, that a letter should be written to the effect of the enclosed for the apprehension of the printers, and seizing of those books in hand and upon the press, wherewith you were made acquainted. This letter may be signed by you, the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice or more of the Lords, as you think convenient.—22 May 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 88.)

Sir Roger Aston to the Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer.

1605, May 23.—His Majesty has commanded me to signify to you that these bearers, Richard Brasse and Robert Walker, his huntsmen, are the men he spoke to you of concerning a lease in the Bishopric of Durham. You are to speak with them and take such order in their business as you shall think convenient.—From Greenwigh, 23 May 1605.

Signed. $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.* (**111.** 3.)

Sir George Reynell to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 23.—I am very sorry to hear your opinion to be that I am combined with Mr. Trench against Mr. Tirrell. They have greatly abused your lordship that have so informed you, for I stand so assured of the justness of my cause both in law and equity as I need not seek indirect means to farther me. To the end you shall know that you are not abused by mine adversary in this on information only but in the very main points of what is decreed against me in the Court of Wards, I pray you to understand but of that only which this last term has brought forth. I will not trouble you with the information in the Star Chamber which is stayed, containing three foul riots by Mr. Tirrell and his company besides the misdemeanour or perjury of a jury, by stay whereof his Majesty may be prejudiced well near 3000*l.*; nor will I meddle with the riot followed by Mr. Trench nor trouble you with nine other riots followed by myself, nor affirm perjury in Mr. Tirrell, howsoever his own confession shall make against him. My suit is to be advertised of so much only of his confession upon record as concerns the decree made for him in the Court of Wards, that you may then discern whether the Court have been abused by him or not.—23 May 1605.

Holograph. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**111.** 4.)

Sir John Parker to the Same.

1605, May 23.—Touching my going to my charge at Falmouth, whereof I was bold to use some speech to you, I find it needful chiefly for his Majesty's services as for my credit and maintenance of the liberties of the Castle, which lately are offered to be infringed by the deputy's lieutenants, namely, Sir Fra. Godolphin and Mr. Vivion, the like never offered before since the Castle was founded until this time. I will show you their commanding letter to my lieutenant, as how I doubt not to do his Majesty acceptable service there with the help of your countenance and authority. For many reasons I have desired to live in good neighbourhead and friendship with Mr. Vivion. He has showed to desire the like and there has passed promise from either of us to love and friend each other, which I for my part have carefully performed, but have found him before this time apt to wrong me more than once, because I conceive he is bound likewise to you and we both have cause to love and reverence you, though I most. I heartily desire you would vouchsafe to call both of us before you, now when he comes to London, for I understand he must be here this term upon complaint of three men for wrong imprisoning them, and I hope you shall make reconcilement between us that we may join in concord for the furtherance of his Majesty's services. —From my lodging near Charing Cross, 23 May 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**111.** 5.)

Memorandum by Francis Neale.

Reliefs.

1605, May 24.—By the Common Law of England every one that holds his land by knight's service and is of full age at the death of his ancestor, is to pay his lord a relief, viz. if he hold his land by a whole knight's fee, he is to pay 100*s.* and so according to the rate; if the tenure be in grand serjeanty the relief is the value of the land for a year. Every baron is to pay 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and every earl 100*l.*, etc.

These reliefs are accounted for in the Court of Exchequer. Only in the several counties of Wales, Chester, Lancaster and Durham there has been omission of due service herein, the reformation whereof will rest upon some pains which I will undertake. May it therefore please you to sign the warrant to the Auditor of the Court of Wards to certify the tenures of those shires, whereby you may presently understand what the value of this oversight amounts to and then dispose thereof at your pleasure.

Heriots.

Every copyholder for term of life at his decease pays an heriot according to the custom of the manor. These are to be charged by the stewards of the manors at every court and to be collected by the bailiffs.

Moreover in all leases granted by the King for term of life it is ever provided that the tenant who dies in possession shall pay for a heriot *optimum averium* or else such a sum of money as is mentioned in his grant. Of these I suppose there are many unpaid.

Rents concealed.

In many patents of concealed lands granted in fee farm the rents that have been reserved are of great number and amount to a great value. The nature of them are diverse, viz.

1. Some part has been surrendered by the patentees.
2. Some part discharged by plea and other matter of record.
3. Some part is in charge with the several auditors.
4. Some part has (by the patentees) been conveyed to strangers who could never recover.
5. And some part remains in the patentees' hands.

Of all these there is no rent in equity to be demanded.

6. But there are some part of these lands which are assured to the tenants in possession, who, misdoubting the validity of their present estates, have by this means purchased the King's title and have covenanted to pay the King the rents reserved, of which few would be denied if they were demanded. If it shall please you to use my service herein, I hope to deserve well and will be ever ready at your appointment. And if it shall please his Majesty to grant the moiety of the arrearages, I will do my best to make the suit worthy the grant of so gracious a prince.—24 May 1605.

Signed. Endorsed: "1605. Aud. Neale." 1½ *pp.* (**111.** 6.)

The Earl of Dorset to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 24.—I told this bearer that you would procure Sir Rob. Stapleton to deliver for him 100*l.*, though whether it shall be paid by Sir Rob. to you or to this bearer I must leave to yourself. But you know the King also said that he should pay this 100*l.* Now therefore the procuring of this 100*l.* must come wholly from you and not from me. And as for the other part of his suit for lead, I have said to him that if upon the consideration thereof by the judges it appear to be lawful for the King to grant and not prejudicial but beneficial to the realm as is suggested, I will give my voice unto it and I am sure so will you. And, therefore, I pray you help to dispatch this poor man with such means from you as lies in your power and I will help him in that which is in mine.—24 May 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**111.** 7.)

Lord Balmerino to the Same.

1605, May 24.—Having understood by my brother's relation, bearer hereof, how kindly you have dealt with him in a little suit he had at his Majesty's hands, I have taken the boldness to render you most hearty thanks, the only means whereby I may signify the desire I have not to be reputed ingrate. I desired Mr. Hay to acquaint you with the estate of his Majesty's affairs here that by him I might receive your commandments. If at any time your leisure serve to call for him he will faithfully deliver the same and I shall be also glad to have your advice and approbation in any thing may concern his Majesty or the estate of this country.—Halyruidhous, 24 May 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**111.** 9.)

Lord Sheffield to the Same.

[1605], May 25.—Congratulates him on his late though worthily received honour. Urges again that some course may be taken touching Roger Woddrington, who has great commands in Northumberland and overthrows all that country, being a notable recusant, as may appear by the letters enclosed. Desires that the writers of the letters may be understood in the best sense, and encouraged, they doing the King very faithful service in those parts. If Woddrington be not removed, and those that be well affected in those parts comforted, and the Papists curbed, it will come to mischief. Their course of late is something strange. In all these parts they sell their goods, estate and lands, leave the country, and repair to London, where they dwell with great contentment as their friends give out here, hoping to receive much favour. He hopes Salisbury will make some use of this information, for the good and safety of them of the religion, who only rely upon the protection of the State. Truly they are in great fear, which no means he can take can

free them of. If such as Woddrington be still graced, he will receive disgrace, and the State prejudice.—Nor[manby], 25 May.

PS.—Morton, whose letter Salisbury receives, is Archdeacon of Northumberland. Sheffield begs Salisbury to note that he does not write from York. Till now it has not been sound of the plague, and the house by reason of his absence in such decay, that till some cost be bestowed on it, it is not fit to live in. As yet he can get no help for it from the Lord Treasurer. His own house is within 16 miles of York, and the affairs of the State will not be neglected.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (190. 90.)

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 25.—It was here conceived when he last wrote that Count Maurice intended to besiege Hoestraten for he was marched up with his vanguard very near that place. But it appears it was only done to amuse them here for in the meanwhile he embarked his artillery and carriages at Bergen op Zome to transport himself into Flanders, whither he is now passed. Since his landing he attempted to cut some dikes about the Sasse of Gaunte but he has been so close followed by the army of this side by the commodity of a bridge of boats which Spinola has made from the town of Antwerp over the river as that they were interrupted in that design. It is said they are since retired to Isendike.

It is thought Count Maurice is troubled since the failing of the enterprise of Antwerp which way to dispose himself and that these two great armies waiting so near each other will hinder each other from undertaking any great enterprise. But these men give forth they will no longer spend their time unprofitably than till the arrival of the Italian troops, when they hope to be furnished with another sufficient army to besiege some place, which Spinola exceedingly desires to gain himself honour. The army of this side is now grown strong to the number of 16,000 foot and almost 3000 horse. Spinola sent away some regiments beforehand for better assuring the country of Flanders, for it was advertised that those of the garrison of Ardembourg made lately a road as far as Courtray and there turned a fair village which refused to pay them contribution. They have news here that the Millanois troops (reported to be above 2000) are advanced as far as Luxemberg, but it will be long ere the Neapolitains arrive. They have besides newly given order for the levying of a regiment of Liegeois.

It is appointed that from the end of June forwards the army shall receive their full pay, two parts in money and the other third part in bread. A late dangerous mutiny was begun in Ostend by a regiment of Lansquenetts out of discontentment for unsatisfied pay, but it was prevented by the Governor

assisted by the companies of Wallones which serve there and divers of the authors have been executed. Three also have been executed in the army charged with having forced the lieutenant of the Castle of Vau to render the place without enduring any cannon shot. But it is said the place was not tenable for want of munition and victuals.

The money raised out of Antwerp for the payment of the Mutineers has clean drained the stock of that place and left it unfurnished of means to answer the course of exchange for the payments incident here, which they hope to supply by the stock they expect to receive by their fleet which is coming out of Spain.

The English soldiers in the service of the States daily disband in great numbers and come to this side, complaining of ill treatment by their captains. The Marquis either dismisses them with passports and money or else entertains those that will serve here.

News has lately been received here of the election of Cardinal Borghese to be Pope by the style of Paul V. He was vice-protector of the English nation and creature of Cardinal Aldobrandin. It is said he was brought in by conjoining the parties of the said Cardinal and the French King and the Venetians. He is by extraction a Siennois but born at Rome, of the age of 55 and of a strong constitution. He is reported to be of good life and a lover of the peace of Christendom. It was much desired by these Princes that the fortune might have fallen upon Cardinal Sauly, uncle to the Marquis of Spinola.

Here is a gentleman from the Emperor to solicit the payment of certain money which Spinola has order from the King of Spain to furnish for the war of Hungary. The Archdukes Matthias and Maximilian have been lately with the Emperor to represent the desperate state of Hungary and enforced how necessary it was that the Emperor should proceed to the election of a King of Romans that might better attend the care of the said wars than the Emperor's own health would give him leave. It is said that the Emperor gave assurance that he would order all necessary supplies for the war but would advise further concerning the other proposition.

Here is newly arrived the Count of Briere, base son to the Duke of Barre, to serve in these wars. The Count of Sores, long since employed by these Princes into Spain, is expected here this night or to-morrow. Edmondes has been entrusted by the Treasurer of the Archdukes' house to recommend the enclosed request to Salisbury's favour. Has begun to write to the King's Ambassadors in France and at Venice and is preparing by the next opportunity to write into Spain but the ordinary means of sending there are seldom. Sends a letter which the Duke of Arscott writes to the King in thankful acknowledgment

of the letter which his Majesty was pleased to write him.—Bruxelles, 25 May 1605.

Copy, noted: "Sent by Chaffe the post." $4\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (**227.** p. 11.)

[The original is in the Public Record Office, S.P. For., Flanders, 7.]

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 26.—As he was ready to close these letters he received by this bearer Salisbury's letters of the 11th inst. Has already begun to enter into treaty with the Count of Aremberg and the Council of the Admiralty concerning the complaints of the Hollanders and especially that of the outrage upon the person of the gentleman of Lytuania and found that the said Council are very earnest to justify the doings of their men of war but took time to consider further what answer to make. If this does not yield him better satisfaction than he expects, he will not fail to prosecute the matter effectually according to Salisbury's direction. Finds by discourse with some of the principal here that they cannot like the proposition to withdraw their ships of war out of the Narrow Seas but would rather entertain the other offer for accommodating a course of trade for Antwerpe.—Bruxels, 26 May 1605.

Copy. 1 *p.* (**227.** p. 18.)

[The original is in the Public Record Office, S.P. For., Flanders, 7.]

The Bishop of Norwich to the Same.

1605, May 27.—I write very seldom to you because I know your affairs of state much possess you and my intelligence in this country as yet is but small. Most ready I rest ever to do you or your meanest follower any good office.—At Ludham in Norfolke, 27 May 1603.

Holograph. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**111.** 10.)

Witchcraft.

1605, May 27.—Certified copy of the following clause in a privy seal dated 22 May 1605.

"For the charges of two maids suspected to be bewitched and kept by our commandment at Cambridge for their trial such sums of money as from the Earl of Salisbury, our Principal Secretary, Chancellor of that University, you shall be required so as the same exceed not the sum of 100*l.*"

With this extract are two papers setting out the charges of the two maids at Cambridge suspected to be bewitched. From 25 March to 14 May the sum total of the charges for the diet, lodging, firing, candle, washing, etc., of the two maids Frances and Beatrix together with those for their four keepers and for their apothecary's bill was 39*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The account is signed by Jo. Cowell, the Vice-Chancellor. Allowance is also claimed

for the maids' eharges from 14 May until the end of twenty days after "for so mueh time your lordship alloweth them to prepare themselves for their dismission." There is also a elaim for the expenses of the messenger on his journey from the Vice-Chaneellor, and a reminder that out of the prineipal 6*d.* is to be dedueted for every pound. At the foot is a note in another hand "Besides his Majesty's reward to the physicians, 20*l.*"

$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (111. 11.)

[The Earl of Salisbury] to Lord Dunbar.

[1605, May 27].—Having omitted some partieulars in my letter which I wrote at some length I thought good to add thus much, that his Majesty has resumed the petition of grievanees to his own order hereafter, though there has been labour in the House to amend it themselves by some laws, which fashion his Majesty liked not. But sending for 40 of them, heard their petition at great length and so is determined by adviee of his Counеil and due examination of all eireumstanees to sever the chaff from the eorn and by his own authority to keep the good and reject the bad aeeording to truth and not aecording to elamour. Secondly, I assure you without flattery that the King has so failed between both extremes, either of using too mueh authority or suffering too little respect to be used towards him, as I think whatsoever has been effected (and more was never effeeted in any of our Parliaments) may be in effeet wholly attributed to his excellent temper and great judgment. We are now therefore like to spend this summer in less oeeupations of this nature. For until 18 November the next session is deferred. God grant we have not a northern wind in the heat of summer from the eoast of Norway that will either blast our eherries or rather empty the Exehequer of many a bag, though in other kinds I eannot deny but the interview must bring both honour and eomfort. I gave Mr. Haye a writing to send you, being the protestation made by the State of Veniee against the Pope's excommunieation, being glad that the world should know that other wise states are sensible of his usurpation as well as my master. It is most true that the State for point of jurisdietion stands stiffly, has banished all the Jesuits and would have proceeded against all the rest of the Spiritualty, had they not yielded to do their office, notwithstanding the interdietion of their holy father. But (my Lord) it were too happy that this fire should still eontinue, neither is it to be expected, if that State would dispose themselves to any further violenee against the Pope, but that other prinees of Italy would out of private ends adhere to their holy father. And yet I am of opinion, howsoever in the end other princes will interpose themselves to reeoncile the quarrel, but that the Pope will rather be contented to let the matter fall than to try any further strength.

We have heard that you have lighted upon some of the Gramies upon the Borders, though some ill aeeidents defeated a good part of the plot. I would to God when your Parliament is done that you would eome to our buekhunting, or at least to see how our brave knights will perform their tilt and tourney in the defenee of this quarrel, that no fair lady ean be false nor any man wise but lovers.

Our ehallengers are four by the name of Knights of Destinies: the Duke, the Earl of Arundell, the Earl of Pembroke and the Earl of Montgom[ery]. Now have you all my news saving that Sir Roger Aston is beeome so popular in the Lower House they made choiee of him and Mr. Reeorder to be sent to the King to eomplain of one Doetor Parker, who, very indisereetly speaking of a pieee of seripture where there is mention made of the Parliament of Trees, did so inveigh in the pulpit at Paul's against their proeeedings in the Lower House, as I eonfess did merit both blame and punishment for sueh a presumption, all eireumstanees considered. Upon their eomplaint to the King, his Majesty very graeiously ealled Doetor Parker before him and Mr. Reeorder to eharge him, and then, though he exeused himself to have meant only the Puritans that should defend deprived ministers, yet his Majesty eommitted him prisoner to the Dean of Paul's, where yet he lies, whieh gave them great satisfaetion at their upshot, the rather beeause the King promised them in his speeeh that day, that howsoever he might hereafter elear himself for any ill meaning, yet he had done so mueh the rather to eorreet his indiseretion; eoneluding with a smiling eountenanee, in his publie oration, that although he would ever challenge a power to reprove them and reform them if they did err, yet he never meant they should have any more eorrections.

Draft with corrections. Endorsed: "27 May. To my Lo. of Dumbare." 7 *pp.* (**111.** 14.)

John Fitzwilliam to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 27.—I have now, though mueh hindered by my unjust adversary, obtained Wednesday next to present my eause, in the Star Chamber before you, wherein I am plaintiff. I am informed that the plaintiff ought to exhibit briefs of the eause, which I have forborne and only presume hereby to desire your Honour to suspend your opinion of my proeeeding against my adversary, my elder brother Sir William Fitzwilliam, until you hear the eause. You shall then be able to judge whether the serviee I owe to the ehureh of God, the King, my parents' honest memory with my own safety have not enforeed me to this proeeeding. For in eontempt of all these he has in a famous riot in the night in London, the seat of authority and justiee of the kingdom, broken open five doors upon our siek mother on her death bed, affrighting the ladies then there with his and his eompanions' swords drawn, hereby to work my

disinheritance by surprising the evidences of my small portion of land then in my mother's keeping, and to strip me of my legacy by suppressing our mother's will before the executors could enter, being then both in the city. Having kept my land above two years by strong hand to the admiration of all men, he now forces me to sue for the main profits of the same and my goods to the value of 4000*l.* at the least, and that with money borrowed at interest to maintain both my life and law. The cause is short which I submit to your patronage, beseeching you to hold me excused that I wait not upon you, which my weak state of body will not give me leave.—From my poor house at Gainsparke in Essex, 27 May 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**111.** 19.)

SIR JOHN HARPER to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, May 27.—I was very lately informed by a servant of mine that one John Heathcote of Duffeilde in this county should utter most lewd and unseemly words of your lordship to one Richard Mason your cook. Whereupon I immediately sent for the said Heathcote (Richard Mason being with me) and after examination committed him to Derby gaol, where he now is. The copy of which information and examination you shall receive here enclosed. My humble desire is to know your pleasure, whether you would have him sent up, for it may be thought he is animated to this villainy by some others or that you will have him at our next Quarter Sessions after Midsummer publicly or privately to receive such condign exemplary punishment by whipping or otherwise as the quality of his offence deserves. I am the rather emboldened to entreat your pleasure, for his friends sue to have him bailed.—At Swarkeston, 27 May 1605.

Signed. Seal. ⅔ *p.* (**111.** 18.)

The Enclosure :—

The information of Richard Mason, servant to the Earl of Salisbury, taken at Swarkeston, 21 May 1605.

Upon Wednesday last, 15 May, coming to Duffield about 4 o'clock in the afternoon upon some business, he happened into the house of one John Heathcott, " teylier " and victualler there, in the company of Francis Burton, of Weston, yeoman. Not long after their being there Heathcott came into his house, and a stranger present asked this informer whose servant he was ? who answered that he belonged to the Earl of Salisbury ; whereunto Heathcott said, Then thou servest a crooked knave ! Whereupon Mason gave him a box on the ear, and then drawing his dagger to have stricken him they were parted by certain persons present whom he knew not.

The examination of John Heathcott, same day and place, Who says he had credibly heard Mason was departed from the

service of the Earl, and therefore spoke those words to have pleased Mason; at which time he was so overcome with drink that he knew not well what he said, and therefore craves mercy and to be freed from that punishment which he confesses he worthily deserves.

Undersigned: John Harpur. ½ *p.* (**110.** 167.)

Copy (18th century) of the above. 1 *p.* (**249.** 235.)

Viscount Lisle to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 27.—The suit of this bearer, Mrs. Malby, I trust will be found reasonable. She brags of your goodness to her heretofore, and her nearness of blood unto me is such, that a greater fault than her preferring a petition may I hope by your lordship be borne withal.—Greenwich, 27 May 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**182.** 35.)

Duke of Holstein.

[1605, May 27].—Preamble of letters patent, granting a pension to Ulricke, Duke of Holsteyne, brother to the Queen, stating the reasons moving the King thereto.—*Undated.*

Draft, with corrections by Salisbury. Endorsed: "1605." 2½ *pp.* (**191.** 98.)

[The patent dated 27 May is enrolled on Patent Roll, 3 Jas. I, part 4.]

Salisbury House.

1605, May 27.—Provision made for his Majesty's dinner at Salisbury House.—27 May 1605.

17 *pp.* (**199.** 106.)

The Earl of Pembroke to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], May 28.—In favour of this poor gentlewoman his cousin, who has already been much bound to Cecil for his compassionate consideration of her misfortunes.—Greenwich, 28 May.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**86.** 63.)

Sir John Leveson to the Same.

1605, May 28.—I have according to your direction sent up George Smyth the bearer to attend your pleasure about such mares as you shall appoint for your race at Canterbury Park, where I have appointed him to take the charge and care of the grounds for breeding of colts. He was the rider to the late Lord Cobham and his father and has good experience in the ordering of a race, wherein he is desirous to do you service. I will undertake for him that he shall honestly and faithfully perform what shall be committed to his charge.—Hallyng, 28 May 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**111.** 20.)

The King to Sir Thomas Edmondes.

1605, May 29.—This bearer Wm. Lindsey has received loss by the spoil of a ship of his and the goods in her, taken from him by one Captain Dierickson serving the Archdukes: and although he has often sought restitution as he alleges, he has not yet obtained it. Wherefore he importunes us to procure for him that which by his own suit he cannot get; and we have thought it most convenient to address him to you, and to require you to deal with the Archduke, or such of his Council as you shall think meetest, in our name to do him right, as they will expect the like at our hands in the complaints of their subjects. He goes with these our letters himself, and will inform you of the particulars whereby you may be instructed of his case: and by these you shall perceive that our will is you do your best to help him to redress it.—"At our manor of Greenwich," 29 May, 3 James I.

Copy. ⅔ *p.* (**227.** p. 41.)

[A draft of the above much damaged and partly torn off is in the Public Record Office, S.P. For., Flanders, 7.]

Sir Arthur Gorges to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, May 29.—Has lately written to Salisbury and the Earls of Worcester, Suffolk and Northampton, concerning his suit to the King, which Lord Montgomery has solicited in his behalf, and often told him the King has promised to take a fit time of leisure to do it. Desires Montgomery may move it when Salisbury and the others are present.—Kewe, 29 May 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**86.** 65.)

J. Fouler to the Same.

1605, May 29.—Pardon my presumption to which the care of her Majesty's service moves me. For if such reference were made as is desired from you, your Honour should be less importuned and her Majesty's affairs with more order got better forward than where none, knowing the borders of his office, runs blundering without warrant or precedent into others' calling.—29 May 1605.

Signed. Endorsed: "Mr. Fowler the Queen's Secretary to my Lord." ½ *p.* (**111.** 8.)

Noel de Caron to the Same.

1605, May 29.—He will write again to the States of Zeeland with regard to the mariners and prisoners found in the Dunkirk shallop. If his letter is in time it will stay proceedings against them. The master of the shallop has caused the greatest miseries to the States' poor sailors: the others are all "overloopers" as they are called, namely those who, having served the States, have gone over to the enemy. The States will do what is reasonable to meet the King's wishes, notwithstanding

that the Dunkirkers detain many of their mariners and prisoners who, according to the sentences of the Admiralty Court, were taken in the roads and havens of the King and consequently ought to be restored.—Suytlambet, 29 May 1605.

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (**190.** 91.)

ULRICH, DUKE OF HOLSTEIN, BISHOP OF SCHLESWIG and SCHWERIN, to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605], $\frac{\text{May 30}}{\text{June 9}}$.—That I may not appear ungrateful for the kindness received from you during my visit to your country I write to assure you of my gratitude.—Hamburgh, June 9.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Duke of Holstein to my Lord." *Two seals on yellow silk.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**134.** 68.)

PEACE WITH SPAIN.

1605, $\frac{\text{May 30}}{\text{June 9}}$.—Account of the ceremony of the swearing to the Peace with England by the King of Spain and the reception of his oath by the Admiral of England on behalf of his King.

On Corpus Christi Day, 9 June 1605, between 5 and 6 p.m., the Constable of Castile issued from his house accompanied by the Gentlemen of the Household and others of the Courts, with the Marquis de la Bañeja by his side, to meet the Admiral at his house.

The Admiral came out wearing a white suit trimmed with pearls, a black cloak with many gold buttons set with precious stones, the great Collar of St. George, worn as the Knights of the Golden Fleece wear their collars, and the Garter: he had 60 gentlemen with him who were provided with horses from the royal stables. He walked between the Constable and the English Resident Ambassador, and his train mingled with the Gentlemen of the Court, and so they reached the palace. Here they alighted, entered, passed through the hall, saloon (*saleta*) and ante-chamber. As they entered the Chamber, the King came to meet them from the room beyond preceded by his Majordomos and Grandees and followed by the Marquis de Velada, principal Majordomo, and the gentlemen of the Court. His Majesty took off his cap and ordered it to be placed beside him. The company then proceeded to the door of the passage leading to the Count of Miranda's house where the great saloon has been built. At the entrance of the gallery stood the Kings of Arms and the Serjeants at Mace with the Sword of State (*Estoque*). The King took the sword and gave it to the Duke of Lerma, bidding the Grandees to be covered. Twelve were present: the Dukes del Infantado, of Dea, Alva, Sesa, Albuquerque and Pastrana, and the Counts of Alva de Aliste and of Lemos. The procession went in the usual order, first, the persons of title and gentlemen both English and Spanish, then the four serjeants with their maces, then the

Majordomos with their staves, next the Grandees, then the four Kings of Arms in their tabards (*cotas*), behind them the Duke of Lerma, uncovered, with the naked Sword of State on his shoulder. Next came the King with the Admiral by his side, to whom he talked freely both going and returning. After the King walked the English Ambassador, covered, the Marquis de la Velada, and the Gentlemen of the Chamber, the interpreter, and some of the Admiral's gentlemen and servants.

The great Saloon was hung with the Tunis tapestry, and as they entered the trumpets and *cheremias* [hautboys], stationed by the door, sounded. Here was a canopy embroidered with the royal arms, and a chair to match, upon a dais one step high. The King sat down, the Duke of Lerma standing on the dais on his right with the Sword of State, and the Marquis of Velada on his left: Two Kings of Arms and two Serjeants at Mace on each side. To the right of the dais was a crimson velvet chair for the Cardinal of Toledo, who had been waiting for the King, and on the left a crimson velvet settee (*banquillo*) for the Admiral and the English Ambassador. Below the Cardinal's chair was a bench for the Grandees covered as is usual in the Chapel.

His Majesty commanded the Cardinal, the Admiral, the Ambassador and the Grandees to sit down. Behind the Cardinal stood the two Secretaries of State, Andreas de Prada and the Count of Villalonga.

The King having signed for the oath to be read, the Secretary Prada gave it the Cardinal who rose, made a reverence to the King and read it. The King swore in general terms to observe the articles of the treaty signed for him by the Constable specifying that of the 30 per cent. The Cardinal made another reverence, replied that he should so swear, folded the paper and gave it to the Admiral and the Ambassador, who had risen when it was read. Then the Cardinal and the Principal Chaplain presented the stool with the Gospels and the Crucifix. His Majesty then knelt, and laying his hand on the Crucifix, swore by the Gospels and the Crucifix to observe the oath. At this point the Admiral took the articles of the treaty from the hands of the Ambassador, written in a little parchment book, kneeling held them over the stool beside the Gospels while his Majesty swore. The King having sworn laid his hand on the articles repeating that those were the articles he had sworn to observe, and the Admiral kissed his hand very fervently. The stool was then removed and the trumpets and hautboys again sounded. They were at once stopped, while the Admiral requested a signed copy of the oath, to which the King replied that the Secretary Prada would deliver it. As the Admiral wished to have it at the time, the Secretary Prada wrote it out on the paper before mentioned. The King meanwhile bade the Cardinal, the Admiral, the Ambassador and the Grandees to be seated. The Secretary Prada then knelt and presented the oath in

writing to the King with pen and ink and the King signed it. The ceremony then closed, the Cardinal remaining and the others returning as they came to the Chamber, where the King took off his cap and took leave of the Admiral, who was then escorted as before to his house.

Spanish. $6\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**190.** 96.)

LADY PENELOPE RICHE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605], May 31.—This gentlewoman has entreated me to recommend her suit to you, of whose good success I should be very glad because she is one I have been long acquainted with and is of the best disposition that ever I found any of her nation. Favour her that if it be possible she may obtain some satisfaction, if her desires be not unreasonable.—Envile this last of May.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**111.** 22.)

JOHN FERROUR to the SAME.

[1605, May].—Is emboldened by his lordship's assurance of favour towards him upon the recommending of his unsuccessful suit to the King concerning the printers by the Earl of Southampton, to beseech his furtherance in his suit for a lease in reversion of a manor, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster in Norfolk, near the place of his birth and abode, and rented at 41*l.* a year. There yet remain more than thirteen years to come of the now lessee's estate. It was lately entered into Sir Roger Aston's book but left by him upon knowledge of its true value being much less than he expected. If in reward of his services he may obtain it, it will add some reputation to him in his native country.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605 May." 1 *p.* (**111.** 23.)

LORD COBHAM to the COUNCIL.

[1605, May].—It is proper for every man to address himself to those whose place and credit gives them means to help and relieve men in their distress. It is likewise a great happiness to be the means of relieving the afflicted. The happiness of this time both in the King and in his election of you his grave counsellors frees me from despair, for why should I expect otherwise from him than from a King that will pardon, and from your lordships as furtherers of his heavenly disposition; for your mediation can no way eclipse or take away that due which of right is his. This does but show the blessedness of the time that Prince and Council both agree and expresses the duty and affection you perform in counselling him to that which will make him and his posterity for ever happy. For my thought I was condemned. If my thoughts were as well known now, compassion would move your lordships to be mediators for me. For never man was more sorry and ashamed

of his weakness than I have been. Mercy I now beseech from my gracious and religious sovereign; your lordships as mediators for it I humbly entreat. So I take my leave a poor prisoner.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. *Endorsed:* "Maie 1605. The late Lord Cobham to the L[ord]s." 1 *p.* (**111.** 24.)

The Earl of Salisbury to the Attorney General.

1605, May.—Directs that whereas Elinor Woodhowse, widow, late wife of Fraunces Woodhowse of Caston, Norfolk, deceased, Kathren Gawen, widow, late wife of Thomas Gawen of Norrington, Wilts., deceased, George Tettersall of Stapleford, Wilts., gent., and Thomas Gawen of Hurcote, Wilts., stand severally indicted or convicted for recusancy, he is to cause a book to be drawn fit for his Majesty's signature whereby the full penalty due to the King by the indictment or conviction of the said parties may be granted to Sir Hughe Carmichell, knight, and James Woodshawe, gent.—From the Court of Greenwich, this —— of May 1605.

Draft. Endorsed: "My Lord to Mr. Attorney-General." ½ *p.* (**111.** 25.)

The Earl of Exeter to his brother, the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, ? May].—I thank you for the procuring my licence for absence, which I hope now shall not be very long, having I thank God recovered that swelling in my leg, which I came for. In my opinion the Cross Bath is so temperate a bath as it would do your constitution of body more good than any sovereign thing else you can take. Besides it accidents with it to be freed from business for a time. I would I could persuade you this next fall of the leaf to try it but you must use it without all physic saving the drinking of the water if you find the bath do bind. You shall need no other physician than your true loving servant John Wyntar, who, if his skill were to the affection and honour he carrieth you, I am sure he would be a proud man to wait upon you. I have sent your lordship my proxy and I pray you use my voice as yours being absent, which if I were present should for the most part concur with yours.

PS. I am glad of your new honour which is as due to them which labour in the commonwealth with their minds as to the martial men that serve in their bodies; and therefore it is more honourable unto you not only in having of it but that in all men's mouths you deserve both that and all the rest of the honours that have been bestowed upon you.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "Erle of Exceter to my Lord from Bathe." 1 *p.* (**118.** 154.)

Recusants' Lands.

1605, May.—Draft form of grant of recusants' lands, with corrections by Salisbury.—Court at Greenwich, May 1605. ½ *p.* (190. 92.)

The Infant of Spain.

1605, [May].—Account of the christening of the Prince of Spain, born at Valladolid, Good Friday 8 April 1605 (N.S.) at 9.40 p.m.

On Whitsunday the 29th May between 6 and 7 p.m., the baptism took place as follows. The guests assembled in a large house adjoining the palace which the King had bought of the Count of Miranda. The *insignia* were placed on a table or sideboard in one of the rooms nearest to the covered way which led from the palace. From this room the procession started as soon as the Duke of Lerma entered with the Infant in his arms, wrapped in a scarf of white taffeta which depended from his neck. The Grandees took the *insignia*: the Constable the marchpane, the Duke del Infantado the salteellar, the Duke of Alva the veil, the Duke of Pastrano the cap: all this in large gold basins with very rich handles (?) (*fruteros*). The Duke of Albuquerque carried the basin and jug and the Count of Alva de Aliste the ewer and towel. A great crowd of titled persons and gentlemen came first, then four serjeants with their maces, then the King's Majordomos. Only one grandee followed them, viz. Don Philip of Africa without *insignia* owing to his coming late. Then the four Kings of Arms, and then the Grandees above mentioned, uncovered with the *insignia*, and some pages among them to help them to carry them. Behind them the Duke of Lerma alone with the Prince in his arms, dressed in white, with a great cape (*ropon ò bohemio*) of cloth of silver embroidered with gold, and breeches of the ancient fashion. A little behind the Duke came the godfather, the elder Prince of Savoy, then the Queen's Majordomos with their staves, then the godmother, the Infanta in a sedan-chair (*sillita*) carried by four yeomen of the Queen's Chamber (*Reposteros de Camas*), on each side a Maid of Honour holding the Infanta and on the left H.H. the younger Prince of Savoy, Grand Prior of St. John, as esquire to her Highness. Then followed the Countess of Altariva her governess and then a great number of wives of Grandees, and persons of title each upon a Gentleman's arm, as also the Queen's ladies very richly dressed. It would be impossible to describe all the dresses and liveries; as also the tapestry which decorated both the rooms and the new corridor built for the occasion between the house and the gate of the Convent of St. Paul, where, in order to go down to the church, a staging was built with two staircases (*descanços*) and the steps covered with carpets (*alhombras*) so that the people could see every thing.

The Duke of Lerma took especial care that everyone should be able to see the Prince, stopping and showing him at every window in the corridor, at which everyone cheered. At the gate of the church were the King's trumpets and drums. Inside there was some instrumental music and much singing, and the whole church was draped with tapestry. At the end of the corridor, where the stage was set up, there was a window through which their Majesties saw the procession pass into the church.

When the Duke was within a few steps of the church the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo came out accompanied by the Archbishop of Burgos and the Bishop of Valladolid, Grand Inquisitor, (all with their mitres), the principal Chaplain, and the Chaplains of the Chapel Royal. The questions were put and the other ceremonies were as usual, the name being given as *Philippus Dominicus Victor*. On entering the church the usual prayers were said, this was also witnessed by their Majesties through a little window made for the purpose at the entrance to the church. Hence they passed to the *Capella Mayor* where at the foot of the High Altar there was a dais four steps high upon which stood four solid silver pillars supporting a canopy, and beneath it the white stone oval font in which St. Dominic was christened. At each pillar stood a King of Arms and a Mace-bearer. Here the Duke placed the Prince in the arms of the Countess Governess, and she undressed him on a bed with richly brocade curtains on the Epistle side, and gave him to the Prince godfather. The Countess Governess then took the Infanta, the godmother, in her arms and they went to the font. The Cardinal then baptized the Prince with the usual solemnities, he crying lustily all the time. After this the Prince godfather restored him to the Countess Governess and she went and dressed him again on the same bed, the physicians making great haste and the nurse gave him milk.

All this was seen by their Majesties through the lattice window on the Gospel side.

The Prince being dressed was given back to the Duke and the procession returned as before, except that it went once round the square before the church, and that the Grandees having laid down their insignia returned to their usual place walking between the Majordomos and the Kings of Arms with their hats on. The Cardinal took his place on the Infanta's right, the Archbishop of Burgos with the Grandees, and when they reached the room from which they had set out the procession terminated.

All the Council attended, most of them taking part in the procession. However seats were provided for them all in the *Capella Mayor*. The Admiral of England saw the procession enter the church from the window of the Count of Rivadavia's house, and afterwards watched the proceedings at the font from a passage above the altar of Christ. Through the same window he also witnessed the customary procession of the

order of St. Dominic on the convention of a Chapter-General, which opened that day in the Convent of St. Paul. As many as 300 walked from that church to the Cathedral where there was a Pontifical Mass and a sermon. His Majesty also assisted at the procession, both going and returning, accompanied by the Ambassadors, Grandees, Persons of Title and numerous gentlemen, in gala costume with jewels.

Spanish. 6½ *pp.* (**190.** 54.)

MARTYN SLATIAR to [the KING ?]

[? 1605, before June].—Is one of his Majesty's servants and has been chosen by the Duke of Holstein to select a company of comedians to attend his Grace here or elsewhere, and having made choice of them is unprovided of a house to play in, as others of their profession have. The petitioner willing to show himself in the best manner he could for his Grace's service together with one Aaron Holland, servant to the Earl of Devonshire, having jointly the lease of the house betwixt them for 30 years, has altered some stables and other rooms, being before a square court in an inn, to turn them into galleries, with the consent of the parish who have subscribed their name to a petition, with due consideration for divers causes, and especially towards the poor of the parish, who have allowed them 20*s.* a month towards their maintenance; and likewise for the amending and maintaining of the pavements and highways have bestowed upon the same 500*l.* Since which time the Privy Council have stayed the finishing of the same. They pray to have such privilege as others of their quality have, and to finish the work.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *p.* (**199.** 91(2).)

[The Duke of Holstein is stated to have left England on Friday before 15 June (N.S.) 1605. *See Cal. S.P. Venetian*, 1603–1607, p. 248.]

WALTER MATHEW, Mayor of PLYMOUTH, to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, June 1.—Here is arrived a bark wherein is one Thomas Dolber which is come from Lisborne. About some three weeks since he came from thence and reports that it is credibly spoken there that my Lord Ambassador is expected at Lisborne and says there are great preparations made for shows and pastimes as pageants and such like; that the like shows have not been seen at any time there; and the King's ships are appointed to come to Lisborne to meet my Lord, as it was reported. Also he says that three days before they came thence there were embarked in ten or twelve ships some 1600 men old soldiers, whereof the Admiral was an English ship and the Vice-Admiral a Scottish ship, which were to come for the Low Countries. And the report went that these twelve

ships are to go to the Groyne to meet other ships there, which are to go in their company with more soldiers, but how many he knows not. Also this reporter says that some three days after the fleet for the Low Countries departed from Lisborne, there were three carvels of adviso sent after them and as he thinks upon some intelligence that came from the Low Countries. —Plymouth, 1 June 1605.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**111.** 26.)

The Bishop of Hereford to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 1.—I have advertised the Council of a most dangerous riot lately committed in these parts. The causes thereof are, first, these recusants have a lewd conceit that the King favours their course, yet by his Council is drawn to execute laws contrary to his liking; which I know to be a false suggestion of wicked priests. Secondly, sundry of the justices are unworthy of their places, for that their mothers, wives, brethren or allies and whole families are totally recusants, and bent to that side: as Sir Charles Morgan, whose mother, uncle, brother, whole allies and tenants are that way infected: Sir Roger Bodenham, whose wife is an imperious dame of high stomach and stirring humour, who countenances all priests and recusants: one Mr. Pembridge and Mr. Roger Mynors, whose wives are recusants indicted. To make these associates to us in service of this nature is very pernicious to our lives. Thirdly, in this county there is no man of any estate, good condition, or livelihood, but is allied to some of these evil affected sect. Fourthly, many of other parts of this land make refuge hither, here live as sojourners, to the end they may have fruition of their cursed devotion, which will join in force if any occasion be offered. I am a stranger in those parts, and against whom their malice principally is directed, and without special assistance from your Honours I shall not long escape their hands. The last year I surprised almost 60 persons going to mass. I certified, and was commanded to give notice to the judges of Assize; they were indicted of an unlawful assembly; they brought a *certiorari* to remove the matter to the King's Bench, whence it never yet returned, nor anything done there: and hereat they glory, and say I received rebuke, both at the Council table and otherwise. They seek my disgrace by libels and contumelies of all kinds. I do not yet inwardly know the dispositions of men in those parts. I desire to live in good conscience to God, and to approve my service to his Majesty and the State, wherein I will spend both my endeavour and life. Lastly, because I will disclose my heart, lately there was a commission sent down for inquiry after the lands of recusants for the King's benefit. The commissioners were men of the most suspected note, formerly described, and they impanelled a jury like themselves, and the verdict yielded 2*s. per annum* to his Majesty more than

was found before in the days of Queen Elizabeth. I am sorry of these things, and desire not to be known as relator: but if it be denied, I will prove it fully.—Hereford Palace, 1 June 1605.

Holograph, signed: Ro. Hereford. *Endorsed:* "B. of Hereford: James Skydmore, William Ruddall, Tompkins, Sir Ch. Morgan." 1 *p.* (190. 93.)

Sir Charles Cornwaleys to the Earl of Salisbury.

[? 1605], June 2.—I have of late sent many dispatches and much long for a return of some lines of your hand, which to me in this vale of misery are ever in place of a sovereign cordial. This present time yields little worthy your knowledge more than what I have advertised in my general letter to you all of Council. Mr. van Loor's cause has yet received no sentence, and I am in much doubt that by some whom he trusts he is not so faithfully dealt with as he expected. His adversaries of the ransoms, being of the tribe of Levy, are much favoured by all those of the "Manyassas." His brother-in-law Gerald Thyball being now departed the town, I am again become his solicitor, and am promised that the cause depending here shall within a few days be heard. The other that remains at Cadys has been so grossly and with so many frauds delayed, as very hardly I could contain myself from telling Gerald Thyball plainly that his brother-in-law Mr. van Loor was not so dealt with as both himself and his cause deserved. The other business followed by Adryan Thyball stands in very good terms, and shall I hope come within few weeks to good conclusion. The difficulty will be to get equivalent restitution for his ship and goods that have spoiled. You I doubt not have from Sir Henry Wooton heard what entertainment has been given by the Pope and his Cardinals to our Irish fugitives. I tell them plainly here that nothing shows more weakness in that hierarchy than receiving into their bosom such polluted children of Cain, only upon a pretence of an outward obedience to their church. They seem here to marvel at the grace that has been done them, and myself make doubt that they have been a part of the cause of it. More will be known hereafter.—2 June, 1600 [*sic*].

PS.—Such and so many have been the importunities of a gentleman here who calls himself the Baron of Letram as I am enforced out of charity, and opinion that there may some good use be made of him, both to give ear to his words and reading to his writings. He offers to serve his Majesty, either in his own country, or in any place of Christendom, if he give him pardon and favour. Besides if the King therein shall think himself served, he will undertake to withdraw the one half of his countrymen who now serve under Tyron's son in Flanders. I enclose a letter I lately received from him, referring both himself and his suit to your consideration.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (80. 8.)

WALTER MATHEW, Mayor of PLYMOUTH, to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, June 2.—This day here is arrived a bark of this town which came out of the Strait. He fell in company with eight ships and two carvels, which had in them Spanish soldiers for the Low Countries; but how many men they had this reporter knows not. He says he departed their company this day near our harbour about 6 of the clock in the morning, the Spaniards directing their course alongst the Channel to the eastwards.—Plymouth, 2 June 1605.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (111. 27.)

SIR FERDINANDO GORGES to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, June 2.—This present day is arrived a small bark of this town who makes report that he met this morning off the harbour eight sail, whereof there were five Lubickers, two carvels and one Dunkirker laden with Spaniards to go for the Low Countries, whereby it seems that the fleet expected is by this last storm and fog separated. Your lordship shall hear that his Majesty's servants in these parts will diligently attend the means to make appear their dutiful endeavours according to the directions lately received from their lordships. It is further reported by the same man that at Naples there were 8000 in a readiness to march over land.—From his Majesty's Fort by Plymouth, 2 June 1605.

Signed. Seal. ¾ *p.* (111. 29.)

The Commissioners for the BORDERS to the COUNCIL.

1605, June 2.—We have received your several letters dated from the Court at Greenwich, 17th May, the one containing the escape of the condemned prisoners out of his Majesty's gaol at Carlisle, the other for conveying to Newcastle the last of June one hundred and fifty of the Grames, whose names were then sent back again by your Honours unto us. As for the first, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, dwelling next of us unto Carlisle and having first intelligence of the prisoners escaped, made his repair thither and finding that of thirty-three, twenty-nine of them were gone and hearing that Sir John Dalston, sheriff of Cumberland, in whose charge they were, had certified their escape, as also that Sir Henry Leigh, Provost Marshal, was gone post up before his coming to Carlisle to inform his Majesty and your Honours thereof, the said Sir Wilfrid presently wrote Sir John Charterous, the next commissioner for the late borders of Scotland, advertising him thereof and to will Sir William Cranston, his Majesty's Provost Marshal there, to have a special care for their present apprehension and to prevent their reset. Since which time two are apprehended, viz. Mathew Grame and Richard Blackburne. And now at our meeting at Berwick we acquainted the Commissioners within the late borders of

Scotland with the contents of your Honours' said letters and desired their assistance for the better accomplishment thereof. Whereunto we found them very willing, so as it is agreed that Sir Henry Leigh and Sir William Cranston with the horsemen in his Majesty's pay shall presently by joining or dividing themselves as occasion shall be offered make search for their apprehension to be carried to the prison from whence they escaped and if they have taken the woods, to demolish their houses and expel their families and to learn out of such as have by any means aided them since their escape and to commit them to prison until they shall be delivered thence by due course of his Majesty's laws. So as we have good hope that by this means the most of these that are not already fled without those parts lately called the Borders may be met withal, for the better effecting whereof there has not, nor shall not, want any care or pains in us. Touching the conveying of the hundred and fifty of the Grames according to their names returned, there shall want no diligence to see the same performed and that they may be conveyed to Newcastle, to be there by the last of this month. But for that we think they must be men of some quality that must conduct them, we think that for [*sic*] shillings a day we shall not get any fit to take that charge. Wherein we desire to know your further pleasure in time convenient.—From Berwick, 2 June 1605.

Signed: Ro. de Lavale; Wilfr. Lawson; Joseph Pennington; Edward Gray. *Seal.* 1½ *pp.* (111. 30.)

The Commissioners for the Borders to the Council.

1605, June 2.—We, his Majesty's Commissioners, met here at Berwick, 29 May, where many complaints were made, both by the English against the Scots and by the Scots against the English. We have taken order that for all offences done since his Majesty's entry, justice shall be done of the offenders reciprocally, according to gaol deliveries and justice courts to be held in England and Scotland, according to his Majesty's laws there. Touching the apprehending of the condemned prisoners escaped out of Carlisle, we have taken order that Sir Henry Leigh and Sir William Cranston, with the horsemen in his Majesty's pay under their charge, shall presently go to the west parts, and there apprehend them, and commit them to the gaol at Carlisle; and if they have taken the woods, then to demolish their houses, and expel their families, and apprehend their aiders and commit them to prison until they shall be delivered according to due course of law. For the better effecting of this service, we enrolled the names of the 25 horsemen in his Majesty's pay under Sir William Cranston, and the 15 under Sir Henry Leigh; and referred the view of the latter till our meeting at Carlisle, for divers of them are now there employed. Calling for the 10 horsemen under Sir William Selbie's charge, minding to employ them with the

rest, Mr. Ralph Selbie, who said he had charge of them in his brother's absenee, said he was ready to do any serviee so as it were within Northumberland, and they to be under his leading. Being required to give in their names, and that their persons might be viewed, he said he eould not, for divers of them were now attending his brother in the south parts; so as we have no help of these 10, whieh we think eontrary to your meaning, as under his Majesty's privy signet appears.—Berwiek, 2 June 1605.

Signed: Ro. de Lavale; Wilf. Lawson; H. Setoun; Ra. Chirnesyde; William Home; S. Morray; Joseph Penningtoun; Edward Gray. 2 *pp.* (190. 94.)

Edward Harrowdon to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], June 2.—His earnest wishes suiting with his years move in him a great desire of seeing other eountries for the gaining of languages and experienee. Requests a lieence to travel for two or three years. The many honourable regards shown by the late Lord Treasurer, Salisbury's father, towards his grandfather, father and family even in his own memory, give him hope to find favour. Has lost the hope of his greater suit in another plaee wherein his lordship showed his goodwill and gladness that he should be matehed in so worthy a family. Should have thought himself mueh more happy thereby to have been linked so near to Salisbury's worthy and hopeful son.—Harrowdon, 2 June.

Holograph. Endorsed: "10 [*sic*] June 1605." 1 *p.* (111. 31.)

Lord Zouche to the Same.

1605, June 3.—After I received eertain objeetions importing reasons why the four shires should not be under the jurisdietion of the Marehes, I endeavoured to get the answer read and gave some of the Council their eopies, hoping to reeeive before this some of their labours. But finding them slaek and fearing lest you should think any negleet in me to labour your satisfaetion, I have thought good to get you sueh answers as one whom I use for my help has set down, hoping that out of them you will find sufficient matter to answer the said objeetions, though I doubt not but if the eommissions might be found when the Court was first ereeted all things would have been better eleared. Wherein though I eondemn mueh the keeping of our reeords in the Marehes and thereof if the late Queen had lived until my eoming up I purposed to seek some redress, yet ean it not be without blemish to some that served in those times, if all things passing the great [seal], as all things did till the Aet of Parliament, no eopies were kept whieh would set all straight. But all this misfortune lights upon the weakest who knew his own weakness so mueh as he had never taken that burden upon him if he could have esehewed it without the

imputation of a fault as God knows and I hope your lordship will testify. I have in this kind troubled you too often and wish that it may by your grave counsel be brought to a determinate end. I would fain return to my private life, if live I may where I find profit and contentment. Meantime I find neither, yet in all I expect your favour, for since I received your promise I have sought no other means and am contented to fall if you hold me not up. This makes me to pray your favour in a matter of the assarts in Fecknam Forest, that you will have such respect to Sir Thomas Laighton or me that the King receiving from either of us such satisfaction as is looked for, either he or I may have it to the benefit of his heir, which I have matched and would be glad to keep him from prejudice, though I cannot otherwise advance him this.—From the Bathe, 3 June 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1⅓ *p.* (**111.** 32.)

Sir William Fitzwilliam to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 3.—Seeing it so falls out that my strange brother and I must give blemish to the house we are of, vouchsafe to read this breviate wherein I have set down in truth the intent of my heart before my entrance into the house and what I did being entered. I crave your favour and do not doubt of it, your justice preserved. Yet in weighing the matter if it fall out hard against me, impute it to my frailty which, I must needs confess to you, before whom I cannot but lay myself open, is such as were it to do again, I fear I should do it. Unhappy I account myself that in my declining age I am come to this encounter, but most unhappy that my adverse party is such with whom I cannot end the matter in another manner. —3 June 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**111.** 33.)

Sir Wilfrid Lawson to the Same.

1605, June 3.—As soon as I understood of the escape of the condemned prisoners from his Majesty's gaol at Carlisle, I made my repair thither and presently from thence certified you thereof by my letters sent by post, how that of thirty-three, twenty-nine were escaped, of which number eight were Scots and the rest Englishmen, and sent therewith all their names; and further how that I had sent to Sir John Chartcrous one of his Majesty's Commissioners to Dumfrese for apprehending of them again, as also to prevent their reset. I make bold to write thus much again lest my former by the negligence of the post might miscarry, the which I rather think, for it seems your Honours of the Privy Council had no notice thereof from any of us, his Majesty's Commissioners here.—Berwicke, 3 June 1605.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**111.** 34.)

WILLIAM BECHER to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, June 4.—Shortly after the beginning of my troubles when Mr. Babington and Bromley earnestly sought the apparelling and service (by me first contrived to her late Majesty and the honourable Lords' best liking), which they have ever since enjoyed to their great gain and advancement, they agreed with me I should have a third part of their gain from time to time that should arise, as by their answer upon oath in Chancery will appear, where I began suit against them seven years past, but by some objections made have been stayed and not suffered there to proceed; and being also five years since they refused the arbitrable end made herein by Sir Harry Maynarde and Sir William Merydeth. I have since been enforced to sue them in three several actions at the common law in the Exchequer, whereof one is upon their bond of 3000*l.* forfeited for this very cause. These actions being appointed to be tried last Michaelmas term, they only two days before exhibited their bill in the Exchequer Chamber and so got the trials stayed. By which several delays your poor suppliant is kept from his right and put to excessive charges of suit, which he may very ill afford.

May it therefore please you to move my Lord Treasurer that by your two commandments the matter may receive a speedy end by the indifferent arbitration of Sir Harry Maynarde and Sir Mychaell Hickes or such other as you shall think meet. For which favour myself, wife and children shall ever pray for your happiness.—From the prison of the Fleet, 4 June 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**111.** 35.)

LORD COBHAM to the SAME.

1605, June 4.—I wish my thoughts had been as well seen to your lordship as myself was yesterday, then you should be the true judge how pleasing it was to me to see you. The distance of the place could not well make me discern every person that was there, and since I have heard I was mistaken. For too the King, to whom I had thought I had done my duty, his person I mistook, for I held him to have been in russet and they say he was in dun colour. Whether he saw me or no I know not. If he did he beheld him that is penitent for his offence and would redeem the recovery of his favour with the hazard of my [*sic*] life. I hear that Mr. Gybs goeth very shortly into Scotland. My immediate means to the King is then by his absence taken away. Importunacy I would shun, and yet your lordship seeth how my case stands. Therefore this letter I would entreat him to deliver for me, but your opinion I crave, and so accordingly will either send it or suppress it. —From the Towre, 4 June 1605.

PS.—Touching my pension out of the Exchequer I crave your favour. They do ask, the tellers I mean, extraordinary fees of me. Such as before the Lieutenant paid, I am willing.

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. *Seal.* ¾ *p.* (**111.** 36.)

Dr. Robert Soame to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 5.—Assures Salisbury of his dutiful mind and service to him and his desire to depend upon him before any other as his patron.—From Cambridge, 5 June 1605.

Addressed: To the Right Hon. my very good Lord the Earl of Salisbury, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

Signed. ¼ *p.* (**111.** 37.)

Lord Cobham to the Same.

1605, June 5.—I pray that this bearer may by speech deliver my occasion of now sending unto you. It is concerning the leases and fee simple land yet remaining in his Majesty's hands. You will pardon my boldness, for in this world I have no friend but yourself.—From the Towre, 5 June 1605.

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. *Seal.* ¼ *p.* (**111.** 38.)

Sir Benjamin Berrye to the Same.

1605, June 5.—This pack arriving here this morning from my Lord Admiral I thought it my duty to send them by this bearer to you with especial command to make all the haste possibly he might.—Portesmouthe, the fifth of June 1605, ten of the clock in the morning.

Holograph. ⅔ *p.* (**111.** 39.)

Nicholas Saunder to the Same.

[1605], June 5.—Understands Sir George Harvy, desirous of a more quiet life, intends to leave the Lieutenancy of the Tower. Prays that he may be his successor. The place though of credit has been possessed by some as mean as himself, being a gentleman for alliance equal to any of his sort in the shire in which he dwells, and his estate, though somewhat lessened by others' unjust dealings, is yet above 500*l.* a year. If he obtain the place, his lordship shall never repent his favour and he will bestow on Sir George Harvy or on whom else Salisbury pleases such a gratuity as shall be thought convenient.—5 June.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**111.** 40.)

Lord Chief Justice Popham to the Same.

1605, June 7.—As you signified me it was his Majesty's pleasure I should consider of this script enclosed and deliver my opinion thereon, I have thoroughly considered it and seen the original indenture upon which the case is grounded, and plainly find that in law no estate passed thereby unto the children but that it remained wholly in the father [Sir Walter Ralegh] and so forfeit to his Majesty by the attainder and that without any quibbling of law but upon a plain omission of that which should have made the assurance perfect; which nevertheless I think grew by the omission of the clerk in the engrossing of the book.—At Serjeants' Inn, 7 June 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**111.** 41.)

[Partly printed in Edwards, *Life of Ralegh*, I, 469.]

The Council to the Officers of Ports.

1605, June 7.—Notwithstanding his Majesty's late proclamations for revocation of mariners from foreign services and for repressing all piracies upon the sea and the just punishment in them denounced against offenders, there are yet sundry complaints exhibited, especially by the Ambassador of the King of Spain, of suffering mariners to betake themselves to foreign service at sea and serving their own wickedness thereby in robberies of his Majesty's subjects and of the subjects of other princes, with whom his Majesty is in good amity. Others also going out to sea as merchants become men of war and employ themselves in piracy. These enormities are imputed in most part to the officers of his Majesty's ports, whose negligence gives way to these frauds and offences. His Majesty therefore takes notice of the great slackness shown in the execution of the proclamations, of the great liberty given to seamen and mariners to put themselves into foreign service without any course taken for the apprehension of offenders, and of the neglect of search of such ships as go forth of the ports or come into them under pretence of merchants or fishermen; as also of the overmuch boldness usually practised in buying and selling and contracting with pirates for their commodities. In his Majesty's name we hereby renew the commandment, and let you know that if hereafter more diligence does not appear on your part, not only the blame shall be imputed to you but the burden for satisfaction of any losses, damages and wrongs done by such robberies and piracies shall be laid on you.

And whereas the Spanish Ambassador likewise complains that the shipping of Holland and Zealand finds favour in his Majesty's ports, which agrees not with the intention of the treaty of amity with the King of Spain, in obtaining the relief of victuals out of the said ports, when they go with commission of reprisal in as great proportion as by themselves is desired, whereby they are enabled the better against the subjects of the King of Spain; although his Majesty is willing to yield the opportunity of his ports to them as to others so far as may serve for their passage and lawful trade, yet that his true intention may not be abused by any unjust application of that liberty to the subjects of the Archdukes and those under the States of the United Provinces, you are not to suffer any ship of Holland or Zealand or of any subjects of the Archdukes coming into that port to be victualled for any longer time than the space of twenty days, which is a proportion reasonable for them to use in trade of merchandise.—Greenwich, 7 June 1605.

Signed by L: Chancellor; L: Tresurer; L: Chamberlaine; E: Northumberland; E: Northampton; E: Salisbury; L: Knollis; L: Worton; Sr. John Forteseue.

Copy. 1½ *pp.* (**111.** 42.)

Surveyors of the Outports to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 7.—They were appointed 15 years ago by Lord Burghley and Sir John Fortescue as general surveyors of the receipts of the customs in the outports; and their patents have been regranted by the King. Their employment has been profitable to the Crown, to the amount of 8,000*l.* yearly. They are the King's officers established by Parliament in 1 Jac.: and without their consent and conjoining with the customer and controller, imported and exported goods are to be forfeited. They give detailed reasons against their being dismissed, and beg Salisbury to favour their continuance.—Lime St., 7 June 1605.

Signed: Jo. Allington; Lisle Cave; Abraham Dawse; Thomas Myddelton. 2 *pp.* (**190.** 95.)

—— Ardern to the Same.

1605, June 8.—His education and employments have from infancy been in matters of some or other service of state. Did conceive amongst others of the imposition whereof his books treat. Is left in his old age destitute of competent maintenance. Can show how 3*s.* 4*d. per diem* eight years since has been due to him by promise. Prays to be allowed this in regard of his services, and that Salisbury will give timely consideration to his project.—8 June 1605.

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1605 Mr. Ardern to my Lord." ⅓ *p.* (**111.** 43.)

Sir Thomas Windebank to the Same.

1605, June 8.—After the King understood of my being come to attend upon him by your appointment, he sent for me and incontinently gave me instructions for this letter, which herewith I send, signed this morning after his breakfast and ready to go on hunting and to carry the Prince with him. It may please you for the more formality to cause the latter to be sealed with the signet.—At Windsor, 8 June 1605.

Signed. ⅓ *p.* (**111.** 44.)

King James to the Same.

1605, June 8.—Forasmuch as the party by whom the King of Denmark sent his letter recommending a cause concerning a ship and goods taken in the time of Queen Elizabeth still complains, notwithstanding an offer made to him by some of the Privy Council of 300*l.*, albeit we had no knowledge of this offer, yet we are pleased to confirm that offer if he will accept of it; otherwise our pleasure is that you deal with him no further, and let him know that we have assented so far for the King of Denmark's sake and not for any justice in his cause; and dismiss him with letters from us to the King of Denmark containing the proceedings therein and our willingness to gratify him by yielding thus much.

Touching the controversy between the Lord Mayor and the Lord Chandos, as the Lord Mayor being a public personage has made suit that the suit might be publiely compounded and the Lord Chandos hath yielded thereto, we would have you signify this to the Lord Mayor and that the Lord Treasurer and Lord Chancellor and some others of the Counell, whom they may join with them, may appoint a time to hear the matter that it may have a friendly end.

A third thing we are to impart to you with this that a petition having been exhibited unto us by Sir Oliver Cromwell containing an overture of some matters that should be very profitable to us, forasmuch as we must confess the matter to be new unto us and that we are unacquainted how far the laws of our realm may well bear in such matters, or whether any public prejudice may grow thereby, we refer the consideration thereof to the Lord Treasurer, yourself, and one or two more of the Counell; being ourselves very willing to do him all good as a gentleman whom we think very worthy thereof.—Given at our castle of Windsor the eighth day of June 1605.

Sign manual. 1 *p.* (**134.** 67.)

The Earl of Mar to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 9.—I must crave your lordship's pardon for my long silence. The only cause was lack of matter. The Convention of our Estates here is finished, but no matter of great consequence was treated of. We hear many speeches in this country of a remove or change of offices to be amongst you there. If it be of truth, I am assured you will not see your old friend overleaping, but because I know your faithfulness to your friends and chiefly when they are not to speak for themselves, I will say no more of this at this time but only recommend it to your own discretion. I must entreat you in the behalf of Sir Hen. Carmichall. I only fear my Lord Treasurer's "longsomeness" and therefore I will pray you to be a suitor for him at my Lord's hands if need be. There is nothing here but quietness: I pray God it may long continue. I must entreat your lordship to present my duty to my Lord Chamberlain and the rest of our old acquaintance there, and not to be unmindful but at some of your idle hours let me know how you do.—Edinbruch, 9 June 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**111.** 45.)

Lord Balmerino, Secretary of Scotland, to the Same.

1605, June 9.—The first of this instant I went to Craufurd Moor to see the state of these works, where I found Sir Bews Bulmore and Mr. George Bowes. I viewed all their works where I find they have travailed painfully and with great charges. The likelihood of good success furnishes great hopes,

but the trial is not like to be hastily. The bounds are dispersed and evidences of that is hunted for shows almost in every place. The greedy desire of them who are employed makes them change their working from place to place, hoping to find it more easily. Wherewith I found some fault, because the appearance being good in any one place, I would have wished that to have been still prosecuted, to [until] it were either found in that measure is looked for or all further expectations quite extinguished. I found Mr. Bowes in no great hope that it should prove worthy his Majesty's charges, and so he has relinquished it all utterly. Bulmore continues still in that good hope that by no means he can be discouraged. I took the musters of all his people he has at work and the places they were working in, which I have sent to your lordship. And because the places that were committed to Mr. Bowes carry greater hope in Bulmore's judgment of the sudden trial of that may be looked for of these works, the said Bowes asked of me it he should deliver them over to him, and Bulmore likewise if he should accept them. Wherein I refused to give any answer till first I should hear from you. Always under your correction, it is meet so long as these works are wrought at his Majesty's charges that the likeliest bounds be first researched, seeing they are deserted by him who had charge of them.—Halyruidhous, 9 Junii 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**111.** 46.)

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 9.—Has dealt effectually with the Archduke himself in the matter of the outrage upon the person of the gentleman of Lituania. The Archduke answered him that he had given order to have the matter examined and the informations sent to the Spanish Ambassador in England. It appeared that the gentleman's own ill carriage of himself was the cause of his ill usage and not any want of respect towards his Majesty. Edmondes has told the Archduke it was not unlikely his Majesty would favourably credit the Ambassador's declaration till he had had the matter examined by his own ministers of justice, who were not partial to either side, and that it now appears by the Judge of the Admiralty that the outrage was committed, not only although the gentleman manifested his quality, but also after the ship of Holland was entered into his Majesty's port and very near the shore, which therefore deeply engaged his Majesty to seek reparation of a double offence done him. The Archduke assured the writer he would give the King all satisfaction and for that purpose would appoint the Count of Aremberg and the President Richardot to confer with Edmondes. Since then the latter has acquainted these persons with the informations and depositions delivered to him. They objected that the witnesses were interested parties and there was discordance in their assertions;

besides that his Majesty had not then deelared his limits as he has sinee done. Edmondes has answered that there was other testimony and that the reports agreed in one material substance of truth; moreover their men could not be ignorant that the place where they took the ship was far within his Majesty's limits. They told him that they would not too rigorously contest the matter of the prize but would satisfy the King for what has been taken, after they have in justice reeeived the defendants' answer; for the reparation required for the outrage upon the gentleman's person they excuse it as a misfortune out of the fury of the eneounter and espeeially by the gentleman's own misgovernment. Edmondes has told them that the King would not suffer it to pass without reeeiving satisfaetion. They eoneluded that the Duke would advise what further answer to make and desired Edmondes to be a means for their reeeiving justiee for vessels of theirs taken by the Hollanders in his Majesty's ports and that order might be taken that the Hollanders be not suffered to besiege their ships in his Majesty's ports, as they eontinue to do notwithstanding the King's late proelamation. Edmondes has assured them that order would be taken to their satisfaction by the King or his Counеil upon any justly grounded representations of their Ambassador.

He also informed the Arehduke that his Majesty had eonsented to a levy being made for his serviee within his kingdoms though not in the form proposed. The Arehduke acknowledged that he reeeived very good satisfaetion by his Ambassador's report; he was put in good hopes there would be means to eonvey good numbers over hither. But since the arrival of the English eaptains Edmondes understands that they have delivered that there is no possibility to make the levy, both beeause the State directly disfavours the same and also beeause the men of war of Holland, emboldened by the knowledge of the same disposition of the English state, diligently watch to interrupt them as they pass hither. Edmondes will endeavour to disprove these bruits that they may work no ill eonceit here. It is one of the greatest diseontentments they pretend against the Freneh King that he not only relieves the States openly with men and money but also hinders gentlemen willing to serve the Arehduke and threatens to eonfiscate their estates.

They report moreover that Monsieur de Vie, the Governor of Calais, has showed himself so partial that he eaused to be embarked and sent back into Holland eertain English soldiers who had fled from the States' Army, and sought to pass into England by way of Calais.

Edmondes finds upon eonferenee with them that they do not like any of the two propositions made to them, either to eease hostilities of both sides in the Narrow Seas or to aecord a toleration of trade to Antwerp. The first point was utterly rejected that they should agree to disarm themselves espeeially now they have better means to inerease their strength by sea

by the port of Ostend. The second point was debated with more doubtfulness, some councillors being of opinion that it be entertained, for being well handled it might be used to work upon the people of the other side like a truce by drawing them to a feeling of the benefits they would receive by abstinence from war. But others conceived that it would only serve the States' turn, by raising profit from the said trade to enable them to maintain the war; also that it was directly contrary to the treaty made with England, and since with France, whereby it was expressly forbidden to bring any merchandise into the Netherlands which had before paid custom to Holland. Besides, if there should be liberty for a common trade to Antwerp without provision of the like to Dunkerke and other places, it would withdraw all the traffic now used to those places, which though but small and troublesome is of good relief to the countries of Flanders and Artois, and therefore it would be better to continue the solicitation for a general trade than to have it in any particular place. These latter arguments have been found of greater weight than the former.

Edmondes has lately seen a letter written from Spain by Stephen d' Ibarra of the Council of War there to a merchant of Antwerp, dated 17 May, advertising him that, notwithstanding the former "placard" for prohibiting the Hollanders' trade into Spain, it is now again resolved to give them leave to bring corn there. This is worthy of Salisbury's consideration for it is not unlikely they are willing to entertain them with some kind of trade in Spain to keep them from employing their ships to the Indies, where the Portugall[es] complain that the Hollanders have almost overthrown their trade.

The two armies lie still lodged together where they first planted themselves; Count Maurice at Watervliet with Isendonke close behind for a place of succour, and the Marquis of Spinola at [Hobouke]* in like manner favoured by the Sasse of Gaunt. Spinola made an attempt of late to burn Count Maurice's ships but the Count being advertised thereof gave order for their removal. The bridge of boats which Spinola has made over the river of Antwerp is of great use for the speedy transportation of their army and no doubt, being unexpected, has much disappointed Count Maurice in his designs. There is a regiment of 2,000 foot and a company of 200 horse left on Flanders side to guard the dykes and defend the bridge. The new Italian troops of Lombards are now arrived, in number somewhat above 2000 but of them many sick persons. The Neapolitanes are also said to be entered into Luxemburg. They are conducted by the Prince of Aveline, enjoined thereto by the King of Spain for the Order of the Golden Fleece which he bestowed on him at his return into Italy. His errand is only to conduct the troops hither and immediately afterwards to return.

* Blank in MS. See the original letter in the Public Record Office.

Understands that Spinola does not use the authority given him of Surintendant of the Finances except in cases of necessity. The scarcity of money has been of late so great at Antwerp that they have been forced to supply their necessities by sending a multitude of carriers out of Italy who have brought good store of gold. The Count of Sores, newly come out of Spain, has brought the Archduke assurance that he has removed all jealousies that were conceived against him there. The Count has also obtained there for his own pains a pension of 2000 crowns a year. It appears from the register of allowances to the soldiers fled from the States' army, to whom Spinola orders to be given an English crown a man, that almost 800 have been disbanded, the most English, but the greatest part of them are passed into England by way of Calais.

The Archduke is in hand to send the Count Octavio, a gentleman of his Chamber, into Italy to perform two contrary offices, to condole with the Duke of Savoy for the death of his son and to congratulate the Pope on his election. The Lantsgrave of Leuchtenberg is expected within two days to pass from the Emperor with commission towards his Majesty. They are much troubled in Brussels with the news of the ill success of the Spanish fleet in the encounter with the States' ships but they do not yet directly know the particulars. Don Gaston de Spinola, qualified by the name of Count of Brové, has brought the enclosed letter sent to him by the Duke of Urbin to convey to his Majesty. Sends also another letter from the Marquis of Havré to his Majesty in acknowledgment of the letter to him from the King.

The Archdukes' Ambassador makes good report of his Majesty's graeious usage. Edmondes is also bound in duty to acknowledge the favourable and kind respect with which he has been used by the Princes in Brussels. The French Ambassador here grows very emulous thereof, telling them that it seems they now adore no other God but the English.—Bruxelles, 9 June 1605.

PS.—Understands the King's present of deer and horses is arrived at Antwerp and will be here to-morrow.

Copy. 9 *pp.* (**227.** p. 19.)

[The original is in the Public Record Office, S.P. For., Flanders, 7.]

Edward Paston to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 10.—Has received his lordship's letter directed to the Mayor and Corporation of Sutbury [Sudbury] and to himself requesting his good will to depart with a pair of organs which stand in the church of St. Peter in that town, for the use of his Majesty's chapel of King's College at Cambridge. As he deems that the organs, which stand in a chapel given by King Henry VIII with the organs to his father Sir Thomas Paston, who left them there, appertain to the said chapel now used as a

church, he craves pardon if it goes against his conscience to grant his good will to take them away.—Appleton, 10 June 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (111. 47.)

George Bowes to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 10.—Having made report to his Majesty at Hampton (your lordship with sundry Lords of the Privy Council then present) that 2 August last I had discovered spar and yellowish clay descending down the joints of the mineral rock which I had opened eight yards in length and seven feet in depth and at that depth had washed such small gold as I then showed to his Majesty, which by abundance of waters in that narrow place I could not assure myself whether it had native and primary growing therein or was but accidentally brought thither, I therefore craved his Highness would give leave at my charges to try that work. Which granted presently upon dispatch from Court, I made repair to Winlocke Water, and 12 November began a pen, sett-gutter or adit (*auditt*) of stone, which I continued working ever since with ten and otherwhiles sixteen miners and have finished it 15 May, conveying the water 135 yards in length from the foresaid pit or hole wherein I found the gold. Which pit I have since sunk five feet deeper, finding the same subject to great abundance of water, so that without greater charges and longer time than is meet to be bestowed thereon, I can sink it no deeper under the level of my sett-gutter. Neither do I think it meet, for I find within two feet in depth of the bottom of that pit, where I found the gold, a bed of earth which the English miners call "chiver," unnatural and an enemy to all veins of metal as either lead ores holding silver, copper, tin or poor lead ores. I therefore drove three drifts in that rock wherein I had formerly found the gold and, working both day and night for six days together, found in the joints of the said rock yellowish clay and spar, as I had formerly done; but in all that time eight pieces of gold and the same so little as but hardly discernible, which swam upon the water in the tray. And for that the spar found in that rock is like to that spar which is always found with such gold as hath spar fixed therein, I brayed or stamped the spar so small as dust and in washing six trays thereof found one piece of gold so little as that other. Neither can I deliver upon my credit that spar certainly held gold but might be rather sticking in the clay than the spar, which will require meeter place for trial and greater charges than I dare advise to be undertaken. Since in the depth I found no greater comfort nor better success in the former works, the 23 May I rode to Edenburge to acquaint my Lord Chancellor and my Lord President of Scotland with my uncomfortable success, entreating that they would send some meet person to view not only my present works, whereof sundry untrue

reports that I had discovered a vein were delivered, but also to testify how I had bestowed my first allotment of 300*l.* and my last 200*l.*

It hath pleased my Lord President, 2 and 3 June, to take view of those works wrought by Sir Bevis Bullmer and myself, to whose honourable censure I refer my former labours, not doubting but that his lordship will also testify my willingness to inform Sir Bevis my observations of such gills and straits as wherein gold having been formerly got within my allotted place of Winlocke Water are of least circumference and give greatest appearance for discovery of veins, if any, with least expense of time and charges; which I held it my duty to do in that Sir Bevis, at such time as I was first commanded by his Majesty to this service, moved his Highness that he might be suffered to work there, when I should leave those works; as also having taken assays in October last at London of sundry "marquisates" and "gumes" (?), whereof one holding gold richly was found amongst the removed earth and stones in like sort as the gold got by washing. Which place and what manner I wrought the same I have showed to Sir Bevis, who seemeth to expect greater benefit to arise thereof than I doubt he will find upon better trial.

I have likewise delivered my opinion to my said Lord President that continuing the works by washing for gold the same will not be afforded for lesser prices than 10*l.* the ounce.

Those houses built near Winlocke Water by me at his Majesty's charges in Sir Thomas Killpatricke the Lord of Closburne's lands with the torn tent and other work tools and necessaries I left with his bailiff of that place until I receive direction to whom I shall deliver them, having dissolved the works and retired myself home the 6th instant, being by my twenty days attendance in this last service so disabled by want of health that I was enforced to continue three days at my house before I was able to give account to your lordship what was done. Having spent nineteen months and impaired my own estate 500*l.* and ridden above 2,600 miles with many miserable and some sick days endured in this service, of all which I trust you will take such honourable notice that if his Majesty shall at any time have occasion to use my service in any mineral action within any other part of his dominions, I may not hereby be discouraged from continuing that course wherein I have already bestowed five and twenty years time.—Biddicke, 10 June 1605.

Signed. 2 *pp.* (**111.** 48.)

Sir Ferdinando Gorges to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 10. This present day here arrived a small carvel sent for advice from Lisbourn, whereof was captain one Joseph de Mena, to inquire what was become of Pedre Sebeurs and his fleet containing eight sail of ships and two carvels, wherein

were 1200 soldiers and many of those men of note and great service, whereof the Admiral was a ship of London, the Vice-Admiral a Scottishman and the rest Easterlings. He desired to have a certificate of his being here, and so in the space of two hours he departed again to go to Dartmouth and so to follow his directions, being not able to make any report of my Lord Admiral or any of his company nor any other news but of nine sail of great ships departed for the East Indies, and the death of Don John de Aguila.—From his Majesty's fort by Plymouth, 10 June 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**111.** 50.)

LORD SHEFFIELD to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605], June 10.—From him and others Salisbury has heard that they have found there in the north a certain stone that they think will yield "allome," but it is doubtful whether it will prove or not. He desires to join with Sir Thomas Challoner and a few others, who have been at great charge in the trial of it, to bestow greater travail upon it, if they may have some privilege from the King, before others, for a reasonable time; that thereby they "may not beat boughs and another take the bird." The late Queen granted the like request, for all England, to Lord Mountjoy, who did but undo himself by it, as they may do if their luck be not better. He begs Salisbury to favour his motion when it comes to the Council table.—York, 10 June.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**190.** 104.)

G. (?) D. to his kinsman, SIR EVERARD DIGBY, at Cotehurste.

1605, June 11.—The little time of my being here can afford you but little intelligence of any occurrences more than the ordinary report of the bickering at sea betwixt the Hollanders and the Spanish ships which came for the Low Countries seven in number. The Hollanders were in number fifty or three score sail, who assaulted the Spanish ships as they passed from Portingale with men sent to the Archduke for the wars. There came down some 1200 men from Spain with one Petro Saboiro, the general of the Spanish ships, whom I saw at the Spanish Ambassador's, a man that is well known in England and has been prisoner here in the late Queen's time. He speaks English and is come from Dover, where his ships remain, to negotiate for his better expedition in his intended journey. Of the seven Spanish ships there is one burnt by the Hollanders, one other sunk and one on ground and four sail came in a fight which they maintained in despite of all the Flemish fleet and are arrived safe in Dover Haven. The Castle of Dover shot at the Hollanders one shot, which as it is reported the Hollanders requited with another to the town and killed a woman of Dover;

but of the certainty hereof I cannot be assured. The Spaniards have lost some 250 men. The Hollanders are not inferior much in their losses in the sea fight unto them. Our King has given commandment that the Spaniards be well entertained in Dover Haven and to have what they have need of for their money without disturbance. It is said that our King has ordained that the Holland fleet be commanded to depart from before the Port of Dover to give no impeachment of passage to any that is bound out of that haven. Nevertheless it is thought they will not give the Spaniards leave to pass over to the Camp. Thus for sea matters.

The Grave Mauryce lies with his Camp at a place called Waterfleete some five miles from Antwerpe and is strong 20,000 men. He is strongly entrenched and stretches his trenches from his encamping to Eysendyke, a town that ministers him all supply of victuals by water on that side, and also is entrenched in like distance on the other side to another village, which gives supply by water on the other side, so that he is hardly to be removed with any forcing of him.

The Marquis Spinola lies at a place called Buckholte some two miles distant from the Grave's Camp, and is not strengthened with any entrenchment but lies *in campagna* all open to his enemy's assaults and would gladly provoke his adversary to the field, but cannot obtain it. He is 30,000 strong horse and foot. He has with him Sir Wm. Stanley, of whom he makes great account. There has of late passed some light skirmishes betwixt their troops of horse, and some hundred lost on both sides but not any set day of battle. The Marquis has this device and intention to bring the Grave Mauryce to fight and to provoke him to come out of his trenches, that is to divide his forces into two several camps and to send one of his camps into Friselande, which will presently revolt if they be not relieved with a sudden supply of forces, both for their inclination of religion and for their discontents for the impositions formerly laid upon them by Count Mauryce and the States, which they have heretofore murmured at and refused to obey. So that shortly you shall hear of some doings; and so for this matter.

The English forces levied for the Archduke are much hindered of their passage by this accident of the stoppage of Dover Haven by the Hollanders' ships lying in their way. Captain Studden is not taken by the Hollanders as was reported but is safely transported and Capt. Throckmerton also.

It is said here is order given by the King's Majesty for the levying of a thousand voluntaries English for the States in like manner as has been leave given to the voluntaries that go to the Archduke, and English captains have undertaken the levyings. One of them is Capt. Norryce, lieutenant once to General Norryce.

Matters are like to proceed in hard terms with our English Catholics, for upon Sunday last all the Judges were in their robes at the Court of Grenewich before the King's Majesty, who made a speech unto them of three hours long and gave them a most straight charge to enquire of all recusants in their circuits. And for the rebellious behaviour used in Herefordshire he thinks it needless any longer to spare their blood, who, contemning his Majesty's clemency used towards all men of their profession, have broken forth into so manifest a demonstration of their disloyalties against his laws and justices, his officers. And for the repressing of the like attempt it is thought those men, which have committed this misdemeanour, shall be made an example. It is reputed no less than treason. Sir Charles Morgan, a Justice of Peace of that county, leaving but the shire the next day after this matter was committed and coming to London, is committed to the Fleet for neglecting his place in a time of such disorder. This matter will be made a ground of general severity towards all others as most men here suppose.

I have solicited for forces against the otter in your brooks when the meadows shall be cut down. The knight himself will assist you in person with his finders and best furniture. My nephew Philip is gone before to Colleshill, who I know will not let the meadows scarce alone untrodden before their shearing time.—London, 11 June 1605.

PS.—Sir Robt. and his Lady commend them most kindly unto you and your dearest Lady, to whom I wish to be also remembered in the best manner.

Endorsed: "1605 June 11, Letter written to Sir Everard Digbye;" *and in another hand:* "powder treason." 3 *pp.* (**111.** 51.)

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Thomas Edmondes.

1605, June 12.—I forbore upon the first alarum to write unto you concerning the late accident happened at Dover betwixt the Spaniards and the States' men-of-war, because I might more conveniently advertise you both of all the circumstances of it and of those things also which I foresaw were consequently to happen upon it in the point of state. In both which particulars because you may be the better able to satisfy any bruits there you shall understand that 10 ships freighted at Lisbon with some 12 companies of soldiers destined for Flanders were met here in the Narrow Seas by the fleet of the States, which had lain thereabouts in wait for them these 6 weeks. Upon the discovery they set upon the Spaniards *in alto mari*, and pursued them very furiously even till within the limits of his Majesty's harbour, and there ceased not to assault them, notwithstanding that his Majesty's officers did what they could to protect the distressed that fled to them for succour, and [*sic*: as] by the laws of neutrality they were bound. The

loss which the Spaniards have sustained in all is about 400 men ; and of the vessels, which were all embarked or hired ships of England, Scotland and Esterlings, five of them are preserved within the port of Dover and the rest either taken by the Hollanders or consumed by fight and fire. And not one of them had escaped if by the artillery from the forts of Dover the States' ships had not been forced to retire from further execution upon the Spaniards within his Majesty's limits, aeeording as his Majesty before had by his proclamation notified to all the world, that he would have his ports freed from all hostilities on the one side or the other ; so as howsoever this action may be construed abroad it is apparent that merely by his Majesty's officers the residue of the Spaniards are preserved. Since that time the Spanish Ambassador upon many suggestions of the States' presumption in continuing their pursuit until within his Majesty's limits, yea, even to the shore itself, has moved his Majesty that in revenge of such an injury his Majesty would afford some shipping or safe conduct to transport the Spaniards remaining at Dover into some of the Archdukes' harbours of Flanders, with many other aggravations (as you know) the Spanish Ambassador's nature may obtrude. But his Majesty impartially weighing the consequence of this proposition has rejected the same, as an unreasonable demand in itself. First, because thereby he should openly make himself a party in their quarrel against the States, which neither his own disposition nor the present constitution of his estate must permit. Secondly, it has been answered that his Majesty has great reason to expostulate with the King of Spain for using of his subjects' shipping, contrary to an artiele of the treaty, in such an action of transportation of soldiers, without first aequainting his Majesty with it. For howsoever it may be replied that those ships were not directly stayed or "imbarqued" for this purpose but in manner were voluntarily hired for it, yet it was well known before by us, so afterwards the Ambassadors themselves confessed to us, that there was indeed a general stay of all shipping at Lisbon, not to go forth until this fleet were first gone out, lest the news of their coming should have been known abroad : which kind of stay having continued long and being like to have continued longer the masters though otherwise unwilling yet were fain to be contented to be employed in the transportation of these soldiers, rather than by tarrying longer to have "incurred into" as great detriment ; and therefore you see *ex proprio ore* that this manner of stay may be taken for an oblique embarquement, not allowable by the treaty, nor for consequence sake to be endured by his Majesty, for (as we told them) under sueh a pretence the Spaniards might use our own shipping to the surprising of any place here in England, whilst we should be most seeure and as it were lookers on it.

Concerning the States' men-of-war's presumption in offending

his Majesty's limits, his Majesty would be himself sensible of it as beeame him. Howbeit the States had already dearly paid for it to the loss of many of their mariners and spoil of shipping by our eannon : and therefore if the Spanish Ambassador would advise of some other eonvenient eourse to transport those Spaniards baek again into Spain, his Majesty will out of eourtesy to those Prinees find some means for their safety by the way and prevent any assailing by the Hollanders. There have been other eomplaints made by the Spaniards at their first landing of the Spaniards at Dover, where some inferior offieers, under eolour of wreeks due to their offiee, have taken away some things of the Spaniards whieh they found on land, and some other petty diseourtesies. But his Majesty upon the first notiee of it has sent down Sir Thomas Waller, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, to see all things ordered and the Spaniards used and aeeommodated with all eourtesy and favour. I doubt not but this his Majesty's refusal of the Spanish Ambassador's request will be mueh misinterpreted there and taken very unkindly ; and therefore I have been the more eareful to furnish you with the reasons that lead his Majesty to it, whieh if they be impartially eonsidered are sueh as will satisfy any indifferent judgment. And therefore I have with the more expedition sent away this paeket, to the end you may be the better able to make answer to all objections. I send you likewise an instrument under the Admiralty's seal of all the proofs here taken about the ships taken at Harwieh wherein the Lithuanian gentleman was overthrown. His Majesty has reeommended again this business to the Baron of Hobach and eaused a eopy of this instrument to be delivered him.—From my house in the Strand, 12 June 1605.

Copy. 3½ *pp.* (**227.** p. 34.)

Thomas Clerke, junior, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 12.—I presume to remember you of your promise made to my Lord of Exeester a year past and lately to myself to further my suit for renewing a lease I hold of his Majesty. This last year I held three leases of his Majesty. The best is passed in Sir Thomas Shurley's book, the seeond is expired and the third is a poor manor without any manor house or pennyworth of woods. The more half of the tenants be freeholders and the land most barren. I am grieved I should not give as great a fine as other his Majesty's tenants may do for good land. The rent thereof is 20*l.* per annum and the last fine for thirty years in reversion was 20*l.* I have about fourteen years yet to eome of my old lease. These reasons may I hope prevail a mitigation of my fine to me an aneient tenant, a continual house keeper and father to four poor ehildren. Sir Benjamin Tiehborne and Sir Robt. Oxenbridge lately entreated me to take but 120*l.* fine of an old tenant's son when I might have had 220*l.* of a stranger, else, said they, if we landlords shall

over-rack our tenants' hospitality must cease and such oppressed tenants' children will starve. Your lordship is one of his Majesty's high Commissioners to rate fines indifferently between lord and tenant; I crave only justice and that my fine may be communed of in private before I come to public answer.—12 June 1605.

My expired lease was of copsewood which I, as Mr. Tanner can tell, recovered to the Crown, and my Lord Treasurer has promised me favour in new taking it.

Signed. ⅔ *p.* (**111.** 53.)

[Sir] James Perrott to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 12.—Is bound to Salisbury for his honourable disposition towards him when the Countess of Northumberland's suit for a lease was last in question at the Lord Treasurer's house. Now purposes to present a suit to the King to be freed from all encumbrances of Sir John Perrott or Sir Thomas Perrott's debts or of any arrears on the small leavings which he enjoys, and that he may possess those small dispersed parcels of land not yet recovered from him. Purposes to employ himself in Ireland or elsewhere in his Majesty's service, in which he seeks Salisbury's furtherance.—12 June 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**111.** 54.)

John Robartes to the Council.

1605, June 13.—Has been commanded by a privy seal to lend 30*l.* or to appear forthwith before the Council. Is sorry that sickness will not suffer him to appear or ability to lend. The service of his youth for twenty-eight years in the late Queen's wars has given him apparent wounds and sickness but no rewards. Has only 40*l.* a year left him by his father to maintain himself and children. Is a member of the city of Bristol, always when in England dwelling there and answering all payments and subsidies. Is freed in Gloucestershire where he is now only as a stranger, by reason of the late grievous sickness in Bristol. As none of the city have been taxed in this nature, desires the same liberty for himself.—Westerleigh, 13 June 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**111.** 55.)

Lord Haryngton to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], June 13.—Thanks Salisbury for the favour which he understands his lordship has, for his sake, shown to his neighbours and friends of Coventree in some suits they lately had with the Lords of his Majesty's Council. Finds the portion allowed to him for the diet of the Lady Elizabeth's grace and her followers so far short of the charge which he sustains that he has made his estate somewhat less to support it. Entreats Salisbury's opinion if he may presume to become a suitor to

the King for the reversion of some land in fee-farm.—From Burle, the 13 of June.

Signed. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**111. 57.**)

Sir Edward Mountagu to King James I.

1605, June 13.—Having lately been vouchsafed access to his royal person and comforted with his Majesty's most religious specches, what he then could not sufficiently express in words, as appalled before such a Majesty, he now begs the favourable construction of from his unskilful pen. Acknowledges it his harder hap to fall into the displeasure of so renowned, wise and religious a King, but will not doubt to remove from his royal thought the memory of his unwilling error, being not drawn thereto out of factious humour or desire of novelty but out of pity to the estate of many poor men. Prays his Majesty will conceive his intention and action as *error amoris* and not *amor erroris* and will pass by his offence. Has never thought the ceremonies in question simply and in their own nature impious or unlawful, but through the weakness of many and corruptions of time become occasions of offence. Has ever been obedient to the authority established.—13 June 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**111. 58.**)

The Bishop of Hereford to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 13.—William Morgan and Dr. Harley we have sent up by these messengers. We have reserved one Foster of Warwickshire, who sojourns here, besides three others of the meaner sort, which are not yet thoroughly examined. Roger Cadwallader will not yet be found, nor Rice ap Rice, nor John Griffithes. No diligence shall be omitted to find out their corners. In my persuasion there is not one word true in William Morgan's confession, and [he] has been a champion to encourage many. Dr. Harley is a simple doctor, made beyond seas, yet his doctorship has carried away the simple people long, and the better to insinuate himself into company he practises physic. He is charged with a paper wherein he revealed to William Morgan the purpose of the justices. He denies the hand, but another paper, knowledged to be his hand, manifestly convinces him; and Foster confesses that Morgan showed it to him, and told him it came from Dr. Harley. Whether this service will work terror to the rest or further desperate fury, I know not. The number of priests detected to me are above 20. I have their names, descriptions and places of their haunt; but the woods on the one side, and confines of Monmouthshire near adjoining (and almost wholly corrupted) hinder all service. The number of recusants near this city is incredibly increased within 3 years. They are grown to boldness to take up weapons, and they that will not consort with them cannot possess their goods in quiet, and

so many are fallen unto them for fear of spoil. I am advertised that at the Darrein, which is a house in the parish of Llanrothall, last Sunday 300 were at a mass strongly armed: on Monday and Tuesday a great part of them continued, waiting for my coming. An apparitor, whom I sent for some recusants to confer with them, was entertained as appears by his examination herewith sent. The messengers can relate what they have heard and seen. The justices do their best endeavour, but of the rest I find Sir James Seudamore to be most ready and faithful in the service, and stands closely unto me. I labour with all my strength, but my resolute judgment is some other way of force and greater terror must be used to make them lay down their weapons, which I hope his Majesty and your Honours will think fit.—Hereford, 13 June 1605.

Holograph, signed: Ro. Hereford. 1 *p.* (**190.** 100.)

The Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 13.—Many seek offices and reversions of offices in the Exchequer that are no way fit for them. As some, who have made suit to him and been rejected, may by other means obtain his Majesty's hand, or use other ways of passage, he begs Salisbury, if any such grant shall come to the seal, to stay it and give him notice thereof; so that in case of an unfit grant he may do as the King's service requires.—Dorset House, 13 June 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**190.** 101.)

Lord Sandys to the Same.

1605, June 14.—Great infirmity and some wants that have unhappily fallen upon his estate have caused his long absence from Court. Has entreated his friend and neighbour Sir Thomas Windebanke to present his letters to the King, if Salisbury shall approve thereof.—Mottesfount, 14 June 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**111.** 56.)

John Smythe to the Same at Court.

1605, June 14.—The just opinion of his lordship's great wisdom and justice moves him to crave for private admittance to his presence. Doubts not but his coming will give his Honour some contentment answerable to this favour.—14 June 1605. "The poor close kept prisoner in the Gatehouse that prayeth for your Honour."

Holograph. ⅓ *p.* (**111.** 59.)

Joannes Lodinguist, Counsellor of the Elector Palatine, to the Same.

1605, June 14.—At the request of the King of Great Britain, Frederick, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Archidapifer and

Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Duke of Bavaria, has sent the pretended and false ambassador (*legatus*) Thomas Duglasius [Douglas] in his custody to be handed over to the King or to whom he shall command. After his tedious journey has yesterday at midday reached Gravesend, where he will stay until Salisbury shall signify by letter where he shall take the said Duglasius. Prays therefore that he may be shortly notified where he is to take him and to whom deliver him, so that, being freed from the care of guarding him, he may endeavour to recruit his strength. Congratulates Salisbury on his new dignity.—"Gravesandio, xiv Junii 1605."

Addressed: "Illustri et generoso Domino Domino Roberto de Cecil, Comiti Salisburiensi, domino suo observandissimo. Cito Citissime Cito"; *and also in the handwriting of the writer of the letter,* "Gravesandii in ædibus veredarii ad intersignium Angeli. Pour la service du treshault et augustissime Roy de la Grande Bretaigne."

Holograph. Latin. 1 *p.* (**111.** 60.)

Lord Cobham to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 14.—Sir John Leuson has been with me this morning by your direction. He has acquainted me with the disbursements of the revenue and how it has been disposed. First the Countess of Kildare by direction from the K. has had 700*l.*; myself at several times by the same direction had 200*l.*; the rest has gone to payment of debts; only to Mellars and my clerk of the kitchen I have taken exceptions, having nothing due unto them, but in my debt. As for Mellars he asked of me but 400*l.*, which if I would have agreed unto, the goods had been delivered to me; which by him I was often solicited for. Not agreeing thereunto, he disclosed the trust I put in him, and that course taken as you know to have him paid 200*l.* more than he demanded, I leave it to you to judge of. Of this I have witness of touching Jonson. I owe him but 550*l.*; himself and his false witnesses cannot say that I owe him more, but that I promised the payment of a debt due by my brother and Henry Allen. So you may judge upon what ground this overplus debt grows by discourse and not of truth, for God is my witness I never promised it in my life, and hate me for ever if it be true. But in this case what need you have been troubled, for he has already received 700*l.* So that for his debt no land need be sold, for he is paid and more than his due. In all conscience he ought to repay it, for more than 550*l.* I owe him not. For the debt due to Hiks the mercer, I have already acquainted you with the truth. For my brother, Sir William Brook, I was a surety. He dying, left his goods and lands to my brother George. That this debt should lie now upon me I appeal to your lordship, who only has respect of me and my fortune. For Sir Mihell Sands I owe him nothing; for Cole I owe him nothing. I hope, my Lord, debts upon

discourse shall not be paid to the utter ruin of him that eannot despair but that the King will both pardon and leave some poor livelihood to live as a private man ever to pray God for him and his. Touching my sister Sands, let not my answer seem strange unto you. Yourself I will make judge of it, whenever I shall have the happiness to see you. I have propounded some means for the payment of my debts. Goods remaining in my Lady of Kildare's hands, which with the land appointed for the payment of my debts to Serjeant Heall, will fully satisfy, and something in an overplus will remain. Your lordship, I hope, has not clean forgotten my disposition but that it coneerns *victum* and *vestitum*. I would lose all rather than be so troublesome to you. Good my Lord help me out of captivity; it is a deed meritorious and heaven shall be your reward.—From the Towre, 14 June 1605.

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. *Seal.* 2⅓ *pp.* (**111.** 61.)

Sir Julius Cæsar to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 14.—Your late favours towards me justly require at least a hearty and verbal thanksgiving. Your most worthy father did much for me when he bestowed on me two great worldly blessings; first, to make me a prineipal fisher in the sea, then to proeure me no mean service about the person of a most exeellent and peerless Queen and King in one most royal person. And yet notwithstanding that old proverb (no fishing to the sea nor serviee to the King) I remain unprofitably encumbered without your favour. Whereof as I crave the eontinuanee, so I vow a daily and aetual thankfulness for the same.—Greenwieh, 14 Junii 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**111.** 63.)

Sir Thomas Crompton to the Same.

1605, June 14.—The business which has long depended betwixt your lordship and the Duteh is now in some good way of ending. He whieh demanded 1200*l.* [*in margin:* 1400*l.*] is now contented to aecept of 160*l.* I know he very confidently relied upon some speeehes uttered by the Judge, tending much to the justifieation of his demands, against whom I have often and earnestly protested as dissenting from his opinion. Capt. Troughton as not acquainted with suits of this quality has been very importunate for an end and myself fearing the Judge's eontinuance in his former purposes have dealt with the Dutch by all means in my power to reduce them to some moderation. Your lordship sees the issue and for my own part, considering the hazard of a greater loss and the eharges and trouble incident to this business, I cannot mueh blame them that eonsented to sueh an end. If you be pleased to ratify the same I will not fail to take such course, that you and every other interested therein shall be free from any further trouble.—14 June 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ¾ *p.* (**111.** 64.)

THOMAS FINCHE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605], June $\frac{14}{24}$.—Although my desires in the passage of this year's course have been watchful to attend the performance of that duty, which it pleased you to enjoin me, yet I have not found, except at my being in Rome, anything worthy relation. I would willingly write something of the infinite hurt which many of our nation are subject to receive by their coming to Rome, where under the shadow of a favourable connivance or equal toleration the weaker sort are either seduced or those whose better judgments are well armed against their subtilties endangered by mischievous devices; but I hold it presumption in me to enter into particulars of these things so well known to your lordship.—Venetia, June 24.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**111.** 80.)

SIR WILLIAM WELBYE and SIR THOMAS GRANTHAM to the SAME.

1605, June 15.—The Privy Council referred to them the examination of some seditious speeches delivered by Mr. Dighton against the State. They have not proceeded therein in respect that Mr. Dighton altogether absents himself out of the country and cannot by any means be met with, being by his troublesome spirit brought into so much danger as he dares not come in public.—Lincoln, 15 June 1605.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**111.** 65.)

The MASTER OF GRAY to [the SAME].

1605, June 15.—At his coming to Edinburgh, my Lord of Scone showed him a letter of Salisbury's in favour of his (Gray's) suit for his debts; for which he returns thanks. Details the proceedings he has taken in regard thereto. The Controller has only written to Salisbury of such debts as he had in memory, and desires him (Gray) to send them specially himself; but if Salisbury has, on the Controller's last letter, already procured warrant, Gray will not trouble him with the new warrant, but will take some other occasion for the same. The Controller has forgotten the debt of all whereof Gray has best warrant. He will either insist, or desist, as Salisbury directs him. After the great travail he has had all his life, his ease and rest now engender gravels and gouts, and his pain is so vehement that he can scarce do his little affairs. As he is to stay two months at Edinburgh, he begs Salisbury to direct letters for him in the Secretary's packet.—Edinbruch, 15 June 1605.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**190.** 102.)

CAPTAIN ANDREW SINCLAIR to the SAME.

1605, June 16.—Touching some articles with remembrance of your service to the King my master, according to your desire I have faithfully delivered the same to his Majesty in such sort

that I hope you shall perceive by some commission this gentleman Hendricus Ramelius has from the King to your lordship that I have done the duty of a true friend to you. It is not possible to believe since my voyages in England how much his Majesty reposes himself on your offer of true friendship, praying you since so it is and that your lordship has the credit and can do much in all matters concerning these great princes, that you will now at the returning of this gentleman conclude all things so friendly that "all eijlestes quilk hes bine in auld taymes betuix yir kingdumes" may once for all be buried and put in perpetual oblivion. I shall according to the little talent it has pleased God to give me be a faithful instrument in these parts to continue the same.—From Gladsax in Dennemark, the 16 June 1605.

Addressed: "To the Right Honourable the Lord Robert Cecil, Visconte of Cranburg and Grat Secretair of Ingland, etc."

Holograph. Seals. 1 *p.* (**111.** 66.)

Lord Gerard to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 16.—I acquainted you with my deputy Ca: Molyneux coming from the Isle of Manne, whom I presume to send to you requesting your favour either to be heard at Council Board before my Lords or else that any whom you and the rest of my Lords shall appoint to hear what can be objected against him and certify the truth thereof; for I protest in this cause of his, I desire nothing but the truth to be known, as well to free the poor gentleman from scandals.—16 June 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**111.** 67.)

Charles, "Syre et Duc de Croy et D'Arschot," to Lord Say and Sele.

1605, June $\frac{17}{7}$.—Has received Lord Say's letter and thanks him for the offers made therein of the continuation of his good will. Thanks him also for the trouble he has taken to present his humble recommendations to the King's good graces. Lord Say may be assured of his affection being reciprocated and that his commands on his Highness's behalf will be carried out.—De Bruxelles le xxvii de Juing, 1605.

Addressed: "A illustrissime Seigneur et Milort le Seigneur Ricardo Fienes de Say et Seal."

Signed. French. Seal. ½ *p.* (**111.** 88.)

Tho. Milles to Lord Stanhope, Vice Chamberlain to the King.

1605, June 18.—The sudden discharge of the posts westward gave occasion to sundry of them in time past to come up and bemoan themselves in Court. Among whom this bearer Mr. Belman of Padstowe began 12 months since to lay down his griefs which now (interrupted by sickness) he seems to renew.

The grounds of his complaints, besides the chargeable provision for a bark and men to attend the ordinary service of his stage (which he says was cast away in Ireland in the heat of those wars) proceed from some extraordinary commandments he received from my Lord of Salisbury in private, for which his lordship by his letters (as he alleges) promised special consideration, and show a note of 7 voyages into Munster, after his bark was dispatched with her late Majesty's letters. What they were must appear by his lordship's private remembrances, who out of his bounty and wisdom is to consider of; which his suit he humbly prays you to further.—18 June 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (86. 103.)

LORD STANHOPE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605], June 18.—Encloses Thomas Mylles's examination of the bearer's petition.—18 June.

[See Milles's letter above, of same date.]

Holograph. ½ *p.* (86. 104.)

COMMISSIONERS for the relief of distressed prisoners in the King's Bench and Fleet prisons to [the COUNCIL.]

1605, June 18.—Upon the petition of William Maytham a prisoner in the Fleet we have directed our warrant or precept unto one Jarvaise Maplesden of Battell, Sussex, yeoman, requiring his appearance before us at the said prison upon a day now past, that in his presence we might have treated some charitable order with him for the relief of the said prisoner. Maplesden has been duly warned by our precept as appears by oath made by one Stephen Morris before a Master of the Chancery. As yet he refuses either by himself or his attorney to appear before us, whereby we cannot effect anything for the relief of the said prisoner, he being an aged man and very poor. We present to your Honours this disobedient carriage of the said Maplesden together with the poor prisoner's cause, hoping you will be pleased to grant him your favour in his misery.—From the prison of his Majesty's Flecte, 18 June 1605.

Signed: John Day; Jo. Laywarde; Hen. Woodehowse; Samu. Dale. ¾ *p.* (111. 68.)

The BISHOP OF SALISBURY to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, June 18.—Respecting a suit the last assizes between Sir Thomas Gorge and himself touching a small plot of ground near his house and Church. The whole right and ancient evidence has shown this to belong wholly to the inheritance of the bishopric, and one parcel of the ground was granted by the Bishop to build the town wall on. The last assizes a verdict went to the Bishop, but by some means has been retracted this last term. Fearing that his cause may take prejudice by reason of the former process, the country being somewhat amazed at the judicial proceedings forepassed, and

because there is a further danger of more than 20*l.* by the year loss to his Church upon the same title, prays Salisbury to further the obtaining of his Majesty's letters to the judges of the Assizes to make stay of their proceedings in the cause at this time, and that the cause may proceed the next term in the Common Pleas above without delay; the jury to avoid corruption to be chosen by the judges of the Court, if the Court shall think fit. Is assured of the right and equity of his own cause and of the fraudulent conveyance of the other side, from whom Sir Tho. Gorge has purchased it, he being, as he thinks, abused therein. The whole substance of the cause will be related by the bearer, Mr. Marshall, if Salisbury has so much leisure as to give him audience.—Sarum, 18 June 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**111.** 69.)

Sir William Waad to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 18.—By the examinations taken of William Morgan you may perceive his memory serves him better this morning than yesterday when he was before your lordships. The opinion both of my Lord Chief Justice, of Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Attorney General and the rest that attended upon his lordship in this service is that it were fit he were presently committed to the Tower, for in any other prison your lordship knows how hard a thing it is to have any prisoner kept from intelligence; and we doubt not but he is able to discover where Jones is, who, as we conceive, is come up to London, and being there he may be dealt with more confidently.—The Ermitage at Chareingcrosse, 18 June 1605.

PS.—The other party D. Herley [Harley] as yet doth acknowledge nothing to any purpose.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**111.** 70.)

Sir Robert Hicham, the Queen's Attorney, to the Same.

1605, June 18.—Concerning a most scandalous complaint which without any ground has been made to his Majesty against him, that he being farmer of the demesnes of the manor of Hicham in Suffolk, parcel of her Majesty's jointure has cut down many timber trees growing thereon and converted them to his own use. Has had nothing to do with any of the said lands nor in any way meddled with one tree whatsoever. Has sent into the country within these last three days a very credible messenger, who answers that there are but two oaks felled, both by the farmers. The one being very old was for firing and the other to make a bridge into the wood, both of them being scarce worth a noble. Prays Salisbury to take some course whereby he may know his accuser and the matter be examined and made known to the King.—Grayes Inne, 18 Junii 1605.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**111.** 71.)

Sir John Leveson to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 19.—At my late being at Auditor Neale's for a particular of a salt marsh in the Isle of Grayne, being one of the leases of Mr. George Brooke appointed to be sold for payment of his debts, I found that the Lord Say had lately procured a particular of the same thing, intending to pass it with the Commissioners for letting the King's lands, supposing it to be forfeited by the attainder of Mr. Brooke; and by good hap meeting his lordship the last night, he told me that he meant to come to you this morning to pray your allowance of his desire. It may therefore please your lordship to be advertised that this is the lease out of which there is most money to be raised of all the three leases appointed to be sold, and so lies intermingled with young Mr. Brooke's fee-simple lands in the said Isle as the severing it from them will turn his tenants to much trouble. I therefore procured the tenant of Mr. Brooke's land there to give money for it, which he has accordingly prepared.—19 June 1605.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (111. 72.)

The Bishop of Ely to the Council.

1605, June 19.—Aeknowledges their second letters, and will send to Wisbech Castle to order his brother to attend them. Hopes he will prove diligent in the service. He named his brother, because he has the keeping of that house already. Did not see how it might conveniently be done by another; but if they find he does not carry himself to their liking, they can commit the charge to any other.—Downham, 19 June 1605.

Holograph, signed: H. Elien. 1 *p.* (190. 103.)

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 19.—Upon the arrival here of Mr. Powell with his Majesty's presents Edmondes procured access for him and himself to the Princes, and because of his want of language signified for him that his Majesty held himself bound to make like demonstration to the Archdukes of his good will. He was sorry for two things: (1) that they had prevented him in their courtesy, and (2) that they sent him so worthy a present as it troubled him to find the means to equal it; but that he was not willing to seek out other curiosities for them than such things as his own country yields, and he prayed them to accept the present he now sent in as good part as it proceeded from his hearty affection towards them. They greatly thanked his Majesty for accepting the present of horses they had sent him, and for the great honour he did them with so worthy and acceptable a present from himself, which extinguished the memory of theirs. They first took a view of the deer as they were brought into their park, which they commended for being of greater bodies than their own here, but especially they liked

the blaek ones. Two days after the horses and dogs were presented to them and there was a coneourse of the best qualified of this plaee to see them, out of windows and eoaehes, as they passed from the stable to the Court and the glory of the present was generally highly eommended. The Infanta sent the next day for the saddle eloths and aeknowledged that the embroideries of Milan, whieh are of the best reputation of all other plaees, are not eomparable to these ; and also that the work of eertain rieh wrought waisteoats and "pillowbeeres" whieh the Queen heretofore sent them exeeeded all the needlework she ever saw in Spain.

They have now understood here the partieular news of the defeat of the Spanish ships in the Narrow Seas. To wash themselves of the shame they impute great blame to the direetions of Spain for sending the men in so ill sort and so unseasonably as in the present ealms to their apparent butehery. Some of the ehief eouneillors here have told Edmondes they were advertised that the Spanish soldiers were refused all assistanee on the shore of England from the pursuit of the States' ships. Learns that this advertisement eame from Peter Sebure, the Admiral of the fleet that is now in England, who wrote to Maneiseido, the Spanish Seeretary here, that they were treated as dogs. He told them that Sebure has no reason to expeet any great eourtesy among the English, being known to be the person that heretofore set afoot all the evil and malieious praetiees against them. For the assistanee they look to reeeive from the English being now at peaee with all the world, that people think they ought not to interfere with others' quarrels, espeeially where it is question between two fleets of war, whieh ought not to be admitted into their ports. And yet it appears that they eould not have exempted themselves from the absolute ruin of them all if they had but saved themselves upon the shore of England, for whieh they aeknowledge no thanks. Does not learn that the Arehdukes take any unkind eoneeit about the matter. It is now in deliberation how to eonvey the residue of the Spanish soldiers remaining in England, for whieh some offers have been made to perform it by shallops of Dunkerke.

Beeause they pereeive that Count Mauriee seeks still to amuse them with his army in Flanders without doing anything, it is now resolved to ereet a seeond army, for whieh purpose the Count of Buquoy is sent from henee to take into his eharge the new Italian troops, whereof the most part are eome to Namur and the rest shortly expeeted there, and also the new levied regiment of Liegeois ; and with the same and other regiments sent out of the army and drawn out of the garrisons to make his rendezvous at Tielmont and thenee to pass into Frizeland. For this purpose the Arehduke has sent a gentleman of his ehamber to the Duke of Cleves and Juliers to desire leave for the passage of his army through his eountry, but it is judged their purpose is, unless they find the States better provide against it, to besiege Berke

upon the Rhine. The Prince of Aveline that conducted the Neapolitans is come to this town but is forthwith to return into Italy. They report the numbers of these Italian forces to be at least 7,000 foot, but there are amongst them many sick and unserviceable men. The Lantgrave of Leuchtemburg that is employed from the Emperor to his Majesty arrived here five or six days since in private sort without being willing to make himself known and is gone to Antwerp to make his provisions for his journey. After the performance thereof he intends, as it is said, to make his return hither.

It is now resolved by these Princes, seeing his Majesty to be so well pleased with the carriage of the Baron of Hoboke, to establish him as their Ambassador liegier with the King and direction is now accordingly sent him.

Sends a note of the last occurrences out of Germany. Cannot as yet procure a resolution in the cause concerning the gentleman of Littuania, for the answer is not come from Dunkerk.—From Bruxelles, 19 June 1605.

Copy. 4 *pp.* (**227.** p. 30.)

[Original in Public Record Office, S.P. Foreign, Flanders 7.]

Viscount Cranborne to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 19.—He is safely to Cambridge, and entered into his wonted course of study.—St. John's College, Cambridge, 19 June 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**228.** 8.)

Captain Matthew Bredgate to the Same.

1605, June 20.—I presume to possess you how I have safely landed the worthy Duke of Haulster, and brought him to Hamborw. The relations of my proceedings I leave to the bearer Mr. Ro. Anstrowther. He has a letter to his Majesty and one to you, from the Duke of Haulster: and herein is another from his Grace to you. Other letters has he not written unto any, for he more reverences, loves and honours you than any subject in the world. When I desired him to put pen to paper for me that it might appear how honestly I had done my duty to him, he demanded of me whom I honoured most of all his Majesty's Privy Council, that he might write in my behalf. I named your lordship, which he took so well as he presently wrote enclosed and told me that I could not have named anyone in England but the King that he would [more] write to be beholden unto. I trust you will be my friend either for a pension, or employment in this Narrow Seas service under Sir William Mounson. The ship I now have in charge is a most fit ship to be Vice-Admiral unto Sir William. He is my loving friend, and would willingly have it so. Here is not any ship now in the Narrow Seas of his Majesty's more than the

Adventure that I command, and it is fit some of his Majesty's ships were here, for here is such disorder, both by the Hollanders at sea and Spaniards by land, as the Mayor of Dover cannot be in quiet for daily complaint. I will attend your and my Lord Chamberlain's answer whether I shall attend this service or bring in the ship. One word from you to my Lord Chamberlain will cause me to have employment, or at least to be here until Sir William Monson comes south with the *Vangard*.—Dover, 20 June 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (80. 44.)

LORD ZOUCHE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, June 20.—I received a letter from my Lords of the Council wherein I find their care of my health, and therefore [they] have rather taken order with the Earl of Worcester for the suppressing of these disorderly persons than directed any course to me other than my former commission: wherein though I had advertisement that a further matter was in working that my said Lord should receive my place—whereof I was exceeding glad—yet did I not believe that you would proceed therein without saving my honour, and therefore expected the issue; which being in show a favour to me and a speedier dispatch of that service, if it be grown to that head it seems by the Council's letters it should be, is fit to be in time prevented. For my own part I have neither been informed from any of the deputy lieutenants, nor from any other bearing magistracy, of any part of these misdemeanours, so great comfort have they received by this crossing of the judges, and the little relief I have had where I was to hope for it. I pray you answer for me thus far, that if I may do his Majesty service I neither respect life, much less health, so I may be directed from above. For if I must be called to account before the judges for anything I do in his Highness's service before I be first thought worthy of punishment I shall ever be readier to command than obey. But in this if I should have gone myself I would have been glad to have received further directions than my ordinary commission, especially seeing the question now depending betwixt the judges and the Court of the Marches [of Wales], wherein they may proceed still in their course and we are left to defend ourselves before them who are parties; else would I have hoped that these outrages should not have been, or being should have been with speed repressed. But whosoever have it, you shall do exceeding honourably to procure the establishing of that place in his pristine honour. I have never been so desirous of it that any stratagems need be used to make me weary of it or to disgrace me before I leave it. Wherefore I beseech you so disburden me of it as I may with honour go from it, which has been my long request; or so keep me in it as I may with comfort do his Highness service. I have presently written to the deputy lieutenants of Hereford and Brecknock

requiring them to be attendant and assistant to my Lord, according to their lordships' letters. I will also send a man to my Lord to know whether he will have me meet him or no, or whether they have need of any further commission from me, for I desire not to live longer than my heart wishes to spend itself in his Highness's service. A private life to me is as sweet as the greatest command. In you I trust either to keep me or to direct me as I may leave with honour or live with honour.—From the Bath, 20 June 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**100.** 114.)

Lewis Pykeringe to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, June 20.]—He demanding of the Dean of the Chapel whether the ministers should sin or no in subscribing to the lawfulness of the ceremonies, themselves doubting thereof, the Dean answered that they should sin in subscribing. Pickering answered that he must then confess that his Majesty punished men because they would not sin. The Dean replied that his Majesty did ill in urging them.

Mr. Stocke, one of the preachers in London, will witness that the Dean confessed to him that his Majesty sinned in silencing the ministers for noneonformity. This Mr. Stocke confirms. Mr. Gilby, preacher of Bedford (Beadforde), will depose that the Dean said his Majesty did wickedly in silencing the ministers for nonconformity.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605, 20 June." 1 *p.* (**192.** 10.)

Information of Lewis Pickering.

[1605, ? June 20.]—I heard it from the Dean. Burgess heard it from the Dean himself, as I have heard. Gilby told me that he heard it from the Dean. Mr. Wotton heard it from Mr. Stocke. Lucas heard it from Mr. Stoke. I have heard that the Dean has said it to Stoane, Sherwood and Hildersham.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**192.** 8.)

A contemporary copy of the foregoing.

½ *p.* (**192.** 9.)

Lewis Pykeringe to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, *c.* June 20.]—I have by command of the Lords endeavoured to give satisfaction concerning my offence, my service, and Mr. Bywater's, whose opinions and practice I disclaim, if they were such as Mr. Attorney delivered. My suit is that you would be a means to appease his Majesty's displeasure. I am glad to hear that some ministers of Northamptonshire are restored to their charge, which I believe has been done by your means. I have requested my eldest brother, the bearer, to thank you for the undeserved favours

shown me since my restraint. What other course shall be thought fit, either by petition to the Lords, or to any particular Lord, to mediate to his Majesty, I am willing to follow your direction in. I have lately had conference with other witnesses concerning the unfaithfulness of the watchman of the King's soul, who affirm he delivered these words: that his Majesty does wickedly in silencing the ministers who refuse conformity. I desire his Majesty would tender the lamentable estate of their souls who, if he had stood in need, would have made a way to his crown with their swords, and paved it with their blood, and of whom he may rest assured as of the fidelity of his own heart. I crave pardon for my importunity in my petitions to the Lords, which is excusable when a man is going to execution. This contagious heat has bred an infection of the small pox in the Fleet, which I fear, because I never had them. May I have liberty, upon security, to retire to some friend's house for my health. There are of my brethren in the City who will refuse no bonds for my obedience.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Gilby a minister. Mr. Stock of London." 1 *p.* (192. 11.)

Lewis Pykeringe to Sir Anthony Ashley.

[1605, *c.* June 20.]—I am willing to give satisfaction to the Lords' command. Mr. Stock is a preacher in Bread Street in London, and Mr. Gilby dwells in Bedford. Seeing the Lords are so sensible of this report, I desire the whole truth may be found out. Mr. Burgess, a minister in Buckinghamshire, can testify so much as any of these; and I have heard that Mr. Hildersham, the minister of De La Zouche in Leicestershire, can witness the same. Let them be sent for, and their oaths taken. Mr. Stock was the first from whom I heard that he should use these words.—*Undated.*

Holograph. ½ *p.* (192. 12.)

Philip III of Spain to the President and Quaestors of the Extraordinary Revenues of the State of Milan.

1605, June 20.—Directions as to form of summoning the Malaspinas and others to show cause why their liberties should not be seized into the Duke's royal hand.

Copy. 2 *pp. Mutilated.* (206. 20.)

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 21.—Understanding by your lordships his Majesty's pleasure that Thomas Douglas should be proceeded with with as much speed as possible, we went this morning by six of the clock to the Tower, where we examined Douglas in a legal manner, the copy whereof I send herewith.* It was conceived that these treasons, wherewith he is charged and

* *See Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1603–1610, p. 224.

by him confessed, had been committed beyond the seas, but it falls out that they, by his own confession, were all contrived and done in Middlesex. If they had been committed beyond sea, the law would have required a long proceeding; but being committed in Middlesex and the sessions of oyer and terminer being to be holden on Tuesday next, he may then lawfully be proceeded with and receive justice with expedition. So everything falls out as fitly as could have been wished. I have also caused the indictment upon his own confession to be drawn in readiness, wherein I will trouble you with no particularity. He confesses himself guilty also of that treason whereof Steward was attainted for counterfeiting his Majesty's sign manual, for which also to fill up the measure of his iniquity he shall be attainted. I am sorry he has offended, but I am glad he confesses himself to be of the Romish religion and no Protestant. —" 21 Junii 1605 from the Temple."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**111.** 74.)

Lord Stanhope to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, June 22.]—This last letter of your lordship's to me the King read over with great contentment, and read likewise over Mr. Attorney's letter and the confession of Douglasse, being much pleased that he had confessed so much of himself, saying what pity it were he should not instantly suffer, who had been the cause that Stuarde suffered who was nothing so faulty as he. His Majesty keeps his confession and says he will peruse it better and speak with you when ye meet. This afternoon he will come to Grenwich and kill a brace of bucks with his hounds in the Park of Grenwich, and so end his hunting on this side the Temes for this summer. I send you enclosed Mr. Attorney's letter again and the long letter of my Lord Admiral, which came out of Spain.—*Undated.*

PS.—Yesterday the Prince and his brother were both here to take their leave, and the Archduke's Ambassador saw the King's hounds hunt well and so returned.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605, June 22." *Seal.* 1 *p.* (**111.** 76.)

Sir William Lane to the Same.

[1605], June 22.—Stands called amongst others for some assart lands, to purchase which he disbursed not many years since 1200*l.* The lands join hedge to hedge to his manor of Horton, which moved him to commit this folly. Hopes nevertheless there will be an honourable regard had when he considers to whom this commission is directed. Prays Salisbury's verbal recommendation or a letter to Mr. Nicholson that he may be temperately used in his composition, either in the confirmation of a lease he now holds of the Hospital of St. John in Northampton for many years, or in the purchase of a higher estate from the King. Delivered Salisbury's letter touching

Mr. Coptye the reeusant to the Lord Treasurer, who said he would give present order for him aeeording to the contents of Salisbury's letter. Would have given Salisbury sooner notiee of this, if he had not been by occasion drawn into the country.—This 22 of June.

Signed. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**111.** 77.)

JOHN SMYTHE to [the EARL OF SALISBURY].

1605, June 23.—Being neglected of all his friends, his only hope of enlargement depends upon the eomfort whieh he reeeived of his lordship. His petition remains with one of his lordship's secretaries. His own necessity and the misery of his wife and children enforee this presumption. His bail shall be found sufficient of his countrymen who now stay in London at his request and eharge for that purpose. Can give most assured instanees of the truth of his report. Matter has so happened to his intelligence within these two days, which, after some liberty of coming abroad, he will attend to signify to his lordship. —From the Gatehouse, 23 June 1605.

Holograph. ¼ *p.* (**111.** 78.)

ARTHUR HALL to the KING.

1605, June 23.—Begs, for himself and other loyal subjeets, a hearing of their agonies and bitter griefs, by the cruelties, treacheries and scrapings of some of the King's judges and officers, and of that impudent, insolent, false, slandering railer the Attorney General. "Command the wicked of them to be done withal as Cambises did with Sisamnes." Begs the King to defend his petitioners in their just causes, and for leave to prosecute in law the abovenamed. He is fast: he asks no liberty: but yet in prison begs safety of life till trial. His adversaries are for the most part mereenary brought up lawyers, many of which profession have been the vipers and caterpillars of the Commonwealth; and he will justify to their faces what he charges them with. "Davy Erico [Rizzio] cried most pitifully to your Highness's worthy mother for *justicia, justicia:* so do I at your hands. He eould have no trial, as your Majesty knows, but daggers in his bowels, hard by her Majesty's nose."—23 June 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 105.)

SIR BENJAMIN BERRYE to the COUNCIL.

1605, June 24.—I have by these bearers sent the three offenders first committed by myself, with one other, being an actor with them, and have used the best means I possibly might to inform myself of any other secret plotter in that misdemeanour, but as yet can hear of none. I have also herewith sent the examination of the party abused.—Portesmouthe, 24 June 1605.

Holograph. ¾ *p.* (**111.** 79.)

The Lord Chief Justice and others to the Council.

1605, June 24.—According to your letters we have heard the matter touching the farm of the alnage and measurage that is sought to be granted by his Majesty of sundry kinds, as well of new made drapery as of other stuffs made within this realm; and upon hearing as well of some of the part of the Master of Orckney as of others both of the behalf of the Duke of Lennox and Mr. Shawe, have informed ourselves touching the same as far forth as we might in this time. We are resolved that all new made drapery made wholly of wool, as frizaddoes, bayes, northern dozens, northern cottons, cloth "rash" and other like drapery of what new name so ever made as drapery for the use of man's body are to yield subsidy and alnage according to the statute 27 Edward III and within the office of the ancient alnage, as may appear by several decrees in the Exchequer in the time of the late Queen. But as touching fustians, canvas, sackcloth and such like made of other stuff than wool or but mixed with wool, we are of opinion that no charge can be imposed for the search or measurage thereof; but that all such patents so made are void as may appear by a record of 11 Henry IV, wherein the reason of the judgment is particularly mentioned, which we hold not amiss to set down to your lordships, which is thus: Henry IV granted the measurage of all woollen cloth and canvas brought to London to be sold by any stranger or denizen (except he were free of London) taking one halfpenny for every whole piece of cloth so measured of the seller and one other halfpenny of the buyer and so after that rate for greater or lesser quantity, and one penny for the measuring of one hundred ells of canvas of the seller and so much more of the buyer. And although it were averred that two other had enjoyed the same office before with the like fees, viz. one Sheringe by the same King's grant and one Clytheroe before by grant of Richard II, yet amongst other reasons of the judgment it was set down that the former possession was by extortion, coercion and without right, and that these patents were *in oneracionem, oppressionem et depauperacionem populi domini Regis, etc. et non in emendacionem ejusdem populi, etc.* and no benefit to the King and therefore void. As touching the narrow new stuff made in Norwich and other places with worsted yarn, we are of opinion that it is not grantable nor fit to be granted, for we cannot find that there was ever any alnage upon Norwich worsteds. For those stuffs, if after they be made and tacked up for sale by the makers, they should be again opened to be viewed and measured, they will not fall into their old plights ("plites") to be tacked up as before, which will be, as is affirmed, a great hindrance to the sales thereof in gross, for they will not then appear to be so merchandisable as they were upon the first making of them up.—At Serjeants' Inn, 24 June 1605.

Signed: J. Popham; Tho. Flemyng; Robte. Clerke; Jo. Savile 1605; Geo. Snigge; Edw. Coke. *Endorsed:* "L. Chief Justice, L. Chief Baron and the rest of the Barons to the Lords." 2 *pp.* (**111.** 81.)

SIR ARTHUR CAPELL to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, June 25.—I send you a buck as a poor token of my wonted duty. I give thanks for your favour toward me and my children; for your letters to the Ambassadors of France and Venice in behalf of my son Edward Capell, whereof one has taken good effect with the Lord Ambassador in France for his wise counsels in my son's journey, and so I hope will the other when he shall come to the delivery of them; and for your favour to my son Arthur Capell, that you have put him in ordinary and placed him in office to do you service.—From my poor house at Haddham, 21 June 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**100.** 115.)

SIR ROBERT LEE to the SAME.

1605, June 25.—Hearing that Edward Smith, his lordship's plumber, is lately deceased, recommends the bearer Jeromey Lawes, who is desirous to be a suitor for the place.—This present Tuesday night, 25 June 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**111.** 82.)

WILLIAM KYRKHAM to the SAME.

1605, June 25.—I have lately received a letter from your tenant Mr. Wm. Dale, who signifies your pleasure is that I should exhibit a petition to my Lord Treasurer. I have preferred many petitions to his Honour concerning the truth of my cause, but all to no purpose. For he says that himself with the rest of the Lords imposed 200*l.* upon me during my father's life, in regard that I had then no lands liable to the great fine, and that after my father's decease the 31,000*l.* to be then wholly imposed upon me. If either in the first judgment or in any decree since there be any such order, I crave no favour but deserve to be severely punished in abusing his Majesty and misinforming your lordship. You shall find upon the examination of the records that the fine was mitigated to 200*l.* by your father, whereto the now Lord Treasurer and others subscribed their hands. To the end that you should not be misinformed or give any credit to my own report, I beseech you to send for Mr. Mill, Clerk of the Star Chamber, in whose custody the records remain. You shall plainly find; First, what moved the Lords to impose so great a fine upon me. Secondly, what was the reason that persuaded them to mitigate the same to so small a value as 200*l.* Thirdly, what subsequent courses were taken for the discharge thereof according to the usual precedents of the Court. And lastly, upon what untrue

suggestions by Peter Probyc, being now approvedly known to be a man most insufficient, the Lords were then induced to revive thc said great fine again, notwithstanding thc former mitigation ; which Proby durst not have done, if your father had bcen then living. And to the end you should no way rest doubtful what proceeding has been sincc had with his Majesty and the Lords, if you send for Sir Julius Cæsar, he can inform you and what coursc is fittest to be taken.—Fynishead, 25 June 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**111.** 84.)

Thc Earl of Southampton to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], Junc 25.—Acknowledges a message from Salisbury inquiring the truth of a report that one Throgmorton has lately levied men with sound of drum at Hamp. [? Southampton] and in the Isle of Wight for the Archduke's service. On Friday night there came to Hamp. one Grimston, who pretends to be lieutenant to Throgmorton, showing letters from the Council commanding his free passage across thc seas with his levies ; also an assignment of that passport from Throgmorton to himself. Grimston asked the Mayor of Hamp. for permission to gather such as he could, not naming any place whither hc intended to carry them. He made proclamation about the town that whoever would follow him to the wars (leaving thc place still doubtful) should repair to his lodgings. Southampton sent a messenger to the Islc of Wight, who reports that Grimston proceeded at Newport much after the same manner as at Hamp. He told the bailiff whither he intended his course, and prayed his help ; which being refused, he hired a drum and sought to draw men, proclaiming his end to be the service of the Archduke. On Saturday next Southampton means to be at Newport, to inquire into the truth of the matter. Meantimc hc has ordered Grimston to bc stayed, if he returns again into the island. Hc conceives it is not the King's pleasure that his subjects should be levied by sound of drum for the service of any but himself, unless leave be specially granted ; and begs to know his Majesty's will in the matter.—Tichfield, 25 June.

Holograph. Endorsed by Salisbury's secretary : "1605. Earl of Southampton to my Lord." 3 *pp.* (**190.** 106.)

Lord Chief Justice Popham to the Same.

1605, June 26.—After judgment given this forenoon against Douglasse for his most horrible treasons, whether upon remorsc he took by thc good instructions he received from my Lord of London and others or upon the burden he found to lie heavy upon his own conscience I know not, he madc to thc minister unto whom the prisoners are referred this enclosed declaration, of which for that it varies in some principal points from what he formerly confessed, in laying much upon himself, which I

charged others with before, I have thought good to advertise you. And if yet he might be got to set down from whom he had these pernicious plots or who were any ways privy or acquainted therewith, I am of opinion his Majesty would hold it a service to good purpose; and for the party that counterfeited the signet (in my opinion) it were good he were dealt with, for if men grow so audacious as to deal in such a work it will be more than time to punish it. And now I am to pray you to excuse me in that I attended not his Majesty yesternight, as my duty had been, nor this day. The reason is this. Yesterday all the afternoon I was busied with the Recorder and some Aldermen of London touching the matter of the rogues, the highways, and partly by accident with the matter between this city and Newcastle for the matter of coals. That of the rogues we did somewhat in (if it hold) for the time; for the highways how "untastable" it was to the city to be at any charge, Sir Walter Cope and others that were present are witness. But for the matter of the coals when it was understood to be otherwise referred, we left it to the course your lordships gave.—"At the Sessyons House of Newgat," 26 June 1605.

Holograph. Seal broken. Endorsed: "With the voluntarye confession of Thomas Douglas." 1½ *pp.* (**111.** 85.)

[The Earl of Salisbury] to Mr. Lello.

[1605, June 26].—The Prince of Moldavia who now remains prisoner in the Castle of Asia, under the command of the Great Signor, has sent a servant of his into England with letters to the King's Majesty to implore his gracious assistance and intercession for his liberty, being no way culpable of any misdemeanour towards the Grand Signor, whilst his abode was in there; but merely delivered over by the practice of his enemies and that whilst he was under your protection as his Majesty's minister, to whom formerly he was recommended from the late Queen and myself. In which act as you cannot altogether be excused from suspicion to have been privy to his delivery, so his Majesty now expects this amends at your hands, to deal seriously with such officers of that state as you shall think most convenient for his redelivery out of prison and restoring to that liberty which he had when he was delivered by you out of your house. The reasons that have moved his Majesty to intercede for him are his general Christian and princely commiseration towards a Christian Prince, who comes somewhat near to him in the true profession of the Gospel of Christ; secondly, the particular confidence of safety whereon that poor Prince reposed himself upon her late Majesty's recommendation, of which during her lifetime he received no disturbance; lastly, that seeing his Majesty succeeded the late Queen not only in her rights and dominions, but also in her friendships with other Princes abroad, whereof the particular confirmations have passed, as you know, between him and

that monarchy, he holds himself a little engaged in reputation, that any person, who upon the confidence of safety from his Majesty's predecessor, put himself into the hands of that state, should presently upon her decease become a miserable prisoner: a matter wherein the world may justly note an apparent difference of that respect towards his Majesty which was yielded to the late Queen. In regard whereof, as you see by the copy of his Majesty's letter, how seriously he writes in his behalf, so it is expected that accordingly you will co-operate for the furthering of the request, in the obtaining whereof there cannot but redound great contentment to his Majesty. And so leaving all other particulars to your own conduct and discretion, etc.—*Undated.*

Draft. Endorsed: "26 June 1605. To Mr. Lello. Mynute by Gasparo Gratiano." 3 *pp.* (**111**. 86.)

The Bishop of Exeter to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 26.—Has received Bidlake's petition, by which Salisbury is much abused. Bidlake and Norley have had many fair offers, as Salisbury will see by the enclosed. Seeks not to strip Bidlake of his ward; for Willoughby, who pretends a contract, is unknown to him. All he intends is that upon the claim of a contract she may be kept in Bidlake's or Norley's house still, till the validity of the contract be argued in his Consistory. She is a poor ward and unhandsomely bred, and Willoughby will not lose if he never sees her again. Bidlake and Norley seek the spoil of the ward. Norley is a serving man gaping after spoil, and Bidlake a clerk in Sir John Roper's office; both too cunning for such a silly lamb as the maiden is. Is very willing, on any discharge, to rid his hands and his Consistory of this business, in which he has dealt uprightly, and as a Bishop ought to do.—Exeter, 26 June 1605.

Holograph, signed: Willm. Exon. 1 *p.* (**190**. 107.)

The Earl of Bath to the Same.

1605, June 26.—There arrived this day at the port of Illfarecombe in a ship of Ireland 166 soldiers of that country, with their bringer, Captain Boyes, who pretends to be their conductor, and have authority over them for further service, but can show no warrant either from the King or Council. Some of the company begin to be mutinous and to despise him, and came to my house with the petition enclosed. I perceive by some of them that if he had not been forced into this harbour, he meant to have transported them directly to the Low Countries, which he does not much deny to be true. Their victual will not hold out many days. The place where they are is barren and poor, and what the fashion of such men is to do when they are in want, and their commander from them, you can best consider. I desire you to acquaint his Majesty

herewith and send his pleasure. I will do as much as I can to keep them from outrage, which some think will be a hard matter. The captain entreats me to stay them together till his return from you, and makes no doubt to obtain his Majesty's favour to carry them to some further service.—Tavstock, 26 June 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (190. 108.)

The Enclosure:—Petition of certain soldiers to the Earl of Bath. They were lately soldiers in Ireland, and were discharged and sent to Dungarvan to Captain Boyes, to the intent he should give them passes and money to travel to their homes, or serve him if they listed. As they would not serve him, he refused them passes or money. They pray the Earl to give them passes.—26 June 1605.

½ *p.* (190. 109.)

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 27.—Thought it best to acquaint the Archduke himself with the reasons and arguments of Salisbury's last letters instructing him how to satisfy these Princes concerning the treating of the Spaniards in England and the propositions made by the Spanish Ambassador. The Archduke had not as yet heard anything from the Spanish Ambassador of the propositions but thanked his Majesty for the testimony of his favour and love. Understands he very much blames the directions of Spain for sending away the men in so dangerous sort and would be glad that those ministers would find the means to repair their fault. Some offers have been made to bring them over in the night in shallops but the adventurers require a greater hire in respect of the hazard than they are willing here to give.

Has again dealt earnestly with the Archduke in the cause of the gentleman of Littuania and is promised a resolution thereof when the informations be returned from Dunkerk.

The resolution here is now absolutely set up for prosecuting the war in Freezland in hope not only to call away Count Maurice out of Flanders but also to plant the war in those countries which are under the States' obedience. The soldiers are so glad of transplantation to that fat country which has enjoyed a good time of quietness as there is striving to go that journey. It is now resolved the Marquis Spinola shall go to command that army. For that purpose he has sent the most of the principal troops to follow the Count of Buquoy, who is gone forward with the vanguard.

Count Frederick Vandenberg is this morning departed to take charge of the forces appointed to remain in Flanders to make head to Count Maurice. He was drawn to that charge with the greatest unwillingness that could be, having protested that he did not undertake it but with knowledge that he should sustain shame thereby, for the Marquis of Spinola withdrawing

all the best troops he shall not be left suffieient forees to perform the serviee expeeted of him. The number assigned to his eharge is not above 5 or 6000. The Marquis of Spinola is immediately expeeted here out of Flanders to proeeed on his journey into Freezland.

Count Maurice lies still encamped at Watervliett having upon the first news of Count Buquoy's departure for Freezland sent away, it is said, 4000 foot and some horse and 20 eannon under the eharge of Count William of Nassau for the defenee of those parts, but the same not being here judged suffieient for the purpose it is presumed that he must be foreed to follow after with the rest of his army. But if he resolve to eontinue in Flanders and better order be not taken to oppose him he may have the means to carry some good places there, while the Marquis attempts his other exploit.

It is not almost eredible how great numbers daily disband from Count Mauriee's army to this side, the Frenehmen breaking away as fast as the English. Of all nations there is eome away at the least 1800, who all complain of being ill used by their captains in their pay.

Sends the partieular relations whieh are eome hither of the L. Admiral's entertainment in Spain. They stiek not to give forth for the magnifying of the entertainment that the King of Spain has bestowed on his lordship a pension of 40,000 erowns.—From Bruxelles, 27 June 1605.

Copy. 3 *pp.* (**227.** p. 38.)

[Original in Publie Record Offiee, S.P. Foreign, Flanders, 7.]

Sir Roger Aston to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], June 27.—This gentleman the bearer, being reeommended to his Majesty by my Lord of Barwike, who was very desirous to do him some serviee, I have moved his Majesty for him, who is eontent to grant him some reeusancies and has commanded me to signify so far to you, desiring you to signify so far to my Lord Treasurer.—From Roehmon [Riehmond], the 27 of June.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**111.** 75.)

Lord Chief Justice Popham to the Same.

1605, June 27.—I have sent you enclosed an answer to letters sent by my Lords to myself, my Lord Chief Baron and others touehing a suit whieh Mr. Shawe made unto his Majesty, whieh intermixing with other suits then made by the Duke of Lynox and other we were required in but left to look into the whole, which then we could not well dispateh in respeet of our then going in our eireuits and thinking we had so satisfied the parties as we should have heard no more of it. Yet Mr. Shawe, in respect the hanging of this suit might not hinder him in any other, has desired our eertificate thereof to your lordships, which herewith we send. Yesternight I reeeived another letter

directed to my Lord Chief Baron, myself, my brethren Mr. Justice Gawdy, Mr. Justice Walmesly and Mr. Justice Williams, touching a suit of Sir Thomas Holcroft and others for the search of paper. My brothers Wylliams and Walmesley being before departed this city and myself going hence this morning and the letter directed to three of us, you must pardon us in that it cannot be answered with the expedition required. For my own part, as it is recited, it cannot hold and so I told Sir Thomas Holcroft before.—At Serjeants' Inn, 27 June 1605.

PS.—I appointed the execution to be done as your lordships have directed.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**111.** 89.)

Sir Thomas Shirley to the King.

1605, June 27.—The Queen has obtained for Mr. John Elphreton a grant of the parsonage of St. Saviour's in Surrey, which has long before been allowed to pass as part of the King's grant to him (Shirley). Being thus deprived of it, he is utterly void of means to pay the King 400*l.* yearly for 33 years in discharge of his debt, and to pay other debts. Complains of the little benefit he has obtained from the impropriations granted to him, for which grant he stands bound to pay 1000*l.* a year. He is therefore in most desperate case, and begs that the above payment of 400*l.* yearly may be remitted, and that he may have a grant of 200*l.* yearly of chantry lands. In return, he offers the King a service that shall advance to his coffers 1200*l.* yearly, which service he is ready to declare to the Council.

Note at foot by Sir Julius Cæsar that the King grants the suit touching a proportionable recompense for the loss sustained by the impropriations that were given from Shirley. The offer of the service is referred to the Lord Treasurer and other Lords.—Court of Richmond, 27 June 1605.

Contemporary copy. 1 *p.* (**190.** 110.)

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Thomas Edmondes.

1605, June 28.—By my last of the 12th of this present month I have particularly advertised you both of the truth of the proceedings at Dover about the late accident there against the Spaniards and the States' men-of-war, as also of such things as have succeeded since in the several conferences of the Ambassadors of Spain and the Archdukes with his Majesty and some of his Council especially authorised thereto. Since which time the said Ambassadors finding their error in their former proposition to have the remainder of the Spaniards safe conducted by his Majesty to the ports of Flanders, and challenging the same as it were *de jure amicitiæ* and cut off [*sic*, ? out of] the due respect to their Princes, have since changed language and resorted to a milder form, beseeching his Majesty that out of courtesy and the present necessity accompanied with

many considerations of losses and other damages sustained within his Majesty's ports which cannot otherwise so well be required, that he would propound the same to the States, assuring themselves that the States will not make such difficulty in it, and promising henceforth to prevent any such attempts by sea for transporting of soldiers but at their own proper peril. In which respect his Majesty, having many other reasons to fortify this request, was contented not only to motion it to Monsr. Caron but likewise to direct Mr. Winwood particularly under his own hand in what manner to carry this proposition, wherein, because both the sincerity of his intention and the just consideration of their estates and his are so lively expressed in the letter, I thought good to send you a copy of the letter for your better information. Concerning our propositions for procuring trade into the Archdukes' ports; it is true that conformable to your letter the Archdukes' Ambassador has delivered certain reasons of the Archdukes' refusal of either of the propositions, not so much as I conceive that the Archdukes will absolutely reject their overtures, but that rather by a kind of denial at first they might draw us to some further advantage towards them. What we have replied upon their answers you may see by the paper enclosed, whereby it may be made that neither the overtures we had propounded are so disproportionable considering the present state of things nor their answers of negatives so thoroughly grounded but that they may admit some reasonable reply. What further will be done in it as time and occasion shall afford it I will impart unto you. I sent you by my last dispatch the proofs exemplified under the Admiralty seal of the ships taken before Harwich, in which the Lithuanian gentleman perished. The reparation of his Majesty's honour, insomuch as concerns the person of the gentleman (whose life cannot be restored) is by his Majesty's order left to the discretion of the Archdukes to give such satisfaction in it as may appear to the world that his Majesty has been truly sensible of it. For the other things, as concerning the goods, ships and prisoners, you are to conform yourself to the proceedings held here in the Admiralty Court and accordingly to demand restitution of it.

For the request made by the Archdukes' Treasurer of the Household concerning a pack of stuffs appertaining to Signor Carillo, and here remaining in the Custom House, I have taken order for the restoring of it according to your desire.—Court, 28 June 1605.

PS.—His Majesty had to-day a fall on hunting, but received no harm at all, thanks be to God. July (*sic*) 1605.

Copy. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**227.** p. 51.)

Three Enclosures:

(i) Concerning the first proposition for disarming ships on both sides in the Narrow Seas. When this proposition

was made it grew upon consideration of the present state of things concerning the Archdukes' proper interest, wherein his Majesty, observing the great increase of the States' forces by sea, wished some other course to be taken whereby their strength might be used to hinder the desired traffic in the Archdukes' countries. But if the Archdukes have a purpose to increase their shipping to such a proportion as may come near the States, in power, especially in the Narrow Seas, then his Majesty cannot but approve the refusal of this overture, by which that will be procured which without action of plain hostility they persist still to deny, so as if the Archdukes find themselves now so well re-enforced with means of their own to use greater force, or to follow some other counsels more proper by the experience they have made of things past, then both the former reason, and the second which is the small abatement of their own charge, in respect of the great expenses thrown upon the States, by that only occasion, are to be allowed. The 3rd reason, If there be any mariners now entertained in the ships of war, the same may be employed and many more when the trade is enlarged.

The 4th, When it is affirmed that the abatement of charges by sea will enable the States the more by land and unquiet also Spain by sea: First, it is to be doubted whether the people under the States, who now behold a visible cause of their charge only to maintain trade, will be easily " conteined " [contented ?] to contribute for any other ends, whereof they have not so immediate sense as in this particular which is every day in use. Secondly, for the trouble of Spain it is impossible that they should ever be able to countervail the King of Spain's greatness by sea, standing single as they do without support of any other, so as in that respect the interests of the Archdukes' prejudice by lack of trade being the only object of this overture, it remains considerable how far their trade shall be hindered for any second cause.

For the last, concerning the diffidence of the States' breach of any accord, it may be answered that whatsoever agreement shall be made whereunto the King of Great Britain is part, it need not to be doubted of, because they know how sensible he shall be if they should go about to make him the instrument of deceiving those Princes whom he holds so dear; in which case it may be said that it were no ill effect of that cause if by this accident his Majesty might be engaged against them, which without question he would be against all the world that should so use him.

Concerning the second proposition. First, where it is alleged that it is contrary to the treaty to restrain trade to one place and exclude it from the rest; it may be answered, that on the part of the King there is no restraint either in fact or intention, but in so much as the States' hostility has given daily interruption to the trade, the overruling whereof has many considera-

tions depending, of which point nothing could be made more directly manifest than his Majesty's protestations with what caution to attempt the same, there is nothing to be thought breach of treaty which is sought to be accommodated by accord between the parties interested in that treaty, which has hitherto on the King's part received no violation.

For the second reason, of the incommodity to stay the shipping at Lillo, if the other points of the overture be approved the King may promise to propound some mid way to reconcile that difficulty, considering that point was principally intended to assure the States that no prohibited wares should pass nor any fraud be used in the impositions accorded of.

For the third, which is the point of honour, that must be left to the Princes' own agreement; only by other men that do but behold the external parts of these Princes' affairs it may be reasonably argued, considering all circumstances that are passed, that it would be no dishonour for them to yield to that which is not in their power to resist, thereby to regain to their people a trade and commerce, when that which is to be paid does not arise from themselves but by intervention of another Prince who is not bound to hazard a war for procurement of a trade to his neighbour Princes; except it should appear to his Majesty that this temporary interruption were of greater damage than the entry into action of hostility might prove. Besides this further probability, that by commerce and conversation those people that are now peremptory may become more tractable and desirous of pacification.

For the fourth, this can no way prejudice the accord between France and Spain, for here is only question for one particular place in the Archdukes' countries where the French do not trade unto by sea, having better commodity by land. And it is already said the imposition redounds not to the States' better enablement in the wars, which was merely the foreclosing of that accord.

Lastly, where it is said, If the Archdukes be disposed to pay a composition they need not be beholden to his Majesty, it may be said, There is great difference between this overture and such a composition as the States will afford them, both in the matter of the benefit to the States, and in the commodity to the Archdukes who may have no . . . . . * at first . . . . . * besides that our resort to them will add reputation to the Archdukes' countries, and diminishes our trade with the States.

Copy. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**227.** p. 53.)

(ii). The reasons which have made the Archdukes unable to agree to the two means proposed by his Majesty for free commerce with this kingdom are the following.

Imprimis, to disarm the ships of war which we have at Donquerque would make the Dutch masters of the sea and give

* *Sic:* blanks in the copy.

them free navigation and fishing, a matter of great consequence which would give them occasion never to come to reason and make it rather necessary for us to increase the number of our ships so as to distress them by sea.

2. The cost to us of the maintenance of these ships is small.

3. In disarming our ships we shall diminish this but little for we must always maintain the fighting men we have there and those of the sea or otherwise we shall lose them.

4. And as for them, if they were to discharge themselves of their expenses, they would increase their means of having thousands of men more to make war on us by land and also elsewhere to distress Spain by sea.

5. And when we shall be disarmed we cannot be without fear that the Dutch seeing us without sailors will break their word to us and take to piracy. Their rebellion and their frequent breaking of their promises make us distrustful of them.

And as to the second means: that it would be everywhere contrary to the treaty of peace by which all our ports can and ought to be frequented and there should be no reason now to be restricted to Antwerp to the exclusion of the ports of Flanders, Artois and others which ought to enjoy the benefits of the peace.

That there would be far less reason for ships to stop at Lillo and not to come to Antwerp, which would benefit Lillo and be the ruin of Antwerp.

And the worst of all would be the payment of certain dues or impositions directly to the rebels contrary to the treaty of peace which says that the English are to take neither into Spain nor to us any product of Holland nor anything which has paid nothing on pain of confiscation.

And in conformity with this agreement has been made with the French at the request of England and is punctiliously observed in Spain.

And when we shall pay certain dues (*daces*) by way of licence, we have the commodity of trading by ourselves without thereby molesting his Majesty and thereby shall receive the benefit (or the contrary) in the way that heretofore the Dutch alone received it.

Copy. French. 1¾ *pp.* (**227.** p. 56.)

(iii). King James I to Mr. Winwood. [26 June 1605.]
Copy. 6½ *pp.* (**227.** p. 58.)
[*Printed in* Winwood's *Memorials*, II, 78 *seq.*]

The Earl of Devonshire to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, June 29 (?)].—I willed Sir John Davis to endeavour by all means the dispatch of the commissions against Sunday that you might see them, and have collected some heads for a dispatch to go before, which may well, if you think good, be sent away by Ware who goes on Tuesday next. Cooke and Davis shall attend you to-morrow, when, God willing, I will not fail

to attend you myself. This night I intend to be at London.—Saturday morning.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605 June 28" [*sic*]. ½ *p.* (**111.** 83.)

The Earl of Southampton to [the Earl of Salisbury.]

[1605], June 29.—I am bound unto you for your care to hold me in a right way, which God willing I will not stray from but follow the course your lordship has directed. The news you wrote me, especially that of his Majesty's health, was the best I could hear. I pray God ever continue it and make him as happy as he is of all men held worthy. The day after I wrote last unto you Grimston returned into the Island, where hearing that I had given order for his stay, he came and offered himself to Cap. Edmondes at the Cowes Castle, which he keeps, who presently brought him over unto me. Unto whom, when I had seen his placard signed by my Lords of the Council, I said that he had exceeded the limits of his commission, that being no more than a passport for him himself and such as he could induce by persuasion to follow him, his Majesty reserving those other means of beating drums and displaying colours only to those as were to levy men for his own service, not permitting it within any his dominions to the use of any other prince or state whatsoever. He answered that he was sorry he had offended, but the reasons of his error were ignorance and example, there being one Cheny, who about a month since did the like in Winchester and passed without controlment, which made him conclude it for allowed. Notwithstanding this excuse, I have made stay of him and will, until I shall receive order from you what course shall be taken with him. For Cheny's proceedings at Winchester, I heard of it on Wednesday last by the Bishop, being with him at his house, who told me withal that he is a known recusant and therefore, as I take it, his act the more scandalous. It was done three weeks before my coming into the country and till now I never heard of it, wherefore I hope I shall escape blame, though I cannot excuse the Deputy Lieutenants and justices who were then in the shire. This is all I have to trouble your lordship with at this time. If I shall hear of any fleet out of Spayne I will advertise you. In the meantime wishing myself with you, when you shall be together at Theoballs, I rest, etc.—Tichfield, the 29 of June.

PS.—Do me the favour to commend my service to my Lord Chamberlain and his Lady, unto whom I would have written but that presently after dinner I must by the grace of God pass the sea and I have many businesses to dispatch before my going.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 3 *pp.* (**111.** 90.)

Lord Stanhope to the Same.

[1605], June 29.—The King was gone on hunting some hour and more afore I came to Oatlands, which was about 10 in the

forenoon, and came not in till five in the afternoon, having spent the whole day in toiling after a stag, which he lost, neither had he any better when he began afresh to undertake another, his dogs being weary. When he came home Mr. Somerset saluted him from the Queen, with whom he had no long speech beeausc he was presently to return. Mr. Murrey likewise attended him from the Prinee, with like dispateh. Then he fell to peruse sueh letters as Sir Roger Ashton was to present him; amongst the rest was glad to pereeive by Sir Lewes Lewkenor's letters that my Lord Admiral was so near at hand, and that he brought so many gentlemen with him. He is in my opinion very sad, and yet the wanton Earl of Mountgomery did all he eould with 20 trieks to make him merry at his supper, he being very private in his withdrawing ehamber, and none but his bed ehamber [? ehamberlain] and myself. He went soon after he had supped to his bed ehamber. At the first as soon as he saw me, he inquired whether you had sit hard this week. I told him no day 'seaped. He inquired what money they had made. I said it was the greatest eare how it might be well raised, and that both by leases and upon the arrearages of reeusants' debts there was and would be good sums come in. He seemed best pleased therewith and thought your sittings would end this day or to-morrow. On Sunday night I shall bring you further word of his Majesty's disposing himself.—29 June.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**190.** 111.)

Paul Bayn to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], June 30.—I am bold to prompt you with the remembranee of me. Look favourably to the suit of your servant so lately renewed. Think of my innoeeney for any main matter, whatsoever eireumstantial defeet has eseaped me. Think that I have done the utmost within eonseience I can do for the procuring my release. Let God revenge it on my soul, if any humour, any self-love sway me in this business. Wherefore let me at length obtain your Honour's helping hand.—This 30 of June.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." $\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* (**111.** 92.)

Sir Robert Hicham to the Same.

[1605], June 30.—I have perused the artieles of agreemcnt and I find that some exeeption may be taken to them, although none sueh as bears suffieient weight. But the agreement being made with two, the release of either with binding both, there is no doubt but your word or letter will prevail with them jointly or severally. And yet I find Mr. Kirkham very willing to perform your pleasure.—Grayes Inne, 30 June.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* (**111.** 93.)

Dr. Richard Neile to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 30.—I showed his Majesty your first letters which I received by my Lord Chamberlain at Richmond. I did not return answer for I did not conceive by them any cause of writing, neither did his Majesty's apprehension of them give any occasion to trouble you. Only I then found in him a will to conceive the best of the Dean in this business, yet willing to know the truth. And his Majesty at the time told me that my Lord of Pembroke had told him that Pickringe had complained often of Mr. Dean as not doing that which he might do, but rather as betraying the cause in which he hoped to have received aid from Mr. Dean. By which I collect that Mr. Dean takes notice of this accusation and seeks by this means to salve his own credit.

Your second letters by this bearer I received yesterday being Saturday, about noon, the King being then abroad in hunting, and by reason of his Majesty going to his chamber so soon as he came home about 6 of the clock (partly weary and partly discontented with his sport, having lost the stag which he had hunted all the day) it was this day at dinner before I could show the same to him. He read it twice over and in the reading of it did somewhat stick at that which you write of 2 or 3 days more sitting in commission, as being loth to be so long without your company, and further added that he thought it was written before you heard of his fall taken on Friday.

I thank God it does not appear that he took any hurt by his fall for he hunted yesterday from 8 in the morning till 5 at night and purposes to be at it betimes in the morning again.

Touching the subject of your letters, it pleases his Majesty very much to hear of Mr. Wotton's coming in. Touching Mr. Dean his Majesty seems very desirous to be informed of the truth of his behaviour in that cause, and was very inquisitive at the reading of your letters to know the particular words wherewith Mr. Dean should be charged. And yet his Majesty seemed to yield willingly to that clause of your letters of staying the further examination of this cause against the Dean.—Otlands, Sunday, Junii 30, 1605.

Addressed: "To the right honourable my very good Lord the Earl of Salisbury at Salisbury House near Ivyebridge be these delivered."

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**111.** 94.)

The Council to the Same as Lieutenant of Herts.

1605, June 30.—They detail certain measures to be taken for the due maintenance of the armour, weapons, furniture and munition of the trained bands of Herts.—Court at Whitehall, last of June 1605.

Signed: T. Ellesmere, Canc.; H. Northampton; T. Dorset; Salisbury; W. Knollys; J. Fortescu; Suffolke; E. Wotton; Devonshyre; E. Bruce. 2 *pp.* (190. 113.)

Sir Robert Delavale, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Joseph Penningtoun and Edward Gray to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June 30.—They enclose certificate to the Council of their proceedings at Carlisle. Though they find some disobedient, they hope in the end most, if not all, will be brought to acknowledge their duties to the King, and therefore they have proceeded against them with all lenity. Since the 50 for Brill went, divers of the rest are more willing to go.—Carlisle, last of June 1605.

Signed: Ro. Delavale; Wilf. Lawson; Joseph Penningtoun; Edward Gray. *Endorsed:* "Commissioners for the late Borders." 1 *p.* (190. 112.)

The Same to the Council.

1605, June 30.—They acknowledge the Council's letters of May 17, touching the escape of the condemned prisoners out of Carlisle gaol; and the sending away of 150 Grames, 100 to Flushing and 50 to Brill. Also their letters of June 2, with further instructions as to sending away the Grames.

As to the prisoners, the provost marshals of both sides have demolished some of their houses, but none are apprehended but Hector Nixon of Bewcastle, Thomas Nixon and John Noble of the same, who voluntarily submitted, and remain in prison with the 4 that fled not, and the 2 that were formerly apprehended. There is hope more will yield, albeit for the present the woods yield them some relief. They detail their proceedings in sending away the Grames. On the 28th there appeared but 85 of the 150, 50 of whom they have sent to Newcastle for Brill, appointing Thomas Carleton as conductor and William Lammie, lieutenant. The rest they had delivered to their conductor William Brediman, and to Lieutenant William Nodder. They have written to the Mayor of Newcastle, then hoping the 100 for Flushing would be there within 4 or 5 days, whereof they have now some doubt.

Hutchin Grame, one in the submission and schedule, delivered them the King's warrant of which they enclose copy, saying it was a clear discharge for him and all his from service. They answered that what his Majesty had granted they were ready to perform, but thought the King meant not but that he and such other as were appointed for his service should go, and willed him and the rest to appear before them to show their obedience. He contemptuously refused, and has stayed many, whereof they enclose the names of 6; and these seven they have caused to be denounced fugitives, and have prayed the commissioners of Scotland to do the like. If they come not in,

they think to expel their families and waste their corn and meadows; and pray to know the King's pleasure touching the above warrant.

They have sent for Sir William Cranston and the men in his charge, to make use of them as his Majesty's service shall require. They marvel of Sir William Selbie's absence from this service; as also that they cannot have the service of the 10 men still remaining with him, which they take to be contrary to the Council's direction. The 50 Grames sent to Brill at their departure delivered to them a petition to the King, which is enclosed.—Carlisle, last of June 1605.

Signed as before. Endorsed: "Commissioners for the late Borders." 3 *pp.* (**190.** 114.)

Lord Say and Sele to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, June.—I moving my Lord of Barwick to procure me six recusants, his lordship advised me to seek the help of Mr. Robert Car, assuring me gratis of his own aid and Sir Roger Ashton's besides, who, as he Sir Roger told me, moved his Majesty that very morning and found him most gracious to me. Wherefore my hope being freely to have six recusants, attending my Lord Treasurer of England, he told me no suitor had any grant so, but to have money or rents, naming no proportion to me. I then advertised my petition, which, in hope never again to be troublesome to his Majesty, I proportioned higher than otherways it became me. The proportion, Sir Roger and Mr. Carr told me, his Majesty thought overmuch. Wherefore I sought their helps and my Lord of Barwicke's especially for 2000*l.* or 500[*l.*] per annum, and of which, if his lordship were here, he would acknowledge he gave me great hopes of presenting names. But I attending his Majesty submitted myself in all to his pleasure. His own speech to me was that nothing could be done until I had delivered in names, and therefore required me to procure the names. When I showed you the names, I told you that whereas my suit was for 3000*l.* or 600*l.* per annum, I understood his Majesty thought it over great, but I doubted not that his Majesty would bestow 2000*l.* or 500*l.* per annum. Wherein if you conceived me to speak that as having heard it from his Majesty, who from himself never uttered to me any one word thereof, I am sorry. For the names, I know the first never was indicted neither can I learn of Mr. Spiller or any other that any of the rest yet are indicted.—— of June, 1605.

PS.—You shall bind me perpetually to you in letting his Majesty know that I truly relate hereabove my own speeches, protesting the least imputation impressed otherways either in his Majesty or your lordship being to me more grievous than death.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "Lord Say to my Lord, with a note of recusants." 1 *p.* (**111.** 95.)

The Countess of Bedford to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], June.—I am not so void of discretion as not to know that if my desires be unreasonable I ought to rest satisfied with such an answer as proceeds from more judgment; and so should I have done in this, but your lordship has thereunto added so much favour (as by your own hand and Sir Henry Goodere's more particular relation I am assured) that I protest the obtaining of a far greater suit than this could not have given me half the contentment I enjoy by so unsuspected a proof of your well meaning to me.

Therefore believe I receive and follow your advice with as much thankfulness as I could have accepted any benefit, and persevere only in this, to entreat that when I shall recommend some other request not unfit to be granted, I may not find a change.

PS.—I am entreated by this gentleman to join with those thanks I owe for myself such as I am willing to yield for your favour in his business, which, if it may please you to continue, I shall account for an obligation laid on me.—Cheines in hast, this — of June.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ¾ *p.* (**111.** 96.)

A forged letter from James I to the Magistrates of Cologne.

[? 1605, June].—To the noble and most honoured lords, our friends, the Senate, Council and the rest of the Magistrates of Cologne (*Coloniæ Agrippinæ*).

Whereas your love for us and our subjects is sufficiently known as we have seen by your last legation to us, we cannot but return you our thanks. At this time particularly, when you are included in our peace with our brother the King of Spain and we hope by our intercession to reconcile the Dutch themselves and the United Provinces to their King, we desire to know if there is anything we can accomplish in this peace for you. As far as we can we will take care that you take no harm from this neighbouring war. Therefore we have been pleased to send to you this gentleman, Robert Gray, to whom you may give credit, since we have enjoined on him certain things to be said by word of mouth. I hope therefore that you are well.—From our palace of Westminster, the second year of our reign.—Jacobus R.

Latin. Endorsed: "1602" (*sic*) *and in another hand:* "Copy of a counterfeit letter by Robert Gray [*alias* Thomas Douglas] to the magistrates of Cologne." 1 *p.* (**97.** 49.)

[*See Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1603-1610, p. 224.]

[The Earl of Salisbury] to [the Burgrave of Frankenthal.]

[1605, June].—Hearing by your letters and by report that you are this morning arrived at Gravesend, by command of

Frederick, Count Palatine, with the pretended ambassador Thomas Douglas, I send the bearer [Sir Thomas Wilson] to assist you in conducting him directly to the Tower according to the King's commands.—*Undated.*

Draft. Latin. ½ *p.* (**114.** 121.)

LORD STANHOPE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605, June].—It was my hap to be by when Mr. John Murrey delivered to his Majesty your present of cherries and your letter, which though it were very long yet he made more haste to read it than to eat the cherries; and at the latter part of the letter was very merry and laughed heartily; but misliked that in the first part you seemed as though that Douglas the counterfeiter could not be shortly executed. Wherefore he commanded me to write to you that if by law it might be, as in my hearing it was told him it might be, that a private session might be purchased for the present indicting him, condemning him, and so for his present execution; saying that the eyes of the princes of the world be upon him in this point, every one of them having such absolute power as need take no days for the executing of an offender in that degree. Wherefore his Majesty desires that you would speak with the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Attorney, to see that this course may be held for his execution, which he earnestly desires may be done afore his progress. There wants but W. Hawarde to perform such a service, as he did at Kingston.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 157.)

On a separate sheet:—The French Ambassador is already come, but because he desires rather to hunt with the King than to discourse, the King has referred him to negotiate with him in the coach when they go on hunting, which will not be till 5 or 6 o'clock; and then he will to Eltam and back again at night; but to-morrow says he will lie at Eltam till Saturday if the weather serve fit for it.

[*Cf. Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1603-1610, pp. 224, 226.]

SIR HENRY MOUNTAGU to the SAME.

[1605, June].—I received direction from my Lord Chief Justice for the execution of Thomas Douglass, which he appoints to be to-morrow by ten of the clock in the morning in Smithfield. He willed me to let you know hereof as this night I was to have attended you.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605, Mr. Recorder of London." ½ *p.* (**114.** 93.)

[*Cf. Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1603-1610, p. 224.]

COURT JOURNAL.

1605, June.—Journal of the principal transactions at Court from June 1603 to June 1605, by Levinus Munck, Secretary to Salisbury.

72 *pp.* (**278.** 3.)

Lord North to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, ? June].—Acknowledges his favours. "It were presumption in me to undertake the intimation of my Lord of Hertford's accueil, and the occurrences of this country; he being I hope by this time arrived with you; only this I assure myself that never country was able to testify greater magnificence and munificence of any Ambassador of a great Prince, than this of him. I obtained of his Majesty leave to consummate this summer on this side the sea, and my intention is to visit the hither frontiers of Germany, and return by France. I beg you to remember my duty and service to his Majesty."—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: Du. Northe. *Endorsed:* "1605. Lord North to my Lord; his noble acknowledgment." 1 *p.* (**114.** 101.)

Thomas Morray to the King.

1605 [? June].—The King having possessed him with the instruction of his son, and finding his grace capable of all things which his art or industry may afford, he begs for some reasonable entertainment. He has unfortunately hitherto never tasted of those benefits which the King graciously granted him.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Mr. Morray the Prince's tutor." 1 *p.* (**192.** 1.)

[*Cf. Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1603-1610, p. 226.]

The Earl of Salisbury to Lord Sheffield.

[1605, June].—I would be very loth by my silence to give you cause to mistrust my care to give you satisfaction especially concerning his Majesty's public service. I will therefore freely let you know what grounds I stand upon in all things of this nature, because you may the better know how to direct yourself in those things which you address unto me. First, upon perusal of your letter and those other papers there enclosed I find that the favour showed to Roger Wytherington gives great encouragement to the Papists and grief to those that are honest, being directly contrary to that proceeding which I hold both just and necessary for the preservation of true religion. Nothing is more dangerous to the cause of God than when it appears to the vulgar that men of ability making open profession of popery are not only unpunished but graced and employed. For answer I must confess that I would be very glad to receive some such good information as might open his proud carriage in respect of the favour he receives. Because his being only a recusant is not enough without some other cause to ground any other proceeding towards him than with other men of his condition, I have been bold to examine all your advertisements to see how they would hang together both in substance and in their

probation. Not that I doubt but in most of these men's hearts that are divided from us there is so great bitterness of gall compacted as we that confess the gospel should quickly drink of a sour cup if we were in their condition and they in ours, but only to make it appear that this is not a slight information but upon good and just occasion. The recommendation daily made of him to the King by the Warden that was (Sir Robart Carey) of his old affection towards the King, and the favour which the Secretary of Scotland procured him when he was here, will make all objections seem reasonable against any extraordinary severity used towards him more than to others. In which respect having only that to show which is written to you by Sanderson and by Sanderson to another, I am bold to tell you that all that know how many private quarrels have passed between Sanderson and Papists and have any knowledge of his nature will entitle his advertisements to be rather apprehensions upon general grounds than any other matter of great consequence. If any other person less passionate, and between whom and Papists there is not such cause of private quarrels, could be brought to charge him with some particulars, or if his letter to the Sheriff or the Sheriff's advertisements might be sent up, there might be very good advantage taken to chasten him further than otherwise we can. To conclude, my Lord, assure yourself, seeing that it is well known, that all their allegations are foolish and factious, who would suggest that his Majesty intends not to suppress the pride and hope of that party and to continue the execution of the Statute of Recusancy out of conscience rather than desire of benefit against all offenders. It shall be very convenient for you or any magistrate to show your mislike against all those that shall excuse themselves, in regard of vain fears or brags of the Papists, for neglecting the lawful prosecution of them, as well as to execute the laws upon themselves. I have settled my resolution upon this one foundation, that as the drawing of blood may not be forborne in point of policy but even in Christianity itself, so I am fully persuaded that all that declare themselves to be so affected or hide themselves and leave their wives and families notoriously known to be backward, ought only to receive justice and no other favour. For that is the thing which daily generates blindness and practice.

Our news at this time are these. The Count Maurice had an enterprise upon Antwarpe, which failed upon the discovery of their purpose to cut the dike on Flanders side. Since that time the Marquis Spinola has continually followed him to hinder his sitting down before any place, of which we shall shortly see the issue, for they are no less than 17 or 18,000 foot a piece. There have also long been expected 4 or 5000 soldiers to be brought by sea out of Spain into Flanders; whereof the Holland fleet in the Narrow Seas, having had some notice, have lain for them so watchfully as they have yesterday met with them between

the coast of France and Sussex. After a bitter fight they sank two ships, men and all, in the sea, ran a third ashore upon Dover Haven and put all the men to the sword, besides divers other vessels which only saved themselves into our harbours, some swimming ashore and some saved in their boats, so as they have in effect cut off their recovery of Flanders that are saved. For although by our treaty the Hollanders ought not within his Majesty's ports to have spoiled his Majesty's friends as they did, yet we are not to yield them in good usage in his Majesty's territories and without any waftage or safety of their passage to the place to which they were destined; and when they shall desire to go into Spain again to give them passports and leave them to their fortune. For we have nothing to do to waft their passage any whither, much less to the places to which they are destined.

There came now but ten ships with 12 or 1400 men, commanded by Sobiere, which thought to have stolen his passage rather than by coming together with the rest, so as for the present it is not certainly known whether this misfortune will make them change their counsels.—*Undated.*

Draft by a secretary with corrections in Salisbury's handwriting. Endorsed: "Minute from my Lord to the L. Sheffeild." $7\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**194.** 82.)

MILAN.

1605, June.—"An adjournment of divers Princes and Signors of Italy made by the King of Spain in July last 1605, as making title and claim to their lands and signories, as belonging to the Duchy of Milan."

Includes letters of Philip III to the Jurisconsults and others of the State of Milan, ordering the citation "en forme des absens" of the Marquis Malespines and others on the accompanying list.—Milan, 20 June 1605.

Another order, dated Milan, July 1, 1605, relating to the same. List of those cited, with their fiefs.

Contemporary copy. French. 5 *pp.* (**190.** 116.)

SIR JULIUS CÆSAR to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, July 2.—I have thought good to send to you this note of this day's justice and I hope it will not be offensive to my Lord of Suffolk, who is leaving, or my Lord Admiral, who is now reassuming the charge of these causes. The late pardon, at the French Ambassador's entreaty of a man adjudged to be pressed to death, has bred an exceeding evil, if present sharpness should not be shown to others of like boldness in refusing ordinary trial. And therefore I have appointed to-morrow the day of execution, not omitting to furnish them with preachers in the meanwhile to instruct them in matters of their salvation. I beseech you believe nothing what the Spanish Ambassador shall report of me, till you hear my answer. He bites and whines. God send me more credit or him less boldness

to accuse an innocent. Craving my translation from this troublesome office of Admiralty to a quieter.—Do[ctors'] Co[mmons], 2 July 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**111.** 98.)

The Enclosure:—Pirates condemned in Southwark on Tuesday, 2 July 1605.

1. Philipp Ward arraigned for spoiling and carrying away the *Meirmayd* of Olona and her lading of iron belonging to Monsieur dc Beaumarches and John Gueryn, Frenchmen, to the value of 1800*l.*, stood mute and had judgment to be pressed to death.

2. Thomas Pyn arraigned for taking and spoiling of certain "sinamom" and other goods out of the ship the *Francis* of Jarsey, belonging to William Bullion, Frenchman, to the value of 757*l.*, stood also mute and had his judgment to be pressed to death.

3. Nicholas Haydon, servant to Captain Thomas Pyn aforesaid, arraigned for the said goods, was found guilty by the jury and received his judgment to be hanged at Wapping.

½ *p.* (**111.** 97.)

Sir James Perrott to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, July 2.—The King has referred to the Lord Treasurer and the Earl of Salisbury the petition, which he lately presented, to enjoy his poor estates free from all former encumbrances of Sir John Perrott or Sir Thomas Perrott's debts, and to possess so much of his lands as he holds by conveyance not yet recovered from him. The Lord Treasurer has answered that to be freed from former encumbrances, he thinks it reasonable; for the other, it cannot presently be granted, because it is put into the book of entail to be annexed to the Crown at the next Parliament and therefore it may not be altered in the meantime. If then his Highness think good to grant the said lands or somewhat else in lieu thereof and of his losses, it may be done then more conveniently than now. Prays that order may be taken for his quietness to enjoy this land, as he has done hitherto, until the next Parliament. If he can obtain his peace without further loss, his desire is to employ himself in the King's service. For this purpose offers for consideration a proposal for an office to be erected in Ireland of Cess-master and Receiver of the composition money granted or to be granted in lieu of the disorderly cess laid on the country by the captains and soldiers in time of the wars. This cess now needs not, some of the counties having already compounded for the same, and most of the rest will do the like, being assured to be well dealt with hereafter. If he may have authority with the direction of the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to deal with the counties which have not yet compounded for a new composition to enhance the old and to levy and answer all such sums of money into his Majesty's Receipt as are or shall be due for the said

composition, doubts not but to increase the King's revenues with good contentment unto the country and to find more certain means of paying the composition than hitherto. For this service seeks no other fee than Salisbury or the Lord Deputy shall think may reasonably countervail his charges in passing through the several parts of the country, as he seeks not gain but to merit somewhat in his Majesty's service. If Salisbury thinks this office will sort to good effect, prays he will communicate this to the Lord Treasurer and to the Earl of Devonshire, to whom he is yet unknown.—2 July 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**111.** 99.)

JOHN LANIER to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, July 2.—Was not long since a suitor to Salisbury for his goodwill in obtaining for his son Nicholas the reversion of old Piero Gaye's place as one of his Majesty's musicians for the flute. Now again beseeches him for his favour to this end. Has himself served these twenty years and more in the company of the flutes for the said Piero by reason of his impoteney, so that it will be no prejudice to Salisbury's service if he, until the years which his son is bound to his lordship have expired, serve in his place. Having failed to find a convenient opportunity to attend on him has entreated Mr. Cormack, Salisbury's servant, to hear his son and report on his sufficiency for the flute. Prays that his forwardness may be excused in regard to a father's natural desire for his son's advancement, and as he has many other children to provide for and nothing to give them. Assures himself that, if it stands with Salisbury's good liking to speak to the Lord Chamberlain, the thing is as good as done.—2 July 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**111.** 100.)

SIR ROGER ASTON to the SAME.

[1605, July 2].—After your departing his Majesty had very good pastime, and says you were happy that brought him so good luck, for he killed a great stag, and for your coming to Oatlands has sent you half of him, to be given to my Lord of Northampton's wife and you, and the other half his Majesty has sent to my Lady of Suffolk to bestow where she pleases. His Majesty hopes, in your (*sic*) wife's absence, my Lady of Northampton and you will give my Lord Chancellor part of your present, and that you will all drink to him when you are at the venison. He says you are honest men; and this is my direction for this time. He is very well and very merry.—Oatlands, Tuesday.

Holograph. Endorsed: 2 July 1605." 1 *p.* (**190.** 119.)

SIR WILLIAM MONSON to the SAME.

1605, July 2.—Presently upon the receipt of your letter for the stay of Sir Robart Dudlay, Mrs. Southwell and Mrs. Rice,

I divided my ships. One I have sent to ride in Callis road and there to search all vessels that shall pass in; the frigate I have appointed to keep betwixt Bullen and Deepe; the *Quittance* of Margate for all such ships as shall come out of the Thames, for I hold that the place of most suspicion for their embarking; and myself will keep the sea. To address any ships for the coast of Flanders is needless, because the Hollanders will intercept any vessels that shall pass into any of their ports; but for the more surety, if I might know it stood with your liking to make it known to the Hollanders, no ship can pass the seas but that either they or I should be sure to speak with them.—2 July 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Sir William Monson from aboard the *Vangard*." 1 *p.* (190. 120.)

Postal endorsements:—"Abord the *Vangard* the seeond of July 12 a clok at noone hast hast post hast hast. Canterbery at past 3 in the afternowne. Seattingbourne the second of July hallfe onouer past 5 a Clocke in the afternone. Rochester at 7 aclocke at night. Darfor at 10 in the night."

[Printed *in extenso* in *Monson's Tracts, III*, 332, 333 (Navy Records Soc.).]

Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, July 2.—This morning after his Majesty was ready, he called for me to command me to signify to you that yesterday he did not answer one part of your letter, which was your suit for his *Collections*, which now he has sent to you, with this remembrance, that the same were made when he was very young, and therefore to be judged of thereafter by you. That in the end of the book you shall find a table to direct you to the principal matters. By that little that I have read of it, it seems to have asked great pains and diligence in the doing. The language his Majesty doth also excuse, being neither good Scottish nor English, but lays that to the transcriber's fault.

This evening, or in the morning, I go toward Oxford, and will be returned on Tuesday. His Majesty is this morning very pleasant and merry, God be thanked, but doth not go forth as I hear, exeept it be in the evening to take the air.—2 July 1605.

PS.—The King is pleased you signify his pleasure to Mr. Attorney that the pension which Sir Ro. Aston has of 200[*l.*] yearly shall be to him and to his wife, whose name is Cordell, during both their lives, upon surrender of his former patent.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (190. 121.)

The Earl of Home.

[1605, between May 4 and July 3].—Two papers:—

(1) Petition on behalf of Earl Hume for grant of coneealed lands to the value of 250*l.* per annum.—*Undated.*

Note at foot by Thomas Lake: The King, in recompense of Hume's services, directs the Lord Treasurer, the Earls of Southampton and Salisbury, and Lord Barwick, to settle how he may satisfy the Earl with least prejudice to himself and offence to others.
1 *p.* (**191.** 142.)

(2) His Majesty's progenitors granted lands upon estates in tail, the issues of which entails are spent, and the lands have reverted by right to the Crown, and yet are detained by the tenants. The E. Hume prays for grant of such lands to the yearly value of 300*l.*—*Undated.*
Endorsed: "L. Hume." ½ *p.* (**114.** 45.)

Lord Home of Berwick to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, between May 4 and July 3].—The Earl of Howme, whom I must respect as one of my best friends, will take my absence unkindly, not having yet effected his suit, if he find not some end in the matter he sues for. Seeing it is not possible for me to be present, I must needs have recourse to you, entreating your favour that this bearer may know that when he shall come unto you, you will make him welcome, and that he may know his Lord's errand shall have no need of my solicitation.—*Undated.*
Holograph, signed: Barwek. *Endorsed:* "1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 109.)

The Same to the Same.

[1605, between May 4 and July 3].—I humbly thank you for his Majesty's letter. His Majesty shall know by a letter of mine how great comfort you have in his great wisdom. If Howme come to me, I will keep that course with him prescribed in the postscript of his Majesty's letter. I crave your pardon that this day I have not attended his Majesty's service in your company. I am preparing for a journey towards the north parts of Britain. There is here with me a servant of the Controller's of Scotland, and one for the Advocate, waiting for their money; so I would be glad to know your pleasure what answer I shall give them.—*Undated.*
Holograph, signed: Barwek. *Endorsed:* "1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 108.)

The Same to the Same.

[1605, between May 4 and July 3].—His Majesty is here in Whitehall returned from hunting, and is presently going to Greenwich. I have received his command to put you in mind of two things: to speak to the Lord Chancellor for the matter of justices of peace; and that you shall not forget to inform the Council of the matter of "Wayllis" [? Wales], and to take order

as to your wisdoms shall seem good. I could not be with you this afternoon; and so I was directed to write to you.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: Barwck. *Endorsed:* "1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 111.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BOWYER to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, July 3.—According to your commandment I have presently sent away your packet directed to my Lord of Barwick by a trusty servant of mine, because of the unreadiness of the new settled posts in Scotland and because his lordship going by here two days since went not the direct post-way. I hear he is about Edenb[urgh], so as this afternoon your letters will come to his hands. I received them this 3rd July at seven in the morning.—From Barwick, 3 July 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**111.** 101.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to the SAME.

1605, July 3.—Your servant was very early with me this morning but his Majesty lay somewhat long abed, so as it is now past ten of the clock before he is dispatched. For the parts of your letters, his Majesty returns no answer about the first, touching the Queen; for the second has commanded the Lord Compton to go presently away towards you and attend your direction; and for the third he says that by this time your teeth will have judged of your prophecy for he commanded the stag he killed to be sent away to you yesternight, and instructed Sir Roger Aston with matter to accompany it. Of the books he has given no direction. The weather is here drowsy all this forenoon and to my seeming his Majesty a little conformable to it, who yesternight upon his return from hunting was very pleasant. He holds his journey to Wyndsor and hunts by the way. I have returned you all things that his Majesty signed concerning his service, and I received this morning from Sir Anthony Standen a licence for him to travel, which he wrote you were pleased should be offered to his Highness and indeed he signed it very willingly.—3 July 1605.

PS.—In the date of the letter to the French King his Majesty's style is repeated "Roy de la Grande Bretaigne, France et Irlande," whereas his Majesty made some doubt if it were the custom in writing to the French king to use the title of France and wished that good information were taken of it before it went. Although I think that in leagues and such public instruments we have used all our titles, yet I cannot remember how it has been in letters. It may please you to cause it to be looked in the copies of Sir Tho: Edmondes's letters, and if it be not the use, then these words must be blotted out or the letter returned to be new signed.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**111.** 102.)

Sir Julius Cæsar to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, July 3.—When the King was last at Wilton it pleased him to promise me Baron Sotherton's place after his death for my brother Thomas Cæsar, now a Counsellor at Law of fifteen years standing. His Highness likewise required me to notify so much to you, to my Lord Treasurer and to Sir Thomas Lake, that nothing might pass to any other to contrary his promise. The motives were many but especially my brother's sufficiency for that place in the opinion of the Barons then being, testified to the Lord Treasurer by the then Lord Chief Baron at large by word of mouth and by the rest by writing under their hands, whereof I send you a true copy here enclosed. I imparted so much to you at your chamber in Wilton and you assured me of your favour. I offered then to his Majesty a patent in reversion, which he refused to sign because it was for the place of a judge, but he assured me that I should have it granted to my brother when it fell. The party, Mr. Baron Sotherton, as I understand, is now in present peril of death. I beseech you stay the passage thereof to any other till I have spoken with the King and put him in mind of his promise.—D[octor's] Co[mmons], 3 July 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**111.** 103.)

Doctor Ro. Marbeck to the Same.

1605, July 4.—Duty requires after this long and tedious journey that I should present myself to you before any other. But for that there be certain imperfections in me, which constrain me for a time to forbear your presence, I beseech you pardon my absence for some days.—4 July 1605.

Signed. $\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* (**111.** 104.)

R. Cocks to ————

1605, July $\frac{4}{14}$—At this very instant I have received your letter dated the 14th ultimo, perceiving thereby of the confirmation of our Spanish Company, chiefly by your occasion; yet notwithstanding I perceive their ingratitude in leaving you out, considering it was your pleasure to have been one of the Company. Truly it is not to be marvelled at if they leave out Wm. Palmer and me, when they are so forgetful of you, who have laboured so much in the matter. Yet I know not how they can put me from my freedom, considering I served a prenticeship for it as appears in the records of the City of London. But Mr. Palmer never served for it, neither was his master a freeman of the Company. Yet for aught I can perceive we shall be served both alike. Well no remedy but patience! Sir Charles Cornwales, my Lord Ambassador, who remains in Spain, is in good health. It should seem by your letter that you have writ me heretofore by Mr. Christopher Williams but I have not heard anything neither of him nor the

letters. Days past our friend, Mr. Justinian Wescomb, came from the Court of Spain in company of a Fleming that married Mr. West's daughter of Bilbo. In the way a priest fell in talk with them and said it was reported that the Ambassador, who was to remain in Spain, was a Lutheran and pretended to have his ministers to preach in his house, which if it were true, no doubt but he and his ministers would be burnt. The Fleming and Mr. Wescomb seemed to be angry at his speeches and told him they would bring the matter in question to know whether it might be permitted such fellows to prate in this sort. But presently another priest took the matter in hand and desired them for God's sake to speak no farther in the matter, for the other was a fool and spoke he could not tell what. If they brought the matter in question, the other would be punished. In fine the matter passed in this sort and no more words spoken of it. Yet you may perceive hereby the malice and indiscretion of those people. Also there is much talk of a mariner or some other of my Lord's followers who died at the Groyn and the priests would not suffer him to be buried on shore, because he was not confessed and received the sacrament, but caused him to be conveyed aboard the ships and so to be cast into the sea. It is no marvel though they would tyrannise over poor merchants and such as come in their ships, when they durst presume to do such a matter in presence of my Lord Admiral, who came on such an embassage as he did. But keep this to yourself; little said is soon amended.

There is some flying speeches in Spain as also in these parts that there shall be a marriage betwixt the Prince of England and the daughter of Spain and that she shall have the Low Countries in dowry. I would it were effected for I had rather the Prince had it than hear tell of it. The French cannot abide to hear talk of it, neither the Flemings take no great delight to hear speak of it, yet all is in God's hands. Also here is much speech that Cibeer's fleet met with the Holland men of war near Dover and that all of them are taken except four sail, which got into Dover Road, into which place the States' men of war followed them thinking to have carried them out, so that the Castle ordnance was discharged against the men-of-war and slew divers of their men. Amongst the rest the General being a Flushinger was wounded in the arm, so that at his return to Flushinge he made a tumult with the garrison of soldiers, which was appeased by means of the burgomasters and justice of the town. God grant there may be a sufficient garrison kept therein. You may very well remember the speeches which were current at your last being in these parts. And so let this suffice for that matter.

For your friendly offer to assist me to procure the place of Consul, I give you humble thanks. My cousin Dorington has writ me about the same matter and says he will lay out for me for these parts of St. Sebastians and Bilbo and doubted not

but you would procure his Majesty's and the Council's letters in my behalf if need required. The truth is that, if I did think the place might be beneficial to me, I would stay in those parts for three or four years. Otherwise I find trade bad and charges great, so that he which spends much and gets little, it will not hold out always. In fine I refer myself herein to you and Mr. Dorington, for I know that neither the one nor other would wish me unto the place, except you knew it were for my preferment. Therefore let me hear from you *per* the first, for I will not be long out of England, God willing, if that take not effect.

Some four days past here passed by my Lord Willoby and in company with him two knights named Sir Phillipe Cary and Sir John Gover. They are gone for Paris and so directly for England. My Lord is a very courteous nobleman. I had much talk with him as also with the two knights. They told me that all the reports of the great gifts which the King of Spain should give to my Lord Admiral are mere fables and that my Lord has given more in Spain than he has received. Within three or four days my Lord Norris will pass this way. If I understand of anything that is worth the writing, I will make you partaker. These gentlemen which passed told me that his Excellency departed from the Groyne about fourteen days past and in his company the Spanish Ambassador who must remain in England in place of Don Juan de Tasses. Your letter for Valadolid I will send away according to advice for I mean to return to St. ebast [St. Sebastian] to-morrow and as occasion shall be offered you shall hear from me continually. Our friend Mr. Edmond Palmer is now returned to Cybeboro. The poor man has got nothing yet says he still lives in hope. Truly the man is poor and has a great charge of wife and children. The Governor of this place is at Paris and Mons. Sansac remains in his place. All matters here are quiet and no speeches of any wars, only it was reported that there was some secret pretence against Valentia in Spain but was discovered and divers of the place put to death and a Frenchman or two taken prisoners. Also it is said the sickness is very hot at Bourdeaulx, so that none which come from thence may be suffered to enter into this town of Bayon. To make an end of my tedious letter, it is said that the King of Spain has given order that no more copper money shall be made, for copper is not so well sold in Spain as in times past.—Bayon, 14 July 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Mr. Cox to [my] Mr from Bayon." 4 *pp.* (**111**. 119 (2).)

The Syndics and Council of Geneva to Viscount Cranborne [Earl of Salisbury].

1605, July 4.—They return thanks for his goodwill which has been made evident to them by the Sieur de Soully their Councillor of State. They beg him to favour the execution of a judgment which they have given in a cause between the

Sieur William Blower of London, and their citizen Michee Gallatin.—Geneve, 4 July 1605.

Signed. French. Endorsed: "Concerning the contract of marriage of Mr. Blore." 1 *p.* (190. 122.)

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, July 4.—Has received commandment from the King in behalf of the bearer, Wm. Lindsey, a Scottishman, to deal with the Archduke for the restoring of a ship of his which he pretends to have been taken out of the Road of Torbay by a ship of Dunkerk, but has not been able to prevail in that suit. It is denied that any wrong has been done to suppliant but that it was well known that divers loose persons putting to sea in the ship after his Majesty's coming to the crown committed sundry piracies upon Biscaine and French ships; that they were in chase of another French ship when the Dunkerker came to the rescue and took the Scottish ship and carried it afterwards to Sherbrooke in France, not being able to convey it to Dunkerk. Notwithstanding that, afterwards upon the suppliant's alleging that he was no way acquainted with the piracies committed in his ship, they gave order for it, the ordnance and furniture, to be restored him upon payment of certain charges due to those of Sherbrooke for the guard of the ship. These charges he refused to pay for the French had raised them to more than the value of the ship. The ship having remained ever since at Sherbrooke is now become altogether unserviceable, for which they deny him recompense. The Count of Aremberg refers to the report of Sir Julius Cæsar, who examined it with him at his being in England and, as he says, censured the matter as it deserved.

Has also dealt with the Council of the Admiralty on behalf of Captain Baynard, who complains that a great part of the Spanish prize that was taken from him out of the port of Torbay is still detained from him, but can procure no restitution thereof. —Bruxelles, 4 July 1605.

Copy. 1½ *pp.* (227. p. 41.)

[Original in Public Record Office, S.P. Foreign, Flanders, 7.]

The Earl of Worcester to the Same.

[1605], July 5.—His Majesty and your lordship will think it long until you receive some advertisement of the state of this country and of my particular employment, which I would have been glad to have performed more exactly than at this time the shortness of my being in these parts will admit. Yet because I hold it fit that his Majesty should be informed of the general state of the country, having by certificate conceived some doubt of disturbance of his peace by some disobedient persons, he will I hope be better pleased with a brief assurance of the quiet state of the country than to stay long for a more

exact account of particular men's disloyal actions, of the suppressing and punishment whereof I hope in time to yield further satisfaction.

Upon Saturday the 29th instant (*sic*) I arrived at my house, where I summoned my Lord Bishop and all the Justices of the Peace of this shire to assemble on Monday morning, who accordingly came. I manifested unto them the zealous care his Majesty continually took for establishing of God's true religion and suppressing of Popish superstition, as being the religion he was born in, bred up in, and when he came to years of Government constantly professed. On coming to the crown of England he revived the laws that fortified the same faith, was so careful in the education of the young Prince and the rest of his children as he thereby thought to abandon all future hopes of alteration. Yet to his great grief he had of late received advertisement that these kind of people did mightily increase, especially in this shire, who were not contented to fail from true obedience to his Majesty and his laws, but by insolent and open profession would justify their unlawful actions, to the great discomfort of the good and dutiful subjects. The reason must proceed out of two principal grounds, either want of preaching and good instruction, or through negligence of Justices of Peace or inferior ministers. For the first my Lord Bishop was to yield his Majesty an account ; [for] the other, the Justices of Peace were to give satisfaction. I told them that his Majesty conceived there were laws sufficient and the same laws gave them power and authority. And yet such was his Majesty's gracious care that if there wanted further force, he authorised me with his powerful commission to supply as in discretion should be expedient for his service and to that end had commanded my present repair into this country, where I would be ready to give assistance to whatsoever his service required. They all acknowledged that besides their duty and allegiance unto which they were bound, this care of his Majesty to preserve the peace of the country increased their affections, if it were possible, whereof they would be ready to give testimony even with hazard and loss of their lives.

We concluded that the Tuesday night following a general search should be made throughout the shire in all suspected houses for priests, Jesuits and obstinate recusants ; which was done by the Justices themselves, everyone in his particular division, that the whole shire might at one instant be searched. The return is not altogether come to my hands.

Upon Monday next I mean by God's grace to go into Herefordshire and to leave such order that, if upon my coming thither these kind of people resort back, they shall be apprehended, intending when I am there to agree with the Justices there that both they and the Justices in this shire shall meet in one night upon the confines of both shires and search all suspected places of resort. This is all that can be done for

apprehension of these disordered persons. Persons underhand I have laid to discover these priests, but I hear, notwithstanding the Bishop and Justice certificate, they dare not abide by it but are fled and some think that this (*sic*) James Moryce is gone to London. The sum of all our service hitherto you shall receive enclosed. My Lord President has very carefully written to his deputy lieutenants and to myself tendering their service and his own presence if there be cause, notwithstanding any infirmity. I wrote back that I hoped there would be little or no cause but that his lordship might take the benefit of his Majesty's leave to recover his health; if there were, I would with all expedition advertise him. And now serious affairs being past, it is good to be the first informer hoping that I shall the easier obtain his Majesty's pardon. I have of late conferred with a seminary priest, nay more I have been at confession with him, but though he confessed his knavery in being a priest, I sought for no remission of my sins at his hand. Thus it was, Sir Roger Bodnam coming to my house as being a deputy lieutenant in Herefordshire to know if I would command him any service, I desired him to endeavour the apprehension of those accused to be at the rescue and chiefly of seminaries and Popish priests that frequented that part of the shire. He told me there were some in the shire that went publicly and would say they were priests, which did great harm in the country. I desired him to apprehend them and bring them to me; and by chance as he returned he met with one of them and suspecting the man, questioned with him and he confessed he was a priest but pleaded my Lord's Grace of Canterbury's protection. No protection would serve but he sware he should go with him to me. When he came, I found him to be the priest that my Lord had acquainted me with before my departure. After I had rated him publicly I told him I had other matters to charge him with and took him aside, hoping to have received some intelligence at his hand; but he delivered no more than formerly I had received, saying that he verily thinks the priests are all fled. He is gone to Glamorganshire; if any be come thither, he has promised to give me intelligence. And so, noble Lord, fearing that I have been over tedious in my relation, being as weary with examinations of silly creatures as ever I was in my life, not having so much leisure since my coming as to view any of my parks, I will now conclude.—Ragland, July 5th at 10 at night.

Signed. Endorsed: "1605." $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**111.** 109.)

SIR WILLIAM MONSON to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, July 5.—At my coming ashore at Callis I found the Governor not in town, and in no case his lieutenant-governor would be to know but that Sir Robart Dudlay was gone before Captain Bradgate's coming ashore, which I know to be otherwise, and am secretly and I think certainly advertised that he is

yet in Callis, yea in the Governor's own house, and there shall abide until he have answer from the King, to whom he has written; and as the King shall direct him, so he will do in sending them for England or conveying them secretly away. Seeing there was no possibility for me to speak with him, or to understand more particulars, I am returned for England, where I am ready to attend your further order.

Count Buccoye is passed the river of Reayne [Rhine] with 8,000, and has built two forts of either side the river. Marquis Spindola is to follow him with the rest of the army, except those in Flanders, which Count Fredrick commands, who it is said shall remove from where he is to Odenburgh near Sluce. —5 July 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (190. 123.)

Postal endorsements:—"Post hast hast Post hast hast hast. Abord the *Vangard* in the Downs the fifth of July 11 a clok in the night. Will. Monson. Sandwich the 6th of July past 2 of the Clocke in the mornyng. At Canterbury at 4 a Clock in the morning. Seattingborne the 6th day of July hallfe onouer past 6 a Clocke in the morning. Rochester at 8 a clocke in the morninge. Darford the —— at past 10 —— morning (*torn off*)."

[Printed *in extenso* in *Monson's Traets*, III, 334 (Navy Records Soc.).]

Bill of Mortality.

1605, July 5.—The certificate of such as died and are buried within the liberty of Westminster and the Duchy at Strand in one week last ending 5 July 1605.

In St. Margarett's parish	2
In St. Martins the Feilds	3
In the Savoy and St. Clement's ...	3
Sum total	8
whereof the plague within St. Martin's	1
and in St. Clement's of the plague	1

Signed: Ra. Dobbinsonn. ½ *p.* (111. 106.)

Lord Zouche to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], July 6.—I have wants, which, alas, I deny not, yet could be contented in a private life to hide them as much as might be, though in a public I am driven to confess them rather than men should think me so ignorant that I see them not. I fear I shall be the last lord of my name and I have no affection more strong in me than to leave it with honour. I confess I have no cause to doubt you as being honourable and knowing myself to deserve no evil. But where a man is tied to circumstances especially such a one who has many things in himself

worthily to condemn him, common bruits work much, when they pass so publicly as these do. Yet did they not work with me to accuse you of unkindness but to press you more plainly to free me from a burden both to you and me. All this you may help by procuring me leave to live a private life. I thank you for the copy of the Earl of Worcester's commission. I acknowledge that considering the course taken there is as much done to preserve the President's place as may be. Yet can it not be so carried as speeches will not arise thereof, to which when they happen I refer myself. For my health I confess it is as it has been, but I have had an infirmity of a swelling in my legs long, which I find to increase upon me and therefore would be glad to use some means to amend them or make up the course of this life with least discomfort. But so do I not esteem ease from pain or life itself that I would not be ready to do anything his Highness should command me for his service. When I have appealed unto you as my chief help, I am better satisfied, whatsoever issue it has. I strive to let you know my mind that I may receive comfort from you and you service from me.—From the Bathe this 6th of July.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1½ *pp.* (**111.** 105.)

SIR THOMAS SHIRLEY to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, July 6.—I have enclosed a copy of my petition to the King and his reference, wherein I beseech your lordship's furtheranee, beseeching that you will not think my request too great, comparing the same with what my travail and charge shall bring to the Crown, the project whereof I will show unto you and wait upon you at convenient time.—6 July 1605.

Holograph. ⅔ *p.* (**111.** 107.)

[CAPTAIN POWER] to the SAME.

1605, July 6.—Whereas you willed me to inquire out where the son and heir of Florence McCarty is, I have found out that he lodges at one Mistress Brandon's house in Gardners Lane in Westminster. It was my hap this day to see one Justice Saxey, who was sometime Chief Justice of Mounster, whose departure our country much rues and have great want of him or some other of his disposition.—6 July 1605.

Signature torn off. Endorsed: "Captaine Power." ⅓ *p.* (**111.** 108.)

The GRAHAMS.

1605, July 6.—Names of the Grames sent to Flushing under William Brediman their conductor and William Nodder their Lieutenant, which are in the schedule. Total 72.—Carlisle, 6 July 1605.

Signed: Ro. de Lavale, Joseph Pennington, Wilfrid Lawson, Edward Gray. 2 *pp.* (**114.** 30.)

SIR EDWARD COKE, Attorney General, to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, July 6.—This matter concerning the counterfeiting of coin was first examined in the country, by a discreet gentleman, a justice of peace, by my Lord Chief Justice's warrant. For that the matter was of so great consequence, it was thought fit to have them brought up and reexamined, which was done, and I reexamined them myself, and took their examinations under my own hand. These and the former examinations I delivered to the aforenamed justice of peace the last term, the fittest man to prefer indictments at these Assizes, where I gave him direction to have them all indicted, for they cannot be indicted but *in proprio comitatu*. It was not thought fit, upon conference had with the Chief Justice, that any trial should be had at these Assizes; first, for that so great and capital offences are fittest for the King's Bench, whereupon if any difficulty arise the rest of the judges are at hand. 2, it is bruited that the principal and the greatest person and offender also shall be pardoned. The rest, being poor creatures, were fittest to be tried at London, and not in the face of the country, where they will rather be pitied than misliked for their offence. Considering all things, I think it were fit that all should be condemned this next term together at the bar, and then his Majesty may proceed as shall please him. If my memory do not much fail me, I acquainted you herewith about the beginning of the last term. But if you shall be pleased to direct it otherwise, so many of the prisoners as shall be thought fit may yet be sent to the Assizes. In what prisons they be I know not, for I committed none of them. I take it Sir Walter Cope knows where they are bestowed.—6 July 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 124.)

SIR ROBERT DELAVALE, SIR WILFRID LAWSON, JOSEPH PENNINGTONN and EDWARD GRAY to the COUNCIL.

1650, July 7.—They refer to their letters of the last of June. They have but 72 of the 100 men for Flushing, whom they have now sent to Newcastle under the conduct of William Brediman and William Nodder. List of payments made to them.

Of the 7 principal men referred to in their last letters who have been denounced fugitives, 4 have submitted themselves, and are gone with the above 72; viz., Richard Grame, son to Walter of Netherbie; David Grame of the Bankhead; Alexander Grame of Kirkanders, alias Geordie Sandye; and Hutchin Grame of Rowcliffe. The other 3, Hutchin Grame of Gards, William Grame of Medopp, and George Grame of Burnefoote, still stand out. Two of their families have been expelled and the rest of their houses uncovered, for the most of them they had themselves uncovered. By Hutchin's example 16 more in the schedule are stayed from coming in, he still

giving out that he has a pardon from the King for all his; whereas none but himself, and such as were upon the ground at the taking of Sandis Rinion, are spoken of in the warrant, which are, Rob alias Robs Robie, Rob of Langriggs, a Scotsman, Jock of the Peretre, Watt his brother since hanged, and Richie of Randelinton, now willingly gone to Flushing. They pray for directions especially as to Hutchin Grame and John Grame alias Jock of the Peretre: who are two principal evil men, and the greatest hinderers of this service. They detail the measures they have taken for the apprehension of the above. Enclose schedules. They can hardly find, of the surname of the Grames, which were within the submission, or dwelling between Leven and Sarke, enough to make up 150 fit for service, unless it be among the Grames of Redkirke and Leven, where dwell divers Grames, near kinsmen to those that are gone, and of as bad condition every way. There are besides other surnames, whose lives and conversations have been no better than the Grames, that the country might well spare. They ask directions therein. —Carlisle, 7 July 1605.

Signed: Ro. Delavale; Wilf. Lawson; Joseph Pennington; Edward Gray. *Endorsed:* "Commissioners for the Middle Shires of Britany." $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (190. 125.)

Sir Robert Delavale, &c. to the Council.

1605, July 7.—By theirs of the last of June they certified Salisbury that they had sent 50 of the Grames to Brill, and hoped to send the 100 for Flushing, but having but 72 of them, they have thought it best to send them to Newcastle. Hutchin Grame of the Gardes and Jock Grame alias Jock of the Peretre have much hindered this service. They trust the Council will not pass over the offence, but make them an example to others. There are many here besides the Grames inured to blood and theft, more meet to serve his Majesty elsewhere than to remain here; which they leave to Salisbury's wisdom.—Carlisle, 7 July 1605.

Signed as in the preceding letter. Endorsed: "Commissioners for the Middle Shires of Britany." 1 *p.* (190. 127.)

Wyllem Janssen to Jehan Bautista de Taxis.

1605, July 7.—Taxis will have heard from Janssen's secretary, also from a gentleman of the Marquis Espinola's, that Janssen entered this port of Derthameu [Dartmouth], not being able to pass to Dunkirk for fear of the enemy's men of war, and besides having no provisions. He awaits his secretary, with the reply of "Messeigneur du Conseil." The Mayor of Derthameu has to-day informed him that no man of war can be allowed to remain more than 21 days in that port, without express permission of the King; he therefore begs Taxis to inform the Ambassador of the facts, and ask him to obtain the order to

the Mayor to allow him to remain till he receives orders from "Son Altesse" what he is to do with his ship. He cannot depart without money, having been here a month with 120 men at great expense. He has on board the "Becamara" of the Marquis Espinola, which is of great importance, also a present from the Queen of Spain for their Highnesses, and must not endanger them without express orders from "Son Altesse."—Derthameu [Dartmouth], 7 July 1605.

Holograph. French. 2 *pp.* (**190.** 128.)

RICHARD ORRELL to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, July 9.—Is by his lordship's order to receive to-morrow for the wardship of Elizabeth Rydge the sum of 320*l.*, which is not so much by 100*l.* and more as he has already disbursed. Yet he is enjoined to defend her traverse, which if never so well justified will cost him the greater part of the moneys awarded him by the Court. Prays that as he has spent three years and a greater sum than he will receive over this troublesome suit, his portion may come as clear to him as Mr. Flint's part, with whom he has dealt faithfully, will come to him. Prays also for the mediation of Sir Vincent Skynner and Sir William Bowyer and that they be desired to persuade an end without further suit.—9 July 1605.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**111.** 111.)

EDWARD HARROWDON to the SAME.

[1605], July 9.—Is encouraged by Salisbury's promised furtherance of his bold suit to entreat his remembrance. If he is importunate beyond his deserts or good manners, let it be imputed to the greatness of his desire to proceed in his intended travel. If he shall attain to better abilities there shall none living go before him in a ready will to do his lordship service. Cannot but think his suit is too troublesome but is assured by Salisbury's known noble disposition to men of his rank.—Harrowdon, 9 of July.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**111.** 112.)

The EARL OF KILDARE to the SAME.

1605, July 9.—Begs Salisbury to further the payment of a small remain of money due to him for his entertainments in Ireland. Notwithstanding the Council's letters and the Lord Deputy's warrant in his behalf, the Treasurer's ministers there put him off. If Salisbury has been informed of anything wherein he has not carried himself as becomes him, he begs he will let him know, and if he cannot satisfy him he will never hereafter be troublesome. If Salisbury's conceit against him proceeds from some words he spoke unadvisedly, he beseeches him to forget it.—9 July 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 129.)

The States General and the Spaniards at Dover.

1605, July $\frac{9}{19}$.—"Copy of the propositions made to the States by Mr. Winwood for their leave to transport the Spaniards at Dover into Flanders."

His Master, the King, has charged him to communicate to them a request which has been presented to him. As he does not wish to take any resolution without first seeking their consents, because of the interest in the matter of the United Provinces, with whom his Majesty is determined always to maintain good friendship and alliance, he has commanded Winwood to recommend seriously to them the affair, of the equity of which he makes them the judges. At first view the demand which Winwood has to make will seem disagreeable but their lordships, who will know from experience that great Kings are not wont to advance anything *mal à propos*, especially to their best friends, neighbours and allies, will give it good reception and foreseeing the good that the grant of it will bring the country will agree to it without making any difficulty.

Istud est sapere, non quod ante pedes est
Videre, sed res longe ante futuras prospicere.

It is unnecessary to relate at length all the details of the last encounter at sea between the ships of the States and those of Spain. The States may be reminded that their captains and men-of-war, driven by too violent impetuosity, pursued the Spaniards into the harbours of England. There, forgetting their duty and respect to his Majesty and the laws of his kingdom, they committed a thousand ills and violences, and not content in the fury of the fight with throwing themselves pell-mell against them, they returned on the following day in cold blood and with unbridled licence, contrary to the rights of war and all honour, among other insolencies set on fire a ship of Scotland.

Corpora magnanimo satis est prostrasse leoni,
Pugna suum finem, cum jacet hostes, habet.

Let their lordships mark the evil which has followed this misconduct of their people. The peace which his Majesty has but lately made is no sooner sworn than it is shaken and put in danger of being broken; the quiet of his realm is everywhere troubled; himself in doubt how to comport himself that neither his friendship towards his other allies be held suspect nor he be forced willy nilly to withdraw the affection he has for the Provinces; seeing that by this act of contempt his ordinances, which are sacred and published throughout the whole world, have been violated, his harbours intended for trade have been outraged by the ships of war of the States, and his ports stained with blood, even the blood of his own subjects.

His Majesty, knowing like a pious and religious prince that the shedding of blood is a thing displeasing to God, has wished to resent these disorders without any prompting. Neverthe-

less, the Ambassadors of Spain and the Archdukes with him have made lively remonstrance to him of the indignity of the deed, omitting nothing to magnify the atrocity of the crime, and have demanded the restitution of their ships, the surrender for exemplary punishment of those who committed the outrages and the conducting of the rest of their men under good guard to the ports of Flanders. But not having drawn any other response from his Majesty, either from his own mouth or from the meeting they had with the Lords of his Council, than the assurance of the transport of their men to Spain, they have at last begged him to intercede with their lordships to facilitate the passage of these people into Flanders, a thing which, in their opinion, would not be refused, being in no way important, little prejudicial to the service of the country and it touching so nearly the honour of his Majesty to do them justice and give them some satisfaction. To this the King, who finds that to demand exemplary punishment of the States' people, who are in their country adjudged worthy of reward, would be a matter too hard to digest, has promised to intervene and to make the best remonstrances he can to their lordships to this effect. Winwood therefore has been charged to find out whether at his Majesty's instance their lordships would let the survivors of this shipwreck pass freely into Flanders without hindrance from their ships ; to say that less ill could come to their country by this expiation of all their crimes than by allowing a handful of miserable and contemptible people to pass, some wounded, some crippled, all either without hope and courage or overwhelmed with misery and sickness, who would on their arrival among their compatriots astonish the whole army by the relation of the dangers they had escaped and by singing the praises of the prowess of the men of the States.

To grant this request would show how little account is made in the States' country of the Spaniards and what respect is paid to his Majesty there. It would make it known that their love for their friends is stronger than their hatred of their enemies. His Majesty has made peace with the King of Spain and the Archdukes in good faith and all sincerity without espousing their quarrels and entering into war on their behalf. He is resolved always to do every good office of friendship and alliance towards the Provinces and hopes that their lordships will have his honour in recommendation without trying to make him guilty of fraud and prevarication. Since the making of the peace the opening of the ports of Flanders has not been forced nor freedom of trade too much sought after ; " chose qui est fort considerable et qui merite d'estre reiglée de l'équité et prudence de vos Seigneuries de ne laisser pancher quelquefois de ce coste-là ès choses de si peu de consequence, c'est un coup d'estat, ce qui les rend moins querelleux pour les faveurs employées par deça, et oblige sa Majesté de continuer ses bienfaits et les redoubler au besoing."

Winwood does not say this as if it were his Majesty's intention to extort this act of grace but to let them know that the request being so well founded right of friendship does not permit refusing it to him who never demands more than reason and justice ought to command.—"Faict le 19e de Juillet 1605, *stilo novo.*"
French. 4¾ *pp.* (227. p. 84.)

Sir William Cornwaleys to the Council.

1605, July 10.—His brother Sir Charles Cornwaleys, now Ambassador Leiger in Spain, bought divers manors from Sir Thomas Southwell their nephew, for which he was to pay Southwell an annuity of 300*l.* a year, Sir William becoming surety. As his brother, through absence, failed to pay the last half year's annuity, Sir William was arrested in his coach yesternight in his way home to Highgate and brought to the undersheriff's house in Holborn. Southwell intends to seize all his lands and goods for this default of 150*l.* Begs the Council to call Southwell before them and take order to check his unnatural course.—From the Undersheriff's house in Holborne, 10 July 1605.
Signed. 1 *p.* (196. 113.)

The Earls of Suffolk, Northampton and Salisbury to the Earl of Worcester.

[1605, July 10].—Being here at London and the King at Windsor, we received your packet by Mr. Hastings, which presently was carried by me the Earl of Northampton to the King, who read it with the abstract enclosed to his great satisfaction, and willed us to return you thanks for taking so good a course to publish to his Majesty's subjects his great care to prevent all practices to the prejudice of the religion established; whereof as this your journey was intended to be a visible sign, considering your place and quality, so for your stay, or return, his lordship (*sic*) leaves it to your discretion. Other news we have none, but that the Lord Admiral is arrived with the Leger Ambassador of Spain: that the Emperor has sent an Ambassador to the King, whom his Majesty feasts at London on Sunday next: in which respect the "gistes" of the progress have some little change, whereof we sent you a copy, and are very glad to hear that you have no need of millions to wage battle against the Cambers, which is a cause that makes us in hope to be conjoined again in a merry progress.—*Undated.*
Draft. Endorsed: "July 10, 1605." 2 *p.* (190. 130.)

R. Morrell to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, July 10.—My Lord Cranborne, having, according to your lordship's desire and his own promise, applied his book diligently ever since his last return hither, could be very well content, if you liked of it, to take the opportunity of the season

to recreate and refresh himself with such sports and pastimes as you shall best like of and youth takes most delight in. Which desire of his I am the more willing to further, because I never knew him go to his book with more alacrity and cheerfulness than since his last coming. And this being a time of vacation and intermission of all public lectures and other exercises of learning generally throughout the whole University, all gentlemen of note and men's sons of worth, having elsewhere to repose themselves, do for the most part repair home to their friends, as well to solace themselves abroad after their long study as also to prevent those sicknesses, which, by reason of the extraordinary heat of this quarter, they were in great danger of falling into, if they should stay here.—From St. Jhons Coll. in Camb., 10 July 1605.

Holograph. ¾ *p.* (**111.** 113.)

Sir Edward Wyntour to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, July 10.—Instead of the cast of hawks promised my Lord of Suffolk and yourself, I am forced to send your lordships a cast of tassels, my eyrie this year affording of four birds but one hawk, which is fore "ayred" and cannot be taken by any means. I stayed the longer before I set in hand to take them, because they should be full summed, fearing otherwise the bruising of their feathers in the carriage, and by that means was in doubt to have lost them all.—From my poor house at Lydney, 10 July 1605.

Signed. Seal broken. ¾ *p.* (**111.** 114.)

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Same.

1605, July 10.—It has now been signified to him by the Count of Aremberg, accompanied with the Counsil of the Admiralty, that the Archduke, seeing that his Majesty was so much displeased with the accident of the outrage upon the person of the gentleman of Lithuania, has entered into a severe examination of the cause and cannot find that the offence was done wittingly unto the gentleman, after knowledge taken of his quality, but only to have fallen out in fury by the miscarriage of the gentleman himself, whereby it happened that himself only perished. Otherwise, if those of Dunkerk had so ill demeaned themselves as they were accused, he could not have failed to have seen the same severely punished. For the rest, to show his respect to his Majesty, he is content to give order for the restoring of all the goods taken in the ships before Hardwich and for setting the prisoners at liberty. Edmondes told them that concerning the pretended favour by those releases they cannot justify that which is taken to be good prize, seeing it was committed within his Majesty's ports, for which they are in justice to make restitution. And for the other matter that it no less touched his Majesty in honour to

seek reparation for the greatness of the insolency and affront done him; and that it plainly appeared by the depositions taken out of the English Court of Admiralty that the faulty persons had foully demeaned themselves. Finds they have an opinion that the restoring of the goods which were taken will cease the other complaint and therefore they enforce as a great gratification the favour showed for the discharge of the goods. And yet therein also the poor men are like to receive great wrong by the embezzling of a great part of the goods, for which they deny to be answerable but only for so much as they pretend came to view. For the other former complaints of the Hollanders they refer to their previous answers and other resolution Edmondes cannot draw from them. They answer with recriminations against the Hollanders and say they are now to make trial what redress they shall find for their like complaints in requital of the restitutions they have made.

The Marquis of Spinola before his departure out of Flanders left the charge of the works for his camp and stopping the further progresses of Count Maurice into Flanders to Count Frederick Vandenberg and has increased the troops to remain with him, so that now he will be able with the assistance of the garrisons of Flanders to draw together 7 or 8,000 foot and 400 horse. On the other side Count Maurice is building a great fort to impeach the access to Isendonck and Ardemburg and consequently to Sluys. The Marquis stayed in Brussels only some three days. The Archduke at his departure sent him one of the four English nags with the furniture which was part of his Majesty's present. He has taken leave for a long absence and was accompanied out of the town by all the nobility of the Court. He visited Edmondes before his departure accompanied with Don Louis de Velasco and they both made great professions of service to his Majesty. The Marquis carries very good troops with him into Freezland, who are headlongly transported with the opinion of the prey of that country but have been much troubled how to govern themselves towards the neutral princes, the Bishops of Cullen and Liege and Dukes of Cleves and others, through whose country they must pass; but they endeavour by all means to assure them that no wrong shall be offered to their countries. The Count of Sores is newly dispatched to them to pray them to give order that their army be favourably assisted with victuals out of their countries for their money.

The Count of Buquoy went up as high as Cullen to avoid meeting with any of the States' forces over the Rhine and these passed the same between Cullen and Bonne, which was very welcome news in Brussels. He now writes that for the more easy passage of the army he is about to assure the passage near Orsey, and that Count Ernestus is lodged with the forces which Count Maurice sent out of Flanders near unto Berck to succour that place in case it be attempted.

They are now projecting to build some small nimble barques at Ostend for intercepting the Hollanders' trade. The chief undertaker of that work is one Fennick, an Englishman, a very base fellow and in the lifetime of the late Queen the most maliciously affected of all the fugitives on this side. They are the persons most trusted here and all the voluntaries of English which come over to serve here are forced to derive commendations from Baldwin the Jesuit and Owen the confidant for any favourable entertainments they obtain.

The Princes have lately complained to the French Ambassador of a book printed in France entitled *Discours salutaire sur les affaires du Pais-bas* whereof the argument is to persuade these countries to cast themselves into the protection of the French. The French King took care heretofore to withdraw from Brussels a subject of his called le Tarrail, a captain of good sufficiency and very industrious for the service of these Princes. He gave him a good charge in France of Lieutenant of the Prince's company but notwithstanding within these few days he is returned hither without the King's leave and has brought with him some young gentlemen of good houses to serve here; for which a good pension of 4,000 crowns yearly has been bestowed on him.

These Princes, taking offence for a dishonour done them at Rome by the Ambassador of Spain there, revoked their Ambassador, Tolleto, a churchman and Spaniard by nation, who is newly arrived here. He justifies himself by the insolency of the said Spanish Ambassador against whom he durst not contest.

There is lately come to Brussels Anthony Copley that was condemned at Winchester, who has been first at Venice and since in France, suing to those states for their mediation to his Majesty for the pardoning of his banishment and failing thereof. He found little encouragement in Brussels and came to acquaint Edmondes with his distress not being longer able to undergo the misery of banishment without exposing himself to starving. He was so ill advised as to desire a passport into England, but Edmondes not only let him know how much he was deceived in his expectation but advised him not to presume to return without licence. Upon this admonition he changed his resolution and confessed that he hoped he might find favour in his return in that he conceived Sir Griffin Markham's banishment to be remitted.

Sends a note of the last occurrences out of Germany. Has newly received Salisbury's letters of 28 June. Will not fail to impart the contents to the Archduke that he may know his great obligation to his Majesty in employing himself for the delivery of the Spaniards in England out of their present distress. Is desired by President Ricardott to give conveyance to his enclosed letters to the Archduke's Ambassador.—Bruxelles, 10 July 1605.

PS.—Thanks for the comfortable news that his Majesty so happily escaped receiving any harm by the fall from his horse.

Copy. $7\frac{2}{3}$ *pp.* (**227.** p. 43.)

[Original in Public Record Office, S.P. Foreign, Flanders, 7.]

Lord Chancellor Ellesmere to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, July 11.—Addition or alteration in that which is perfect rather mars than mends, wherein if I have offended, you must blame yourself, who have made me too bold. Some few things I have observed to give you satisfaction, that you should see I would not pass over *perfunctorie et oscitanter* that which you command me. They be few and needless and subject to your pen, as I desire to be to your direction and advice.—11 July 1605.

Holograph. Seal. $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.* (**111.** 115.)

Lord Cobham to the Same.

1605, July 12.—Your favour has preserved the small remains of my fortune. I esteem it as that hope of further grace, which wholly unto you I am bound for. Permit me to move your lordship touching my liberty. I can allege no cause of myself, why you should do it for me, yet I would be glad to use some arguments that might move you. I am descended from him that loved your worthy father above any man in the world. Your wife my sister bare your children, that before your eyes you see the continuance of your house, which is more than the world can yield you. Myself that shall receive the good by it will for ever truly honour and serve you. As in all thoughts you rightly have engrafted in you the virtues of your noble father, this shall not be the least. For he kept my poor house from destruction; it being now clean overthrown, your care does seek to preserve it, which is more. Good my Lord, think of me your poor friend, for I languish in this place.—From the Towre, 12 July 1605.

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* (**111.** 116.)

The Earl of Ormonde to the Same.

1605, July 13.—Sends by the bearer a cast of goshawks and a tarsel to be presented in his name to the King. Sends Salisbury, of such small store of hawks as he had this year, one goshawk of a very good eyrie.—From my bed at Carick, 13 July 1605.

Signed. Seal. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**111.** 117.)

Sir Ralph Coningesbye to the Same.

1605, July 13.—I shall according to your Honour's letter perform the duty of my office at his Majesty's coming to Enfeild Chace, where he shall find the honest care of your keepers in preserving the game there, which is now very fair and had been much fairer but that the Chace is so overcharged with sheep,

that the deer do much more than in times past fly out into the borders for fresh food. Whereby we have much loss and will be the destruction of the game, unless some restraint be made of the excessive number of sheep and sheep followers, which his Majesty at his last being in the Chace said he would have reformed. Be pleased to assist your officers and keepers herein, our pains now being much more to hunt in and attend the deer lying abroad to preserve them from spoil than to attend the walks.—13 July 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**111.** 118.)

The Earl of Mar to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, July 13.—I am in great doubt whether to write unto you or be silent. Yet had I rather fall in the fault of an idle writer, for lack of good matter, than to be thought by my friends unkind. I know of the estate of this country your lordship is by my Lord of Berwik more particularly informed than I can write unto you and therefore I will cease to speak anything of that subject. I must entreat you to present my honourable service unto his Majesty. We have heard here of a dangerous fall he had at hunting. If, as we heard of the danger, we had not with the same lips heard he was not the worse, we had been aghast. If now in my absence anything shall occur that concerns me, I assure myself of your accustomed kindness. I pray you present my loving duty to my Lord Chamberlain.—Edinbruck, 13 July 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**111.** 119 (1).)

Henry Lok to the Same.

1605, July 13.—I understand by Sir Hugh Beston that you have no conceit of his Majesty's purpose to do me good. By his Majesty's letters to me; by his reference of my petition, James Hudson's and Barnard Linsey's; also by his speeches of me to Sir J. Ramsy; I hoped for better. If his Majesty may not be drawn to hear my justification, or if it be not fit for the State's concerns for a private person's cause to be ripped up, which respect has withheld me from pressing to his presence to declare my innocence: then have I no refuge but you, who know the truth of all my proceedings, all justifiable by warrant and instructions, and all held needful for the times. Mr. Bows and Lord Zowtch, reputed wise, faithful and well deserving, will have respect to my lamentable estate, with 7 children and a weak wife ready to perish; and all for my perilous endeavours, performed in all loyalty, as her Majesty of sacred memory graciously acknowledged, also your father, yourself, and divers other Councillors; and as appears by my instructions and many letters. Sir Hugh Beston gave me great hope of your pity. Give me leave to depend thereon, and to reveal my present extreme wants, and extend me relief.—13 July 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 132.)

THOMAS BYWATER, Minister, to the COUNCIL.

[1605], July 13.—Begs for enlargement; this being the fifth month of his affliction lying upon him.—July 13.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (191. 113.)

The MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER to the SAME.

1605, July 14.—Having received your letters touching his Majesty's pleasure for the letting my house to the Spanish Ambassador, wherein I would satisfy his Majesty, but having no other whereunto I should repair I hope his Majesty will pardon me therein. For I never intended to have let it, neither made offer of it to any, nor might conveniently, having but the third part thereof in my possession. I pray I may be excused to his Majesty, and that my true advertisement may be acceptable to you.—14 July 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (190. 133.)

The BISHOP OF CHESTER to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, July 14.—In a long tedious visitation lately made to these countries in my charge, I find that in some places, where the ministers be modest and conformable, the people live and all things are carried with a quiet and commendable fashion; but in other parts, especially in Lancashire, where many Jesuits and Popish priests secretly lurk and are harboured, and where sundry refractory disorderly ministers likewise live, some giving themselves to will worship, and other some to wilful worship, the church is by one sort quite refused, by the other depraved, and by both disturbed and offended. The redress of these things to the best of my power I will endeavour, and have now hired a house in Lancashire, where I remain especially for this purpose. Although great difficulties arise, which may something thwart my resolution, as the excess of their numbers, the turbulent opposition of many great persons, and my own poor means, that am yet chargeable to his Majesty for my first fruits, equal in value to the revenue of my bishopric, yet these and what else notwithstanding, such is my care to perform my vowed duty to my Sovereign, and to manifest my love and zeal to the church and commonwealth, that although it were to my undoing, nothing should be left undone which [you] shall think behooveful and may by me be effected, for the establishment of soundness in religion and conformity among us. Neither doubt I but that my endeavours herein shall be employed to so good effect as the same shall find approbation both of his Majesty, yourself, and others of the best sort, when account shall be yielded thereof. Give me leave to deliver my opinion in a matter well worth consideration. Before and presently upon the decease of our late Queen Elizabeth, much provision was made by the recusants in these parts of armour and warlike habiliments, which still remain amongst them. If commission were directed

to some of trust here, who might out of their hands gather up and safely bestow the same in some chief towns hereabouts, as Leverpoole, Lancaster, &c., it would be a good means to hinder any sudden attempt, which the great numbers of them may happen to contrive.—14 July 1605.

Holograph, signed: Georg. Cestren. 1 *p.* (190. 134.)

JOHN FINET to [THOMAS] WILSON.

1605, July 14.—I received your kind letter of exchange (your news for news) and wish the happy continuance of so friendly a correspondence. I have passed these 4 or 5 days at Dover Castle in the company of the honourable Lady Dacre and that noble family to whose love I owe much service. In the meantime, out of my conference with Spaniards and others I have learned that after a long dispute about their abode here or elsewhere the conclusion now is that they shall reside at Dover till their next opportunity of transporting, whereof, for aught I see, they have more hopes than likelihoods. The report goes that a great part of them has already by stealth conveyed themselves into Flanders, but many disclaim it, and we cannot find it. I presume they would slip no advantages, but the Hollanders' eye is so fixed upon them as few such are either offered or entertained. They daily complain of the loss of so many worthy men in the last conflict, especially in the ship of Dunkirk, wherein was (as a Spanish commander affirmed to me) the flower of Spain's infantry. The rest here are for the most part old soldiers and such as know the "manage" both of peace and war. Howsoever the world be possessed with different reports, their behaviour hitherto (some one or two insolencies excepted, which are in such numbers hardly restrainable) has been very orderly; only they are condemned for the slack performance of their promises towards some that most relieved them, neither spare they to express their national haughtiness which even in this extremity is hardly suppressed. Sarmiento, their camp master, answered well for them, when some laying before him the rumours that went of their lascivious demeanour, these, said he, proceed from the town, who seeing the country people baulk their ordinary market to make it close by our ships in the haven, have invented these scandals, both to keep their fearful maidens and others from coming too near our soldiers, and to draw all to the accustomed place for the town's more direct commodity. The Spaniards now give out of a fleet their King is setting forth to fall on these coasts in August, of about 30 galleons and great ships, and 20 of ordinary burden, well munitioned, and with 10,000 men in them for sea and land service. The Hollanders say they expect as much and attend them, but we here think both are like to be deceived, for the year is far spent, and the Spanish supplies (as you know) are wont to be none of the forwardest. Yet a Scottish bark lately arrived here agrees thus far with this

rumour that she set forth from Lisbon about mid June in company of 10 sail of Spaniards which were to make their rendezvous at the Groyne, and then with other ships to come for these coasts at the time before mentioned. The Hollanders' ships are no more than accustomed, neither mean they for fear of such threatened powers to augment them. They are, in all, dispersed along the seas fourscore and sixteen men-of-war which they have for some years past continually maintained. This morning one of his Majesty's pinnaces put into Dover roads and was immediately laid aboard, entered and searched by a long-boat from the Hollanders, wherein were 50 men well-appointed; how they can answer this presumption, or the captain of the pinnace has so gentle suffrance, we know not. Sarmiento in the meantime can say that when he was in Spain he made no question that the King of England was in these seas so all commanding, but now he sees the Hollanders have usurped a great share in that dignity, but his Majesty knows what suits best with his honour, and if he think aught amiss his pleasure may soon redress it. They report here that the Admiral of the Hollanders at the first (belike for his eminency) so magnified, has now witnessed the ill performance of his late service with the loss of his head in Holland.

This last night there came into the haven two seallops of Dunkirk undiscovered of their enemies. It is thought they will ere long adventure the conveying away of some of the Spanish companies. It yet holds current that D. Spinola is with about 8,000 men set down before Reinbergen and that he is not unlikely to carry it. This is all I can learn, and this accept as it is, with my love.—Dover Castel, 14 July 1605.

PS.—I am now for a fortnight to attend this honourable company: at my return (if not sooner) I shall be glad to hear of your welfare.

Addressed: "To the Worshipfull my very loving freend Mr. Wylson at the sygne of the Crowe neere my Lord of Salisburyes in the Strande or at my Lorde of Salisburyes or gelsewhere (*sic*) these—speed."

Holograph. Seal. 3 *pp.* (**121.** 132.)

Sir Thomas Southwell to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, July 16.—Is assured that Salisbury, although informed against him by young Sir William Cornewallis, will find on hearing the wrongs he sustains how the informations have abused his lordship. Is emboldened to pray the hearing of the true proceeding of his just cause.

Sir Charles Cornewallis bought of him lands amounting to 1,000*l.* a year and paid a great deal less than their value. The money was to satisfy debts of his father's and the residue for his own maintenance. Sir Charles made a great benefit of the debts that are paid by agreeing with the creditors. Yet there are divers left unsatisfied for which the suppliant is called in

question and the moneys he should have for his maintenance detained.

As for the matter of practice with young Sir William Cornewallis to have the statutes forfeited before the money was due and before Sir Charles Cornewallis went away, old Sir William Cornewallis came to his (Southwell's) house to understand when the days of payment were, and made great show to be careful of performing the payment. At that time he showed Sir William the defeasance and gave him a note of the days. Again, before Sir Charles went over he assured him of payment and that his brother should engage himself for 500*l.* towards the payment of his debts. He likewise gave strict order to his son to see Southwell performed with. The son after his father's departure, when put in mind of the money, said he should not need to fear, he had order to see him satisfied. But when the day of payment was past he said he had no order left.

Prays that by confining and enforcing him to a composition the means of his undoing be not wrought, but that he may proceed according to law and equity.—16 July 1605.

Signed. Seal damaged. 1 *p.* (**111.** 121.)

Lord Zouche to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, July 16.—Confesses he had rather depend upon Salisbury as a private man than as a public. Not long since received letters from the Lords of the Council for particular musters to be made within the counties of his lieutenancy, and that before Michaelmas next. Some of the counties are drawn to contemn him by the hope of the division from the government; some of them in respect that particular men may cross his general courses in the King's service for loans. Thinks that charity should work much with the greatest politician to free him from that he desires not. Has upon this sudden required the deputy lieutenants of every county to show their skill upon their old experience. Salisbury knows he has leave to live here [in Bath] and that he is not fit to deal in the other so speedily, especially not having first had a general muster, which besides his commission her late Majesty did like well that he should take. By that he would have known the state of the people and have been better able to have given account of his service. Since his Majesty's time, what with his coming in, his coronation, entrance through the city, parliament, commission concerning Union and the unfortunate controversy betwixt the King's Bench and that Government, wherein he unworthy was commanded to preside, neither time has been convenient nor his heart free to move the King for any such general muster. Doubts not but others will fall upon him unless Salisbury privately as a friend as well as publicly as a councillor considers of these things, and not only helps him there as justly he ought but privately as a friend by his advice. Does not

think himself worthy of these happinesses but sees no cause why he should be continued without them, since he presses not for the place but to enjoy it with that countenance others have had. If he presses, let his wants excuse him, since for his wants' sake he is contented to live privately.—From the Bathe, 16 July 1605.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**111.** 122.)

Dr. Lancelot Browne to the Earl of Salisbury at Court.

1605, July 17.—Dr. Marbecke is very sick and in great danger. I fear he will not last long though he should escape this brunt. If he depart, I understand that Dr. Elvine is to enjoy his place in Court, which I shall be very glad of, if the other man die, because he is a very kind and honest man. If he have this place he must be bound to follow the Court and so cannot perform the service required by his charge in the Tower. I therefore humbly desire that my son-in-law, Dr. [William] Harvey may succeed Dr. Elvine in that place. He is every way fit for performance of so great a charge. I did never in my life know any man anything near his years that was any way match with him in all points of good learning, but especially in his profession of physician. Being examined in the College three several times, he answered so readily and fully, as the whole company took very singular liking unto him. If any doubtful matter of moment in physic should occur in his practice there, he should have me always ready to resolve him therein fully. He is both himself of that discreet carriage and his parents and friends are so honest people, as I dare venture life and limb for him. He is now in Kent with his father at Folkstone, but if need shall be here of his presence I can and will send for him presently.—London, 17 July 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**111.** 123.)

Sir Bevys Bullmer to the Same at Court.

1605, July 17.—The cause why I have forborne to write to his Majesty or your lordship hath been that my Lord President of his Highness's Council here told me in April that he would come and see his Majesty's works here. So he did the last of May, at which time Mr. Bowes had been here fifteen days; and when my Lord had seen both our works, Mr. Bowes departed and left the works, seeming to me to have an utter disliking of them. What my Lord's opinion was of the works I know not but he said he would write, wherein I besought him to write that the places which Mr. Bowes hath left might be wrought, for there are divers who dwell near about who are fit to work there and are too far from other places. Besides that place, as I have ever alleged, is one of the richest like and fittest to be followed of any other. I have spoken and written of my assured hopes of this action no farther than I have yet daily

more and more assurance and probation that time will discover it, and I have some gold such as no man can deny but must come from a vein. Which vein I carry still with me and do not suffer it to steal from me of any side but drive it still forward; but the mountains are so large and the earth so deep and I must carry it so clean with me that if it do lie high in the hills, it will be the longer in working; but how near it is no man can say farther than he worketh but must have patience until it be tried. My good Lord, for the greatness of the works with my diligence in prosecuting thereof, I refer to the relation of my Lord President, who hath seen them, and to such others as shall take view thereof for his Majesty; upon whose opinions his Majesty, I trust, will be pleased either to proceed to a full trial or to withdraw his charges, of either of which I humbly submit myself to his most gracious wisdom and consideration.—His Majesty's gold mines, 17 July 1605.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (111. 124.)

Sir John Rooper to the Earl of Salisbury at Court.

[1605], July 17.—I am now in hand with your hawk, for I suppose you would her for the field which she was never yet acquainted with. But all hawks of her spirit and mettle will soon be framed for field or brook. So soon as I can work her to her wonted manner of flying, I will bring her or send her to your lordship.—From my poor cottage in Kent, 17 July.

PS.—I do beseech your lordship that in this time of many fortunes, myself, your true and most affectionate poor friend and follower, may not for ever be forgotten.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (111. 125.)

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Edward Conway.

[1605, July 18].—I have lately received a letter of yours, wherein I observe a great respect towards me, for which I may do little if I shall not thank you and were it never so much, I can do no more at this time. Mr. Wynwood, his Majesty's agent, advertised me of this poor mountebank's vanities, with which I was acquainted in the Queen's time and then held him, as I do now, to be frantic, so as I contemn any of his follies, having never had question with him, by which I should out of any private humour offend him more than with all the rest of the ordinary sons of Adam. Nevertheless, because all that hear him are not peradventure so well informed of his condition and because the greatest innocency may receive a temporary blemish, I cannot but account it a good office in you to make it known to those before whom he shall take freedom to speak, that it stands not with the honour of a regular estate to permit the poisoned tongues of turbulent spirits to scandalise a public minister of so great a King, their friend of how mean an account soever he be in his other private quality. Thus desiring you

to assure yourself of my readiness to requite this gentlemanly office of yours, I commit you to God.—*Undated.*

Draft with corrections. Endorsed: "1605, July 18. Minute to Sir Ed. Conway." 2 *pp.* (**111.** 126.)

The Earl of Suffolk and Lord William Howard.

1605, July 18.—Certificate to Thomas, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor of England, that whereas his Majesty has bestowed on Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, and Lord William Howard the particulars afterwards expressed and the book is now ready for the Great Seal, his Majesty's pleasure is the book shall pass the Great Seal, being no parcel of those lands for which Lord Ellesmere received a restraint from the King but were all parcel of the possessions of Thomas, late Duke of Norfolk, and Philip, Earl of Arundell, or of one of them.—18 July 1608.

Unsigned. 2 *pp.* (**111.** 127.)

[*Note.*—The manors, etc., set out in the schedule which follows are identical with those contained in the grant of July 19, 1605, to the Earl of Suffolk and Lord William Howard enrolled on Patent Roll, 3 James I, part 14. This patent was afterwards, on 22 Nov. 1608, cancelled at the request of the Earl of Suffolk and Lord William Howard because of great differences between it and the bill signed by the King.]

The Vice-Chancellor and University of Cambridge to the King.

[1605], July 19.—Our natural modesty (*pudor*) had not yet permitted us to ask for the many things which your known beneficence would have perhaps bidden us to expect had not the just petition of Oxford in the same cause, lately so abundantly granted, directed our minds to the present progress and shown us as it were the way. For since these, your twin universities, share you in common, not as a patron but as a father of divine beneficence, so are they as sisters germane alike and equal in virtue, modesty and charity and neither puts itself before the other. Indeed we cannot doubt but that your most serene Highness will embrace each with equal grace and deem each to be equally endowed and honoured.

It is unnecessary to magnify to a King, so lauded for letters, religion and wisdom, his professorship of theology in the University of Cambridge, how salutary and fruitful it has been not only to this realm but to the universal church in many past centuries and especially how it may be so in these times. But it is for your divine bounty that we should not plead in vain in what difficulty those who are wont to be our most sainted orators in the most sacred of all sciences work and with what meagre reward they have been for long sustained. Therefore, most august James, let your professorship of theology at

Cambridge be truly yours, royal (*regius*) in fact and condition as it is in origin and name.—" È senatu, 14 Calendas Augusti."
Latin. 1 *p.* (**136.** 132.)

JOANNES WEIBER, Polish Ambassador, to JAMES I.

1605, July 19.—Requesting licence to Torkelius Laurencii, the King of Poland's ship-master, and Valentine de Horn to purchase for the King's use and export free of duty 100 culverins or demi-culverins.—19 July 1605.
Latin. Signed. 1 *p.* (**190.** 136.)

LORD ERSKINE (ARESKYNE) OF DIRLETON to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, July 19.—It has pleased his Majesty at the suit of my nephew Sir James Creighton to bestow some few recusants on him, observing always the order, they being found out by himself. I entreat your reasonable favour to him.—From the Court at Avering this 19 of July 1605.
Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**111.** 128.)

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE POPHAM to the COUNCIL.

1605, July 19.—Have received two letters at this place from you, the one concerning the straining of cloths, the other touching prohibitions. The first was a matter that required great examination and will still require great deliberation in passing the patent, lest it should breed that inconvenience to the general clothing as were not fit to be suffered. Therefore after the last hearing by your direction Mr. Attorney for drawing the body of the book and myself for the provisions have taken some pains, but the merchants of Eastland especially, with some others, seeing the commodity of their trade rested chiefly upon the stretched cloths and finding that the clothiers, particularly of Suffolk, could have no vent of their dressed cloths except they were stretched, seek to make this use out of the clothiers' neeessities, as to turn the labour of this suit from themselves to the clothiers; and therefore ever since the last hearing in the Star Chamber, and that they understood that anything should be laid upon the licence, they have utterly surceased to follow the same either to Mr. Attorney or to myself, although sundry of the same merchants became petitioners unto his Majesty, by the means of Sir Arthur Aston and some others, to have obtained a like particular licence and offered for the same a greater rate upon every particular cloth than is now sought for, as the suitors on their behalf to his Majesty can well witness. Wherefore I do not see how this can be effected until there may be some time to call the merchants and clothiers together, which I leave to your better considerations.

Touching the matter of the prohibitions so much complained of, I dare assure your lordships, whensoever it shall come in examination, it will not be found to be such as is informed and if there were no usurpation upon the general justice of the realm, which we are bound by our oath to maintain, they should find very few or none at all to be granted. But touching this Frenchman that brought me the letter I do assure your lordships he was so peremptory with me, as if he had power to command the justice of the realm. Whereupon I made him such an answer as his presumption did deserve. There were two French causes that stood upon prohibitions, whereof your lordships towards the end of the last term delivered me the information, the one of which (although the party had disadvantaged himself by an oversight) yet we finding the surmise made in Court upon examination to be false, forthwith remitted that cause to the place where it was sentenced. But the other being the cause now again complained of, appearing unto us upon examination rather to appertain to the King's Court than to the Admiral's jurisdiction, we thought good (this falling out at the very end of the term) to deliberate further upon it before we resolved to return it back again, which we hope in justice may be admitted unto us. But for the respect which we have had to French causes, I hope the Ambassador himself may remember how often he hath sent particularly unto me in matters touching his Master's subjects, and what expedition and justice they have received where the matters have so deserved it. And for this and the like causes we shall be no sooner satisfied in our knowledges that it ought to be remitted, but it shall be done without any manner of unnecessary delay.—At Alesbury, 19 July 1605.

Signed. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**111.** 129.)

Sir Clement Fisher to the Council.

1605, July 19.—We received your letters dated the 10th instant, delivered unto us by one Harrys a messenger and also one Henry Tailor, who has informed your lordships that he will give us advertisement of the resort of many seminary priests that are harboured near us. It was informed me that your directions were that Tailor should use his old haunts and when he had renewed his familiar acquaintance and certainly knew where any such persons were, then to give us secret intelligence, that we might come to apprehend them. As soon as your letters were delivered us we understood notice was given to one of the printers apprehended by us and in Warwick gaol that the said Tailor was come down from your Honours, set at liberty, rewarded by his Majesty with 10*l.* and restored to his press and prints. By which we fear Tailor can do no such service as has been promised or is expected, and we also doubt that out late searches for the presses have made the priests as yet refuse their former accustomed abodes.

Of both these matters we thought good to advertise you and to pray your further directions, whether we should presently proceed in this service or give some time, till they may think these storms be somewhat overblown. After we hope, though Tailor's purposes be discovered, yet by sudden and many searches at one instant, to take some of these evil affected persons and in time, by times, many of them. After your lordships' pleasures signified we will do our duties in hope of good success, for we doubt here be many such priests in these parts and both they and their entertainers grow very bold, perceiving the law is not severely executed on them or their harbourers, by means whereof his Majesty's better subjects receive some discouragement. We have sent to the Earl of Salisbury a book of every sort of the books taken at Randalls, the written book safely sealed up, according to your letters dated 17 July. The presses, prints, and the residue of the books we will send up to the Lord Bishop of London, according to your former directions. What your pleasures shall be done with the prisoned printers in Warwick gaol we know not but thought it our duties to remember you of them.—19 July 1605.

Signed. 1¼ *pp.* (**111.** 130.)

Sir William Browne to the Earl of Salisbury at the Court or at Salisbury House in London.

1605, July 19.—The want of worthy matter hath been the occasion of my long silence, nothing memorable on either side having been attempted since the States' unfortunate success in their Antwerp design; and now I write rather to show my ready service in conveying the enclosed, which came but yesterday to my hands, than that I have any subject which I can say is of substance to inform you. The letters if they be of no fresher date than such as I received with them are eight days old, yet since that time we have nothing else from those parts, unless this be not written that the enemy, howsoever he means to bring his bridge to a more convenient place lower, yet in the meantime hath made forts on both sides and other forts in Keysarsweerdt to secure the passage he hath already. His Excellency had news that Spinola was sick at Maestrecht. Some say it was only a little distemperature of his brain having to go through so weighty undertakings as he hath promised and finding himself frustrate hitherto of what he most aimed at; for his Excellency perceiveth that his separating of his army was rather to draw our army out of these parts than that he meant to fasten any enterprise in the upper parts, and therefore out of his own judgment hath hitherto dispensed with the States' resolution for his rising, as not desirous to leave any hole open for the enemy to creep into any of the last year's ground gained; and hath already brought all his new fortifications to so good a stay, that within a day or two

they will be defensible; yet till they be perfected will leave for the guard of them 4,000 men. And truly by that which I learn of those who should know much, his Excellency hath yet no mind to depart till he can find the enemy is fast above; and then whether he will endeavour to do somewhat hereabouts with his troops or whether he will follow the troops gone before is uncertain. But letters which I had yesterday from his Excellency's camp do complain that the plague and other sicknesses begin to be rife in our camp, and the Princess of Orange yesternight told me that one of his Excelleney's own pages had got the plague. This may hasten his dislodging, and as they write by conjecture he will not stay longer than Monday or Tuesday. On Wednesday last his Exeelleney sent away six companies more of horse to the troops above and it is presumed that Spinola is with the army already in the upper parts, his expectation failing him here, we will presume, enforceth him to a new resolution to do somewhat in those parts lest the summer drawing to an end, he should lose time and to no end, and so I hope he shall do this year howsoever.

Mr. Winwood from the King's Majesty hath delivered his proposition in French for the Spaniards passing over into Flanders. The exact and persuasive style is such as by some of their sayings who have read it they have not read anything better set down, and it makes them at a stay with themselves, not knowing well how they can in judgment deny our King's request and yet not knowing how they can conform themselves to the granting it without prejudice to their fickle government. The General States must be assembled before answer can be given. A great point, if I may speak my own conjecture, will be, though they understand it wisely and respectively, to make their common people to digest it, for both they will be more jealous of our King's favour and so consequently of us, who live among them, and will happily enter into discontent with their own Governors, complaining that they are taxed above their power for withstanding of their enemies, and yet that their masters do willingly give passage to their enemies. This I am bold to write of, having for so long time been acquainted with the humours of this nation. Thus much I will add without flattery because it is true; these men build their preservation in the King's favour upon none as principal but upon your honourable self.—Vlushinge, 19 July 1605.

Holograph. Seal broken. 2 *pp.* (**111. 131.**)

The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, July 20.—I have been of late often sick and since silent, having had no special matter. I take this first occasion to trouble you, upon the receipt of my Lords' directions to me by their letters to view the trained bands in Derbyshire, to let you understand that as yet I have not received his Majesty's commission of Lieutenancy of that county. I do hope it is

already perfected and will be presently sent down hither unto me, having long since given order for the same. But in case by the negligence of such as I put in trust or by any other accident there remain anything to be perfected therein by the King or you, I entreat your good favour for performing what may be necessary. With my wife's best commendations to your lordship.—At Sheffeild Lodge, 20 July 1605.

PS.—I pray you pardon me to entreat you to send these enclosed to my servant's lodging.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**111.** 132.)

LORD SAY AND SELE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, July 20.—You procured me hope of relief out of 8 recusants, made known by myself. I have spoken with some of them, who desire forbearance, and to contract privately without convicting them and extending their estates. Without this being first obtained, their resolution is to conform. No contract must be made by me but in the form prescribed in your letter. So I have given the judges of our circuit an indictment to proceed against those in this circuit. I grieve to think how the recusants in these parts increase daily. Within 4 or 5 miles of my house, in a parish where 3 years since there were not above 6, now there are at the last presentment in Worcestershire diocese, within the parish of Brailes, county of Warwick, 45, besides 2 lately revolted. I wrote thereof to the Dean of the Chapel and County of Worcester, and to the Bishop, whose letter I enclose. Within this county of Oxon there is one place where his Majesty repairs often, and takes great delight therein. I know that one word out of his mouth may do me more good therein than proceedings by judges or others; therefore may it please you to move him, at his coming to the Forest of Whichewod, to inform himself privately from the ordinary Dr. Clincoe, of such as are presented for recusancy within that Forest. If his Majesty then advise his chief officer either to reduce the delinquents to conformity, or to remove them, his pleasures will no whit be lessened, nor his safety.

In a letter from Sir Thomas Edmundes I received a letter enclosed from the puissant Duke of Ascot [Aersehot] who at my being there, in respect that I gave him the pictures of the King, the Queen and the Prince, requited me with great favours; but none as great as a solemn vow to remain a devoted servant to his Majesties my masters: unto whom by my Lord of Hartford's letters he made offer of his duty, as also by word of mouth by me: which herein he protests the continuance of: he and his house of Croy, whereof are the Marquis of Havery and Count Fownteney, being greatliest affected to the English, and of far more power than any others. It pleasing them and others to hold me, by the Fiennes of Fines Castle in Artois, to be allied to them, I promised them my best service here; and receiving this letter, thought it my duty to send it.

If such as now are, or would be, recusants, might absolutely compound (which I wish not) the sum would exceed either subsidy or fifteenth. If I have anything, it shall be without the least abuse of his Majesty.—Broughton, 20 July 1605.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 137.)

Sir William Fitzwilliam to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605. July 21.—To all your favours add this, that I may escape the sheriffwick of Northamptonshire this year, for which my troubles past and these present prosecuted by my unkind brother have made me so unfit. If it stood with your liking I would gladly pass over one year more before I underwent it. Sir Edward Griffin is in the bill as I am. For state, quiet and other respects he is now more fit for the office but if you shall anyway dislike my petition, I do surcease this suit and will become a suitor for it, though I sell a piece of land.—Milton, 21 July 1605.
Holograph. ½ *p.* (**111.** 133.)

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General, to the Earl of Dorset.

1605, July 21.—I received your letters this night about 10, and thinking this time of all others to be free from service, have for my health taken the privilege of my house for 3 or 4 days; for I dare not dissemble in this case, I have just cause to seek help, and the last labours I took in my last edition have furthered it. Besides I have (fearing such an occasion) left all my knowledge with Mr. Wood, and as I take it Mr. Solicitor is in town and you know his sufficiency and willingness. Besides whensoever the matter is heard, it will receive a blow if my Lord Chief Justice be not there, who has been the principal agent in the case.—21 July 1605, Stoke.
Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 138.)

The Same to [the Earl of Salisbury].

1605, July 21.—Two things have caused me to give my Lord Danvers all the furtherance I could in this suit; first, for that I ever perceived you to be propense and ready to give it life and essence; 2, for that I am his poor ally and he my loving friend. You have had more experience of me than my Lord Danvers has had, I assure you that this release to the King but secures his Majesty, and all other persons warranted by the late Queen or his Majesty, or claiming by or under them, according to your own opinion, signified to me by your letters. But that there should be saving in the King's grant to enable my Lord Danvers against any other, it were first idle, for the release to the King does not discharge any man, but (as you rightly speak) such as dealt by the Queen's warrant, or claimed by or under the Crown. 2, for the King in his letters patents

to direct Lord Danvers to sue him that once paid it to the King before were full of incongruity and not without inconsideration, when it needs not. There be in every science *misteria quedam*, which are not fit to be committed to paper; but it is sufficient that the book is already in judgment of law as you direct it.—Stoke, 21 July 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed by Salisbury's secretary: "Mr. Attorney to my Mr." 1 *p.* (190. 139.)

The Master of Gray to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, July 21.—Finding my cousin of Panmeure, this young gentleman, repairing towards his Majesty, I by him send you a number of "remerciements," but chiefly for your last letter to the Earl of Dunbar. I wrote last, and now I do, that the best point I have obtained [is] the knowledge of an honourable friend's favour, who shall command my life. I showed my Lord of Berwick, now of Dunbar, that I would never trouble you in such a trifle farther. He required I should write of his diligence, I being satisfied, which I shall do, and truly. My cousin Sir Raphe Gray has been here, and to give my Lord of Dunbar his due, he has for your respect stood his very great friend. But I must in all be plain. Although some in this Council have discretion, yet English causes necessarily should be judged by English judges; although Sir Raphe Gray be not of the common sort, for his friend's cause finds friends here.—Edinb[urgh], 21 July 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (190. 140.)

The Earl of Southampton to the Same.

[1605], July 22.—I must put you in remembrance of a favour you promised me when I saw you, whereof if your leisure will suffer you, I shall expect the performance; which was to see this Island sometime this summer. If your lordship be still of that mind (as I hope you are not thus soon changed) I beseech you let me hear of it three or four days before you come, not to make provision to feast you, for I will leave that to those who love you less and endeavour to make known my affection to you in somewhat else rather than in meat and drink: but only that I may meet you at Tichfield, whither I would entreat you to direct your course, from whence I will convey you (God willing) safely over the water (there being your best passage) and see you well on shore again at your return.—Carisbroke Castell, the 22 of July.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605, July 20 (*sic*)." 1 *p.* (111. 134.)

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Thomas Edmondes.

1605, July 22.—The bearer hereof, Andrew Bachelor, together with Antoine de Launay having been inhabitants within this kingdom for the space of 30 years and upwards, and demeaned

themselves peaeeably in their trade and voeation, have now represented that they have just elaim to the goods of Francis Gemar of Armentiers within the ehastellainie of Lisle; which goods during these latter troubles have been annotated, as they eall it, by the King of Spain's and Arehduke's offieers, but not proeeeded with to an absolute eonfiscation. And therefore they have requested my reeommendation to you, that by your good interposition they may reeeive what favour you ean, aeeording to the true intent of the late treaty, in whieh the goods already eonfiseated are only exeepted from restitution. I pray you do what you can for them if their matter be grounded upon reasonable terms, whieh you shall better understand there upon the particulars.—22 July 1605.

Copy. $\frac{2}{3}$ *p.* (**227.** p. 81.)

The Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, to the Council.

1605, July 23.—On reeeipt of their letters he wrote to Mr. Attorney and Mr. Reeorder, and warned the dyers and millers and patentees, to be before him this afternoon. He eneloses Mr. Attorney's exeuse. In his absence he sent for Mr. Solieitor, who with the Recorder and himself examined the eause.

He pereeives by their letters that (1) on Sunday last the King was importuned by certain of the Company of Dyers, with whieh his Majesty was mueh offended: (2) that they desire examination to be made whether these eomplainants have used eontempt, or the patentees pervert the true meaning of their grant: (3) that if the patentees are faulty, some order of reformation is to be settled; but if the eomplainants be found eauseless, or their eontempt wilful, then the offenders to be eommitted, unless they would enter upon bond to perform what they are bound to do.

(1) The dyers deny the importuning of the King or the Lords, saying they only informed the Earl of Northampton in private of their griefs. They confess their purpose had been to exhibit a eomplaint to the Lords; eopy of which, being very slanderous and seandalous, he eneloses. Gives details with regard to another petition exhibited by them to the Earl of Salisbury. (2) The accusation of the dyers against the patentees is in taking upon them to do that whieh they say cannot possibly be done; so that they aeeuse not the patentees, but the patent itself, presuming to condemn the patent before trial made. Their fault is mueh more increased because this question was before debated by the Counеil, and referred to the Lord Chief Justiee and others, and deeided upon. (3) Touching punishment of offenders, they eould not but clear the patentees, for the eomplainants took no exeeption against any abuse eommitted.

Coneerning the millers, it was proved that 2 of the 4 who were before the Lords had eontemptuously broken the order set down by the Lords; whereupon Dorset committed one of

them, and the other was dismissed upon bond and submission. He has issued warrant for the apprehension of the other two.

Concerning the dyers, if Salisbury's answer to their petition was such as is set down here enclosed, they are justly to be committed; if not, their offence was only in their intention, and intention is only punished in case of treason, and not of any other offence. He has moved them to enter into bond to observe the patent according to the Lords' orders; if they refuse, he desires directions whether they are to be committed, the patent being as yet held for good, both by the Lords and the Commissioners. He has charged all, patentees, dyers and millers, not to trouble his Majesty nor the Lords with any more petitions until Michaelmas Term.—23 July 1605.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (190. 141.)

Sir Edward Hoby to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], July 23.—Upon the death of Sir Edward Stafford, Sir John Broke made means to me for my good will, as he had done unto the town. I promised him all the kindness I could show, which has bred no small dislike towards me in answering of Sir John Stafford, Sir W. Udall and sundry Kentish gentlemen, among whom Sir Moyle Finch was most importunate, no whit doubting to have it without me, for so he replied unto myself. I the rather yielded my good will for that he was a gentleman of the King's Chamber and therefore could not but prefer his affairs, no stranger to your lordship's "aiance" and my kinsman and old acquaintance. But I have no desire to place any, but upon these respects, one more than other, for you have principal power over me of any creature living. So far am I from my desire to have any particular man in that place, as I vow to my God, I wish myself free. But the best is as it is. I need not much trouble it except I list and what I shall do I know and refer all the spirits I have to your lordship's disposition. One thing in your letter most joyed me, which was that thereby I first saw the name of Salisbury.—"From my howse in the Blacke Friers, 23 July."

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." ¾ *p.* (111. 135.)

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Same.

1605, July 23.—Has acquainted the Archduke with the order taken by his Majesty for mediating with the States to permit the passing of the Spaniards out of England to Flanders. He had understood from his Ambassador the favour his Majesty had done him, for which he acknowledged great thanks. He hoped the States would not deny the King's request, seeing that the numbers remaining there were but small, not being as he said above 400. Sundry of the best sort in Brussels had at the first condemned the counsel taken in Spain for sending away the said men in so dangerous sort and found it now strange

that the Spaniard would make so dishonourable a request as to beg leave of those whom they term their rebels for the transportation of their men of war. There might have been means to have stolen them over by small numbers, which, though it could not have been done but with length of time, would have been recompensed in the meantime in the forcing the Hollanders to a great charge in maintaining their shipping to watch the passage of the Spaniards. They hold these overtures worthy of the Count of Villamediana to whose sufficiency they little ascribe.

Has had speech again with President Richardott upon the informations you sent me concerning the propositions for procuring means for his Majesty's subjects to trade with these Provinces. He persists still to dispute his old grounds but will confer more particularly with Edmondes upon the coming of the answer he expects from the Baron of Hoboque of his conference with Salisbury in that business.

Divers of the principal merchants of Antwerp have lately presented in Brussels their complaints to the Archduke for the great molestation which they receive in their trade in Spain in respect of the disproportionable proceedings there by the continual new orders which they make. For when first upon the revocation of the "placcard" of 30 in the hundred, they utterly restrained the trade of the Hollanders, they since granted liberty of trade to such of them as should bring corn thither. Now they have not only suddenly revoked the said order but have also imposed such new restrictions against bringing in the merchandize of Holland as to make them incur the danger of confiscation for trading with the lawful merchandize of these Provinces. They have protested there would be no means to continue their trade if a more favourable order were not taken. The Archduke promised to write in their behalf into Spain.

There is news that Spinola has now joined his army with Buquoy on the other side of the Rhine and makes a fort royal in an island beneath Keiserwerdt and there will settle his bridge over the river, but his design was rather to have besieged Berk if he had not found too great difficulty in that enterprise, for by taking that place he should have had the means of passing a nearer way into Freezland without passing so high as now he is forced to do into the neutral countries. But he has been prevented in that purpose by finding Count Ernest encamped with strong forces near the town. Learns the Marquis now intends after finishing the fortifications upon the Rhine to besiege the town of Linghen, thereby not only to make his entrance into Freezland but further, as he supposes, to cut off the States' commerce by land into Germany. He holds the straitest hand of discipline to the end to procure favourable usage in the neutral countries and in the hope to draw the inhabitants of Freezland sooner to him, being persuaded of the

affection of that people for they hold the greatest part of them to be Catholics.

The States' horsemen lately defeated a convoy of this side going to Cullen. Great alarm was taken of late upon the discovery of 150 sail of the States' ships, which were advanced as high as Lillo, as if Count Maurice intended to have returned to execute his former enterprise against Antwerp, but it is thought to have been only a stratagem to draw Count Frederiek Vandenbergen to send away a principal part of his army to prevent that enterprise. In the meantime Count Maurice would have assailed the forces which remained behind and possessed himself of their fortifications, in doubt whereof Count Frederick would not send away any forces from his camp, though thereunto required by the Archduke upon the first alarm.

A strong regiment of Germans of the Count Byes continually attends the guard of those dykes on Flanders side over against Antwerp. For the further strength of Brabant the Archduke has lately given order for the assembling of certain of the bands of ordnance to the number of 1,000 horse but it will be a month before the same will be got together. He has appointed Monsieur de Barbanson, brother to the Count of Aremberg, to be colonel of that regiment for this summer service. There be commissaries likewise sent down to the quarter where the English remain in Flanders to take order for the arming and mustering of them and to withdraw them from thence. Those companies have been of late much re-inforced by the fugitive soldiers from the States' army, for they durst not adventure to pass into England for fear to be met with, as others have been, by the States' ships. They forbear here to settle any order for the said regiment till they see whether there be any likelihood of the coming of a colonel or not. It is great pity to see how easily young English gentlemen, who come to serve in the Low Countries, suffer themselves to be corrupted in religion. The English priests be the busy and daily assailers of them.

It is said Count Maurice is preparing to dislodge out of Flanders and only attends the finishing of the forts he is making. Here has been newly a contract of marriage between the Duke of Arscott and his cousin germain the Marquis of Havré's daughter. Sends an abstract of the last occurrences out of Germany and those parts which are of important consideration. —From Bruxells, 23 July 1605.

Copy. $5\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (**227.** p. 65.)

[Original in Public Record Office, S.P. Foreign, Flanders, 7.]

Queen Anne to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, July 24.—Letter under the sign manual signifying the King's favourable disposition towards Paulo Lardo touching a debt due to him from Sir Edward Stafford, deceased, in

accordance with the recommendation of the Signory of Venice, and the request of his present Ambassador to grant to Paulo permission to make one or more lotteries for the space of eighteen months, which request has been referred to Salisbury; and setting forth the Queen's desire for Salisbury's furtherance in the matter, so that Paulo may receive the said petition.—Hatfield, 24 July 1605.

Signed. Seals on pink silk. ½ *p.* (**134.** 69.)

The Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, July 24.—I was going to Horsley when your letters came. I have now so ordered this cause as I hope you shall have no more trouble; but I must have your speedy answer, for till that come I cannot go out of town. I have moved the smalt (*sic*) patentees to give 200*l.* yearly during their years, so as their grant may be without a proviso, so as Sir James Simple may now have that 200*l.* as long as shall be thought fit. I hope I shall have some days of respite. I mean it not if any great occasion be, for always if you send to me I am ready: but no light cause to call me away.—24 July 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 143.)

The Master of Orkney to the Same.

1605, July 25.—At my arriving here I encountered a number of disputes before the Council between my brother, the Earl of Orkney, and certain his own men, who having complained of wrongs done as they alleged by him against them, the Council could not condemn him till he was heard and therefore gave him a day of "comperance" for some two months to answer for himself. The parties not finding themselves satisfied with the Council's determination are of intention as they give out to fly the Council's judgment and to importune his Majesty, a matter for the precedent to be eschewed. For if every man shall have recourse to his Majesty, not being contented with the censure of Council, seldom shall his Majesty have ease. Therefore I request your lordship if this occur, seeing there his Majesty seeth only by the eyes of his Council, you hold hand that neither the Council nor my brother receive wrong.—25 July 1605.

Signed and with corrections in the Master of Orkney's handwriting. Seal. ½ *p.* (**111.** 137.)

The Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral, to the Same.

[1605], July 26.—Upon the receipt of your letter of his Majesty's pleasure I have directed two several letters, one to the Trinity House of London, another to the Trinity House of Newcastell, to take order that his Majesty's pleasure be obeyed

by all such as shall trade into those seas. I send your lordship the copy of my letters to them.—"This 26 of Jully at wych day I receved your lo. letter."

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "26 July 1605. L. Admirall to my Lord." ½ *p.* (**111.** 139.)

THOMAS ALABISTER to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, July 27.—Herewith goes a packet come even now to hand under my cover from the Court of Spain. It came somewhat naked but if your pleasure be that I be used for like conveyances, I will upon knowledge thereof put better order.

The port hereof cost 5*s.*, the half of 10*s.* upon two packets, the other being from my Lord Ambassador to his lady.—27 July 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Mr. Alablaster." ½ *p.* (**111.** 140.)

SY. BASYLL to the SAME.

1605, July 27.—We had no sooner made ready a shed for the lioness in the new court but she brought forth her young this night. The keeper, Mr. Gill, humbly desires to know your pleasure whether it shall continue with the dam or what other directions he shall receive.—27 July 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**111.** 141.)

SIR GEORGE CAREW to the SAME.

1605, July 27.—The burgessship I held in Parliament is of the borough of St. Germaines in Cornwall. I had it disposed to me by means of Mr. George Keckwich, my brother-in-law. The course to be taken for disposing it where you shall appoint will be by directing the party to Sir George Coppin, who as I take it has the making of writs that go for new elections in such cases. Upon his coming thither, Sir George Coppin and I will confer, and if there be need we will attend my Lord Chancellor for his direction. I will signify to the town that they may appoint another, and recommend to Mr. Keckwich the party; upon which I doubt not but it will be done, because the town cannot appoint another except I first resign. I yield my thanks for your *postscriptum*, wherein you promise to be mindful of me to my Lord Treasurer.—The Strand, 27 July 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**190.** 144.)

ULRICH, DUKE OF HOLSTEIN, to the SAME.

[1605], July 28.—In behalf of Seigneur de Guntrol, and of the bearer. Thanks him for the favour shown to the Sieurs Danstruder which he begs him to continue.—Bellzic, 28 July.

Holograph. French. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**147.** 159.)

Ro. Barker to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, July 29].—Details the state of the cause between him and Serjeant Ducke, with respect to a bargain for land: and prays for his lordship's favour in the matter.—July . . . . 5.

Holograph. Endorsed: "July 29, 1605." 1 *p.* (**87.** 33.)

Sir G. Hervy to the Same.

[1605, July 29].—On Saturday the lioness was delivered of two whelps, in the hovel erected by Mr. Gill, the keeper, in the new large place built for the lions. She had digged down above two feet in depth in the hovel, whereby it is very probable that their places of breeding in their own climate are very deep in the earth. He describes at length her behaviour and that of the lion.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Mr. Lieutenant of the Tower," *and* "29 July at 4 of the clocke in the afternoone att the Tower. G. Hervy, Locut." 1 *p.* (**114.** 42.)

Postal endorsements:—"Turr. hast, hast, post, hast, hast, hast. Holborne at 5 in the afternoone. Barnet past 6 in the eveninge. Saintalbones, past 9."

Lord Balmerino to the Same.

1605, July 29.—I have directed your letter to Mr. Bowes. I have given notice to Mr. Balmore of his Majesty's pleasure, whose hope daily grows in the success of that service. I have written to his Majesty in my particular.—Halyrnidhous, 29 July 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: L. Secretary of Scotland." 1 *p.* (**190.** 145.)

Lord Chancellor Ellesmere to the Same.

1605, July 30.—This day Sir Michaell Hickes imparted unto me as from your lordship certain reasons for the further prorogation of the Parliament, which I conceive to be so important, as I therein concur with you fully in opinion. And if one predominant Exchequer argument may be answered, that is, empty coffers, I think there is little doubt but this prorogation is very requisite. And I see not that deferring for a month or five weeks, viz. until the fifth or seventh day of November, can be any hindrance in that behalf. And for anything else, I do not yet find that there is any great cause to hasten it, but as you have well noted, there are (as it seems to me) many weighty reasons for the proroguing.—"At Yorke House, 30 Julii 1605."

Holograph. Seal. ¾ *p.* (**111.** 142.)

Sir G. Hervy to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, July 31.—It pleased you to have commiseration of my weakness and indisposition, whereby I am not able to discharge my duty, and to pardon this my clerk to give you satisfaction, which according to your pleasure shall be done once in four and twenty hours, if his letters may have passage.

I find that your letters take knowledge but of one whelp whereas my letter gave information of two, which are both yet living and to which the dam gives daily suck in this form. About eight or nine of the clock in the morning every day the two lions draw from the spacious place to go into their dens, at which time the keeper attends to draw up the shutter and to let them in, where, after two or three hours reposing themselves, the she-lion to the intent to give her young ones suck shows her willingness to go forth, so as the keeper who attends every occasion lets her out and so immediately she passes to her young, which lie within the hovel. Where so soon as the lioness enters into her whelps, the male lion lies overthwart the door of the hovel, so long as the lioness continues within. Thereby, as it should seem, to guard the place so long as she is with her young.

The two points viz. : for feeding the lioness with quick things and the keeping of them private have been and shall be with great care observed. Only this I am at the entreaty of the keeper to inform your lordship, that his fee and allowances are no more now than they were in the time of Richard II, viz., 12*d. per diem* the fee and 6*d. per diem* for the feeding. How this proportion of feeding now required will answer to this charge your lordship best knows, who I doubt not will have an honourable consideration thereof.

What particularly worth the writing shall from time to time happen, I will not forget to advertise it either by myself or my clerk.—The Tower, 31° Julii 1605.

Signed: G. Hervy, *the letter being in the handwriting of Anthony Bodely.* 1 *p.* (**111.** 143.)

Postal endorsements:—"Hast hast, post hast for lyfe. G. Hervy, locumt. Turr. The Tower att 6 of the clock in the afternone. Barnit paste 4. Saint Albones at 8 in y^e^ morninge. Brickhill past 11."

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Same.

1605, July 31.—President Ricardott yesterday acquainted him that the Archduke had caused his Council to consider the settling a course of trade for his Majesty's subjects into these countries. Though the project was not approved by them all, yet he was content to agree to the second proposition for admittance of a trade to Antwerp, so as there might be the like provision for trading into the ports of Flanders, as was offered at the last conference, but could not like too great an impost

to be set upon the trade. The other proposition for forbearing hostilities on the sea the Archduke could not in any sort like of for reasons before declared. Some other principal councillors told Edmondes they could not conceive why the States should grant liberty of trade to English merchants and not themselves partake thereof. Howsoever they profess it will be of use to them to engage his Majesty's subjects into a custom of trade with them.

Certain deputies of the maritime towns of Germany are arrived in Brussels to desire the Archduke's favourable mediation for them into Spain, for they are not permitted to trade thither without payment of the impost of 30 in the hundred, unless they will agree to the same conditions for their trade as England and France have done in their late treaties.

Count Maurice is now dislodged out of Flanders, having left as is said 3,000 men in his new forts for the defence of Isendoncke and Ardembourg and to impeach access into the island of Cassant. Those of Flanders, thinking that means is offered now by his absence to attempt the recovery of some of those places, have sent deputies to Brussels to desire that the army under Count Frederick may be employed for that purpose. But it is thought that Count Maurice has too well provided for the defence of those places. Since the Archduke has understood of the remove of Count Maurice he is content that the bands of ordnance, for assembling which order was given, shall be superseded.

Spinola is now in hand to finish the fort which he makes the other side of the Rhine. Some blame is imputed to Buquoy for not more advancing the work against the Marquis's arrival. Great numbers of their new Italian troops are dead since their arrival in Flanders. The Marquis is forced to make new levies in the countries where he passes to the number of 6,000 men. Edmondes is informed that the charge for the levy and conduct of every man they draw from Naples and out of Spain amounts to more than a hundred crowns.

Great quarrels have fallen out of late between the chief gentlemen of the county of Burgundy, wherein the Marquis of Warrambon has slain another principal gentleman and himself remains dangerously hurt.

The Duke of Arscott and his uncle, the Marquis of Havré, have been with Edmondes to acquaint him with the late accord for the Duke's marriage, holding themselves bound as they said to give his Majesty an account for the honour they have to be allied to him and prayed the conveyance of their letters to him. The Duke said it would be a great comfort to them to receive his Majesty's allowance of the match and he would be very much bound to him if he would send according to the use in such cases some token of his affection to remain to his house. He attends the like compliment from the French King, the Duke of Lorraine and other princes, to whom he has

written, intending to solemnise his marriage with great ceremony at Mons in Haynault the 18th December.

Sends a note of the last advertisements out of Germany and Italy.—From Bruxelles, the last day of July 1605.

PS.—It is advertised that those of the town of Wesell, doubting in respect of the ill usage they have received from the Admiral of Arragon to be no better treated now by the army, have for their security received good numbers of the States' men into their town.

Copy. 5 *pp.* (**227.** p. 70.)

[Original in P.R.O. State Papers Foreign, Flanders, 7.]

Honorary Degrees.

1605, July 31.—Copies of the following documents:—

(1) Grace for the admission by the University of Cambridge of Robert, Earl of Salisbury, to the degree of M.A., by proxy, without performance of exercises. Read, 19 July 1605.

(2) Proxy for William, Viscount Cranborne, to represent his father, Robert, Earl of Salisbury, Chancellor of the University. 29 July 1605.

(3) Memorandum of the admission by proxy of Robert, Earl of Salisbury, to the degree of M.A. 31 July 1605.

(4) Grace for the admission of William, Viscount Cranborne, to the degree of M.A. without performance of exercises. Read, 31 July 1605.

(5) Form of oath to observe and defend the privileges of the University.

Latin. 1½ *pp.* (**190.** 146.)

Ripon Church and College.

[1605, July].—Memorial of petitioners on behalf of the above to the Queen, alleging wrong information given to the King of supposed ancient crown lands and possessions to be given to the said college, and consequent stay of his grant for the proceeding of the work.

They have, therefore, framed and presented to their Highnesses a book for the proceeding of the said Ripon college, wherein neither much nor little of the King's lands is required as is set down in the docket or sum of the book.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* *Parchment.* (**197.** 48(2).)

Similar petition to the King, dated 25 July 1605.

1 *p.* (**197.** 49.)

The Grahams.

[1605, July ?].—Five papers:—

(1) Petition of the 50 Grames, now employed in the King's service to Brill, to the King.

They crave pardon for having offended his Majesty, and joyfully accept employment in his service. They beg him to have mercy on their poor distressed wives and infants, resting now in the state of poor widows and orphans, to the number of 1,000. Upon their submission to the Earl of Cumberland, then the King's Lieutenant, they had his promise that if they were transplanted they should have as much living provided in another place, or else to continue their livings on Esk. They believe he will be a mean to the King for the performance of the same.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "Will Grahame, Mott; Richard Grame, Brakand Hill; Arthure Graymc, Mot; Robert Grame, Howend; Francis Grame of Loggan; George Grame, Mill Hill; William Grame, Langtowne; William Grame, Mickle Willie; with others now employed in his Majesty's service. 1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 24.)

(2) Names of 50 of the Grames sent to Brill.—*Undated.*
Endorsed: "1605." 1½ *pp.* (**114.** 29.)

(3) Names of the Grames who, being in the schedule, would not appear (19). Names of those which are twice written in the schedule (6). Names of those who are maimed or sick, and not fit for service (20).

Signed: Ro. de Lavale, Joseph Pennington, Wilfr. Lawson, Edward Gray.

Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (**114.** 28.)

(4) List of complaints made of the outrages, incursions, forays, burnings, murders, mutilations and taking of prisoners within the late West Borders after the decease of the Queen, March 27 to April 7, 1603, committed by the Grames of Read Kirke and other Grames.—*Undated.*

Extracts, certified by Richard Bell, Past Warden Clerk.
Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (**114.** 26.)

List of Grames.

(5) Richard Grame of the Reedkirke. George and John Grame his sons. Fargus, Walter and George Grame, brethren to the said Richard. Christy Grame *alias* Wittye. George Grame *alias* Boydes. Richard Grame *alias* Correis Richi. Andrew Grame. All bastard brethren to Richard of the Reedkirke; and thieves all.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**114.** 27.)

Lord Chancellor Ellesmere to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 1.—Since I wrote to your lordship (upon my conference with Sir Mic. Hicks) I have received your letters directed to my L. Treasurer and me, together with his Majesty's bill signed for prorogation of the Parliament. My

opinion therein you see by my former letter. My L. Treasurer upon consideration of the great and important reasons, which you have set down, concurs fully with us.

One thing I observe in the bill signed which of necessity is to be reformed. The day appointed by this bill is 3 November, which falls out to be on the Sunday, which is not *Dies Juridicus* and so cannot serve for the beginning of the session. The Monday next after being 4 November is the day of our sitting in the Exchequer for naming of Sheriffs and so appointed by an ancient statute. But the Tuesday being 5 November or the Thursday being the 7th may serve fitly for this service. Wednesday being the 6th I omit because it is a Star Chamber day. For reforming of this I have sent again the bill to your lordship.—At Yorke House, 1 August 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**111.** 144.)

ANTHONY BODELY to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, August 1.—By commandment of the Lieutenant of the Tower, my master, I am enjoined to certify you from time to time of the success of the two young whelp lions now in the Tower. By the report of Mr. Gill, the keeper, the she-lion is so fond of her young ones that she can scarce spare any time to be from them and when she departs for her young, she must have the company of the male lion, otherwise she will not leave the drawer. She daily gives them suck about three and four of the clock in the afternoon and continues with them two hours at the least, the male lion all that while lying before the hovel door.

This day the lioness, after she had given suck to her whelps, brought out one of them in her mouth, the he-lion lying before the door, where she left it playing with the he-lion, who was very fond of it, laying his paw upon it, licking it and turning it over. For the present this is all that I can write, and as other accidents shall fall out, I will not be slow in the performance of my duty.—The Tower, 1 August 1605.

Holograph. ¾ *p.* (**111.** 145.)

Postal endorsements :—" The first of August att 7 of the clock att the Tower. Hast, hast, post hast, for liffe. Ant. Bodely for yc lewctenante of the Tower. Holborne past 7 at night. Barnet past 8. Saint Albons at 11. Breckhill at 4."

RALPH GILL to the SAME.

1605, August 2.—According to your Honour's desire in your letter to Mr. Lieutenant I have here set down so much as I know or can conceive concerning the whelps. First upon Saturday being 27 July between six and seven o'clock at night the lion whelped in the new court in a hovel there made for the same purpose which had fresh straw in it ; and when she had whelped one, which I and my man did plainly see through the loop-holes, within one hour after she whelped another. Thus

much therefore can I certify you that they are both living and are likely (for anything that I can perceive) to live, for they daily grow in bigness and in strength, and the dam is very natural unto them. As for her diet she wants no things as by your direction should be given her, as hen, pig, lamb and mutton. And further that I might be assured from day to day of the prospering of the whelps I have at convenient time, when I perceived her to have a willingness to come into her old den, let her in, and in the meantime have gone to her hovel and perceive by their growth that there can be no nourishment so good for them as that which they receive from their dam. I suffer no person once to look upon her. The male lion is always with her, for without his company she will never be in quiet. As for my opinion that she should have a free passage out of the new court into her old den I think it not to be the best course, for I have already made trial of it that it is a means to keep her too long from her whelps.—From the Lyons Tower, 2 August 1605.

Signed. Endorsed by the Earl of Salisbury: "Mr. Gill at 3 after dynner." 1 *p.* (**111.** 146.)

Sir G. Hervy to the Earl of Salisbury at the Court.

1605, August 2.—It pleased God the day of my last being with you to touch me in such measure that I was without hope of recovery, by means whereof my spirits were so numbed and my weakness so increased that I could not as yet give your lordship any feeling of my recovery, and yet I am not without hope but that God will shortly enable me to perform my duties unto his Majesty and others.

Touching his Majesty's exception taken to this word "yet" in my letter it was not meant for any fear or doubt which I had of the whelp but his Majesty's conceit grows out of his love unto the whelp. The well doing whereof his Highness has good cause to affect as the rarest and royalest thing which ever happened to any King of this land. His Majesty seems to doubt the sufficiency of the lioness for giving of milk, in which case his pleasure seems to be that other provision should be made for the whelps. By conference with the keeper I find that no want of milk is to be doubted. Neither is there any fear but that the whelps will prosper until they come to breeding of teeth, in which case even in the very climate where they are bred they often perish. Hitherto the whelps from day to day grow in strength. Until the first of this month they had no strength but only to crawl after the dam and the dam for want of strength in the whelp was driven to carry it from place to place in her mouth, sometimes an hour and a half at a time. For naturally the whelps are strong in their fore parts and feeble in their hinder parts. But yesterday being the first of this month they marched out of their den into the sun and followed their dam and so do yet increase in strength.

The dam has a custom departing from her young ones to leave them in her den, laying them cross one over another, which after the shutting up of the old lioness has been found by the keeper.—The Tower, 2 August 1605.

Signed. Endorsed by Salisbury: "Mr. Lieutenant of y^e^ Tower at 3 of clock." 1 *p.* (**111.** 147.)

On the cover below the address: "Hast, hast, post hast, for liffe" *and in Hervey's handwriting:* "2^do^ Augustii 1605 hora tertia post meridiem from y^e^ Tower. G. Hervy locumt. Turr."

Postal endorsements:—"Holborn past 6 in the afternoon. Barnit at 9. Saint Albons past 11. Breckhill at 4."

The Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral, to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], August 2.—I am very sorry to have such a subject to write of, which is that my son Lewson is most dangerously sick and to be much doubted of his recovery. For he is the weakest man that ever I saw and is still in the extremity of the burning fever and now in a very great looseness. There is little hope of him. And as you know my poor daughter, his wife, in what case of weakness she is; and I know how ready men are to seek after such things at his Majesty's hands, and because I know it chiefly concerns your offer, although I know her state is not so weak as by law she can be found so imperfect, yet I would be loth it should come in question being my daughter. Therefore in your love to me prevent it and let me have the custody of my own daughter, that her imperfection which it has pleased God to lay on her may not be so known to my great grief in the end of my years. It is well known what she was till God called her only child away, which her nature and weak spirit could not resist; and with all that, which you know of, her bad father-in-law's dealing with her, whom God forgive for it. If God call him, the King shall lose a worthy servant and myself one that I accounted rather my natural son than a son-in-law. Good my lord, you are a father and therefore you best know my case in this.—Chelse, 2 August.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**111.** 149.)

The Same to the Same.

[1605, August] 2.—Presently after I had written my letter to your lordship which I sent by Tho. Trevor my servant I received word from Mr. Manaryng and others about my son Lewson that there was no hope of life in him and that the physicians say he cannot live. Sir, I am as much perplexed for the loss of him as ever man was for a man. My nephew this bearer came this instant from him who tells me that there is no hope in this world of his life.—Chelse, this 2 at 2 of the clock.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "Aug. 2, 1605." ½ *p.* (**111.** 148.)

The Earl of Salisbury to the Lord Treasurer.

[1605 ? August 2].—His Majesty's reference of suitors for recusants to my report to you, how far he intends his favour, and upon what reservations, draws upon me a great deal of trouble, especially because many persons think they may have them granted in forms agreeable to their own inventions, though they differ from those absolute orders which were set down by his Majesty and his Council, from which to vary I hope nobody can charge me in any of my certificates for any creature living. It is true that this noble lady and her husband have need of help, and his Majesty has been contented to license her to choose 10 recusants, being not heretofore convicted, out of which he is pleased to promise that benefit which shall be reasonable. You have already a certificate of some that she has named, whereof it seems now she is informed to have mistaken some, and therefore for supply sends these, desiring me to certify you, as she has done already; wherein, because I know not what is their state, nor whether any other of his Majesty's servants be interested in them or no by any former certificate of mine, I only send you the paper. I desire you will cause your man to inform you how my letters concur; because I may not wrong one suitor for another.—*Undated.*

Draft. Endorsed by Salisbury's secretary: Minute to the Lord Treasurer from my L. about the Lady Stewart's business. August 2, 1605 (?). 1 *p.* (**190.** 148.)

The States General.

1605, August 2.—"A copy of the States' answer to the proposition made by Mr. Winwood."—"Faict en l'Assemblée des dits Seigneurs Estats Generaux, à la Haye 2e d'Aoust 1605."

French. 3¾ *pp.* (**227.** p. 89.)

[*Printed in* Winwood's *Memorials*, II, 87.]

The Mayor of Dartmouth to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 3.—Upon 30 May last here arrived a ship of Dunkerk called the *Elizabeth*, which came from the passage in Biskey, whereof one William Johnson is captain, who at the time of his arrival alleged that he was to go speedily from hence unto Dunkerk. Notwithstanding he has here ever since remained and for this time of his being here has victualled himself and his company. Forasmuch as I have heard of his Majesty's proclamation (not yet come to my hands) touching the restraining of all ships of war to victual in those parts and that the captain of the said ship, having had notice thereof, makes no preparation for his departure hence; and for that also it is conceived by most men of this place, that his long stay here is a hindrance of common commerce and trade in this place, I have thought it my duty to advertise your Honour hereof, entreating you to give direction whether those ships

of war may be permitted here to remain so long as they themselves shall think fit or only for their relief, being put in by contrary winds and renewing their victuals for the time wherein they are homeward bound.—Dartmouth, 3 August 1605.

Signed: Tho. Gourney, Maior. ½ *p.* (111. 150.)

The Earl of D[orset] to the Officers of the Works for the building of Ampthill House.

1605, August 3.—I have received signification of his Majesty's express pleasure for the building of a fit and convenient house upon the ruins of Ampthill in which he may be lodged, though not in state, yet sufficient to serve for the enjoying of his pleasures of hunting and hawking by the attendance of all such necessary officers and no more as are requisite for his royal person to have. Therein also place must be provided for the Queen and the noble Prince, if haply it shall please his Majesty to desire their coming while he is there, not lodgings of state but lodgings of necessity. And because it may be that some occasion may require the attendance of some of his Council upon his Majesty there, I wish also that some convenient rooms for half a dozen Privy Councillors besides the Lord Chamberlain, the Treasurer, the Controller, Master of the Horse and Principal Secretary be likewise appointed, such as are of necessity, not any of pleasure. Thus much as I conceive it touching the King's pleasure in general.

But touching the particular; first, I require you the surveyor and controller with all speed possible to make your repair to the said house at Ampthill and there view and survey not only the stately place where the old ruins of Ampthill remain but also any other place (if any such be there) which may be found fitter and more convenient in respect of water or any other commodity for the seat of a house there for his Majesty in your opinion; but nevertheless to proceed in making of your present plot upon the ruins of the old house. And yet as I said if you find any other far better, only to be ready to inform his Majesty thereof and then his Highness to take his choice of that which shall be most to his pleasure; but to make the present plot upon your old and to make an estimate of the charge of the said plot. Secondly, I require you the master carpenter that you presently take information of all the King's woods within thirty miles of the place from Mr. Taverner, his Majesty's general woodward on this side Trent; and thereupon that with all speed possible you repair to all the said woods and view the quantity and the several sorts of timber trees fit for this building at Ampthill, whereby when you shall see the particular plot made thereof, you may be the better able to declare whether his Majesty have sufficient timber in his own woods for the finishing of the same. And for more assurance I wish that you also inform yourself of all such other woods of any private person in which any special timber fit for the

building may be had with the good consent of the owner. Thirdly, I require you the sergeant-plumber likewise to repair to the said house at Ampthill and taking view of the height to inform yourself of any fit place from whence water may be brought to serve the house within convenient distance and to make an estimate what will be the charge to bring the same in lead. These buildings being so greatly to the contentation of his Majesty, the preservation of his health and the continuation of his pleasures, of all which it is all our duties to take care more than of our own life, I charge you with all your pains and possible endeavours to further to your uttermost. And whensoever you shall need either my advice or help in anything, you shall find me so ready and willing as even with my own person I will come to the place, if need be.—3 August 1605, Dorset House.

In the Earl of Dorset's handwriting: "A true copy of my letter sent to the officers being all written with mine own hand. T. D.

I have written a like letter to a very excellent surveyor Mr. Thorpe who shall not only survey it but make a very fair plots thereof, I mean of the 7 parts at Ampthill. T. D."

Copy, signed and dated by the Earl of Dorset. 1½ *pp.* (**111.** 151.)

Dr. Cowell, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 3.—We of the University think ourselves bound unto you in so gentle acceptance of a poor degree amongst us, far unworthy of so noble a personage, but as it is we have conferred it with such due respects as our poor discretions could afford.—Cambridge, 3 August 1605.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**136.** 133.)

Sir W. Waad to the Same.

1605, August 3.—The carrier of Warwick has brought up two printing presses and a quantity of books, sent from Sir Clement Fisher and Mr. Combes. I have advertised the Bishop of London, that at his repair here they may be delivered to him, according to the Council's order. The gentlemen certify that they must use hereafter Brown the carrier, that brought up the books, in the apprehension of persons known to him; and refer him to your consideration. I have given him 4*l.* towards his charges, and have promised him the rest at his return a fortnight hence; and send you his bill.

I received a letter yesternight from Sir Edward Conway, Lieutenant and Governor of the cautionary town of Brill, by Captain Carleton, wherein he certifies the delivery of 50 persons of the Graymes by the said Captain and his Lieutenant, and that they have very carefully performed the service. The men

are placed in the garrison, and the like number put out of the bands to give place to these. Carleton and his Lieutenant say they received but 10 days' entertainment of the Commissioners at Carlisle; and being short of money and recommended to me by Conway, I am bold to move you for direction whether they shall be paid here or by the Commissioners; and send you a note of their demand. They stay here till they know your pleasure. I have written Mr. Corbett to put you in mind hereof, and to see the letters entered in the Council book.—From my Hermitage at Charing Cross, 3 August 1605.

PS.—I understand by "Vd." [? Udall] that Thomas Harwood is gone over into Ireland, where they now intend to set up new printing presses.

The same party has told me this morning that Mrs. Southwell is received into the Order of St. Clare with exceeding great solemnity, waited of by great ladies and the Bishop, who carried her ornaments and nun's weeds in procession through the town.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (191. 1.)

Lord Zouche to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, before August 4].—This letter from my Lord Treasurer to the Clerk of the Fines at the Council in the Marches is the cause of troubling your lordship at this time. I am very desirous to keep the place I serve in in as good credit as heretofore, and howsoever it fall out to be opposed more in my time than in any preceding time my heart frees me of any occasion given by me, though it free me not of former fear of future events from the beginning which was the cause of my dry acceptance, as you then termed it, for so honourable a place. If then I could have proved that which my heart foretold me and now is come to pass, God knows I would have held it more honour to me to have lain by the heels all the days of my life than to have sat in so high a seat to the dishonour thereof. Had I not the comfort of a free heart from once desiring the place in thought, and the like in desiring to be freed from it being placed, I should break my heart rather than endure so many disgraces. I know my Lord does not this to cross me, neither would I appeal to any but himself had I not desired only by your means, who I think brought me into this place, to be defended in it or thrown out of it. You know that I, so soon as I came up, acquainted you that I had been so good a husband for the King as that there was 1,200*l.* beforehand in the Clerk of the Fines' hands and that I would be glad that 1,000*l.* thereof should be paid where pleased the King. Only my desire was that there might be a privy seal procured to me or the Clerk of the Fines for the payment thereof where the King should direct, and that the Clerk of the Fines should receive such allowances as others did which serve in such places, but that all might not be called for because sometimes there

do not arise by the fines such sums as will discharge ordinary allowances. By this I showed my desire that everything might be kept in good order. Before my time there was never auditor but appointed by the President, and I was very willing that her Highness should appoint the auditor. But I never took it that whosoever was auditor there should be auditor as being Auditor of the Exchequer but as Auditor to that Court, and therefore we allowed him fee as we were wont to do when we appointed the auditor. The man appointed to be auditor I confess I liked well. I looked not therefore into the manner of his appointment because I respected him for his integrity, else should I have been a suitor for a particular auditor to have served for that place. For if I deceive not myself much, howsoever that Court now runs into disgrace, it was more absolute under your favour than was the Court of Wards or Duchy, which have their particular auditors, receivers, and other officers, and in this particular pay nothing but by the allowance of the Master of the Wards or Chancellor of the Duchy, except his Highness's command go withal. Believe it what dishonour comes to the place will one day fall upon you, for the world apprehends that you brought me in. And though I acknowledge the good to you and the evil to myself, yet can it not be accounted mine that am kept in when all the world knows I desire nothing so much as to be freed from thence. And yet my idleness is no cause, for if I leave labour or life to do his Highness service in whatsoever I can apprehend to be within my element, then let me receive the condign punishment of a faithless man. I send you herewith my Lord Treasurer's letter to the Clerk of the Fines, the copy of the Clerk of the Fines' bond at the Council of the Marches; you have a copy of my instructions. You have also power to command the sight of many things, which may direct the trial of this and other difficulties which I cannot obtain by love or favour. I beseech you therefore to deal in it as shall please you. Agree it to belong to the Exchequer, it shall be paid in without threats from my Lord Treasurer or pursuivants. For if I walked within that element I could direct myself in, I would as willingly obey as others should command. I beseech you therefore make an end hereof as for one who depends upon you. But respect him so far as that he may either live in the place with the honour due thereunto or be freed from it.—*Undated.*

At the foot: "This letter was received 4 August 1605."

Holograph. Seal broken. Endorsed: "1605." $2\frac{1}{3}$ *pp.* (**111.** 152.)

Thomas Straunge to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], August 5.—Having of late enjoyed both his life and liberty at Salisbury's hands, acknowledges the obligation of presenting himself to him. Hears that Salisbury has been informed of his dealing in state matters, and in particular of

some misdemeanour towards him. Dares not think of excusing his last going into France without leave, yet his poor estate bleeding by reason of his absence in those parts presumed so just an occasion might in time plead his excuse. If he has otherwise carried himself than becomes his Honour's most obliged servant, let him make satisfaction with his dearest blood. Attends Salisbury's commandment.—The fifth of August.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**111.** 154.)

LORD ZOUCHE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, August 5.—Having received letters from the deputy lieutenants of the county of Carmarthen that not only the town of Carmarthen, which is the especial place of meeting for most business of that county, is grievously infected with the plague where most of the store armour lies, but also that 24 other parishes within that county are infected, requiring my advice what were fit to be done in that case; and thinking it not convenient that there should be any meetings within that precinct, have advised to stay mustering until I had acquainted my Lords of the Council withal. Hoping that I shall not be condemned for that advice, I beseech you to acquaint my Lords herewith that I may know their pleasures, whether notwithstanding the said infection it be thought good to proceed in the mustering of that county.—From the Bathe, 5 August 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ¾ *p.* (**111.** 155.)

The Mayor and citizens of GLOUCESTER to the SAME.

1605, August 5.—His Majesty's letters require them to grant to Robert Browne a lease of the demesnes of the Abbot's Barton, parcel of the possessions of the city, being more than half their revenues. To do so is contrary to their oaths, and would be the overthrow of the whole state of their city. They have framed a petition to the King, and crave Salisbury's aid in the matter.—Gloucester, 5 August 1605.

Signed: Henry Hassard, Mayor; Luke Garvons; Tho. Machen; John Tayler; John Jones; Henre Darby; Robert Petifer; Christopher Caxley; Thoms. Riche; Lawrence Wilshere; John Brawstar; Nicolas Langforde. 1 *p.* (**191.** 2.)

The EARL OF SALISBURY to LORD ZOUCHE.

1605, August 5.—Though you still remember me of my being a cause of your undergoing the great place you held in the Queen's time, wherein I am neither sorry to remember as much as I did, considering how great good it did, nor likewise any act of mine since, wherein I might show either care of you as a great and public magistrate, or as one so much esteemed as my

friend: yet your letters about these crosses can procure from me no more than I find myself bound to do in discretion and friendship, unless I would make myself President, to attend the occasions incident to place and person, and, whenever my betters or inferiors use any course that likes you not, intrude myself into the business. If they be such as you should endure, I have no power to divert them; if otherwise, and done by my betters, then neither undervalue yourself nor overvalue me. Because you delight in a private life, and yet hold a public place, which I persuaded you not to keep or take for my private, so whilst you hold it I know you will not transfer your own properties to my prosecuting. Therefore, make your own exceptions known to my Lord Treasurer, who loves your person, and will less than any meaner officers intrude upon any man's right; and he will satisfy you. So shall you neither show distrust in him, nor make me do that which I would not interpret well in another to me. I know his Majesty's necessities infinite, that when you had the place the moneys, rising by casualties and not any standing revenues, were provided for, to be better paid than they had been; and for that purpose the King's Auditor was authorised as he is. Now whether you should be written to or no, I know not, neither have I your instructions here; but if you return any answer to the Lord Treasurer how it should be demanded, so the Receipt have the money paid, which is his office to call for as High Treasurer, I am sure he will yield you your due. Being sorry still to receive melancholy apprehensions, and to be remembered of that I deserved well for, when I cannot remedy others' actions, I end.—5 August 1605.

Contemporary copy. Endorsed by Salisbury: "My letter to my Lord Zowch." 1½ *pp.* (**192.** 28.)

Viscount Lisle to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 6.—The wind these 8 or 10 days has stood so at the north east, that the bark which carries my provisions has not fallen down from the quay, neither if I had been at the seaside could I have done any good. Notwithstanding as I was beginning my journey, the unfortunate accident of the ungracious boy, my son, was brought to me, which has made me stay to see what would become as well of himself as of him that is hurt; and having no service from the King committed to me, I thought my stay upon so reasonable an occasion for a few days would have no great exception. I understand that upon the untrue relation of the manner of it to the King, whereby I cannot complain if his Majesty did show himself to be greatly offended, you promised your favour to the boy, for which I acknowledge myself very much bound, and for the favour it shall please you to show him I will answer that he shall sincerely deserve it. When you understand the truth of the matter, you will conceive that he may claim pity if not justice, which I,

who would have been the severest judge against him, am forced to say; the boy being brought by the unjust relations of his schoolmaster, and the hard and over hasty censure of the world, into those terms that he was in question, not only of his fortune with the Prince, but of his life also. But I am told that it pleases the King to deal graciously by him. For my own part, I should not have presumed to have made any suit for him; the man (as I hope he will) recovering of the hurt; neither will I offer him again till the truth of the matter leave the King and the Prince also fully satisfied of his disposition, not only in this accident, but in other of his actions heretofore, which now falsely are cast upon him. You are a father, and I trust will not forget what a father owes to a son. My Lord of Pembroke and my Lord of Mountgomery I trust will acquaint you with all particulars. To-morrow I purpose to go on with my journey, and will take my son with me.—London, 6 August 1605.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**191.** 3.)

Viscount Lisle to the Earl of Suffolk.

1605, August 6.—[Of the same tenor as the preceding letter.] Thanks him for the favour he promises his boy. The report of the matter was made by Goodicre to the King; who has filled the Court with the like tales. Goodiere's relation was altogether false, as he will make appear if he return. Such a course was taken at Nonsuch by the maliee of some, and the ignorance of others, as if they would have brought him to the gallows if the man had died. He means to carry him with him to Flushing; for till he be commanded, he will not presume to offer him again to the Prince's service.—London, 6 August 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 4.)

Chief Justice Popham to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 6.—I acknowledge myself most bounden to his Majesty for his gracious favour towards me, being an aged, deeaying body, unable to perform that service unto him as in duty I ought, and in heart I most desire. Next I may not be unthankful unto yourself, to whom I find I am so much beholden, though absent; which I wish it lay in me in any measure to acquit. What you write touching Butler, God willing I will see effected.—Litlecott, 6 August 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 5.)

Sir Richard Gifford to the Same.

1605, August 7.—Being warned by last year's experience that you desire to see your hawks flying with the "rathest," I have now so provided that some of mine are already upon their wings. I only wait to know the time when you begin to follow those sports that with the first I may be at hand to

attend. I am not so well furnished as I wish and had been if my ill fortune had not lately crossed me, whereby I lost a very choice falcon, of whom I often boasted to myself that I had a hawk to serve your turn. Your tassel's case all this winter was desperate but is now revived and will be presently ready to show you an ambitious flight. Some others I have exceeding towardly, yet not good enough to be entitled yours.—From Somborne, 7 August 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**111.** 156.)

RALPH GILL to [the EARL OF SALISBURY.]

1605, August 7.—I have observed since the last post was here the increase and well-doing of the whelps and the natural love that the male and female lions have towards them. She will continue in the hovel with them at the least four hours, at which time the male lion lies at the mouth of the hovel not daring to rise until she come forth. Sometimes the male lion will go into the hovel and there lies with the whelps when the female is gone out. And I have at several times observed it that the male lion will play with the whelps till she return again into the hovel. If the male lion stay longer time away from her than she thinks fit, she will go to him and bite him. Sir Walter Cope was with me last night at 7 o'clock, where he did see under the platform through the loopholes the male and female lions and by chance one of the whelps came to the mouth of the hovel. I have no further matter of accident at this present to inform your lordship.—From the Lion Tower, 7 August 1605.

Signed, with countersignature of Sir G. Harvye. ⅔ *p.* (**111.** 157).

LORD CHANCELLOR ELLESMERE to the SAME.

1605, August 7.—I have sent you by this bearer a new commission of lieutenancy for Hertfordshire according to the last privy seal. The proclamations for proroguing the Parliament are in hand and shall be speedily dispatched. The reasons contained in your letter for Topclyffe's pardon give me full satisfaction and therefore if it be called upon I will seal it and send it to you as you require. I give you most hearty thanks for your kind remembrance of me to his Majesty.—At Yorke House, 7 August 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**111.** 158.)

NOEL DE CARON to the SAME.

1605, August 7.—I have now received the answer of the Estates to the dispatch I had written them by my clerk Brouxsaux. I am grieved with all my heart to see that their affairs do not permit a better resolution upon his Majesty's proposition. I hardly doubted that this time we should have carried out his Majesty's desires but I cannot conceive in what

they have sent me the least hope of a free agreement upon this, for, as my said clerk assures me even after the news that the enemy had entered with very great forces into the lands of the United Provinces they were trying to get the Spaniards at Dover passed on to Flanders. So moved is the people that some have ventured to cry insults against the Estates with threats that they will deserve to be thrown into the water if they consent to this. These are great extremities, to be expected always from our enemies, for it can well be believed that they are trying to put us upon this test (*touche*) to cause danger amongst ourselves or at the least to disgrace us with his Majesty. But I rely on his admirable wisdom to receive their answer kindly, which if it had been such as I was expecting I should have brought it myself to your lordship, as I had promised. But this time I hope you will believe that I have communicated sincerely and roundly to your secretary, Mr. Levinus [Munck], everything that Brouxsaux has brought me, with my prayers to him to make the most favourable report of it to your lordship as you can wish; and I beg him for the love of God to relate it so that it may be received by his sacred Majesty with his accustomed graciousness and good nature. So, if he thinks I ought to have done more in this respect than I have done, I can assure him I have worked in this last dispatch with all my five senses to anticipate (*prévenir*) the desired resolution; and this I am certain (let me say it once again) has only not been in accordance with the good will of several principals of the estate because we had heard that the enemy was advancing with a royal army into their own estate and with another which he had left in Flanders was holding up seven or eight thousand men of the Estates from joining their army which they had sent against the enemy's. The thing in itself, to tell the truth, is little, but a state like ours cannot be received with the same healthy intention of this great and wise monarch, who, I am assured, would have conducted it to its greatest good and advantage. *Sed hinc illæ lacrimæ*, which makes me often regret that I cannot yet retire with honour into private life (*à mon particulier*). In conclusion I will assure your lordship once again that death even cannot make me recoil from the firm resolution I have taken to obey this great King in everything as he will command me.—Suyth Lambet, 7 August 1605.

Holograph. French. 2 *pp.* (**191**. 6.)

Frances, Lady Harvey, to the Earl of Salisbury at Court.

1605, August 8.—I am sure the weak estate my husband is in is not unknown to you, the physicians having already given him over. God may work a miracle but I greatly fear before the receipt hereof he will be past recovery, which, when it shall happen, I shall not only lose a kind husband but likely to be undone, if you give me not comfort. I doubt not but much

suit is made for the Lieutenant's plaee. My humble request is that my son-in-law, Sir Nieholas Coote, may exeeute that offiee if it may be but until Miehaelmas next, for that having goods and mueh money laid out by Mr. (*sic*) Hervye for the prisoners, a stranger sueeeeding I shall absolutely lose all. My son Coote's suffieiency is well known unto my Lord Carewe.—The Tower, 8 August 1605.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**111.** 159.)

Ralph Sneyde to the Earl of Salisbury, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries.

1605, August 9.—Aeeording to the eontents of your Honour's letter to me direeted I have aequainted the Mayor and burgesses of the town of Neweastell with your desire. But their answer was that presently upon the death of Sir John Bowyer they had given their promise unto a gentleman, whose name is Rowland Cotton, to eleet him for their burgess. The gentleman's father dwells in London in Canninge Street at the sign of the Logge. I eannot by any means prevail that you may have the nomination of their burgess as most willingly I would, exeept the gentleman would be persuaded to yield the plaee, for the Mayor and burgesses stand very mueh upon their promises past. They have denied my Lord Treasurer's letters sent to them to the like effeet, whieh I know to be true. Therefore I know no other means for you to prevail herein as it now stands other than to proeure the gentleman to sureease his suit, when I presume I ean satisfy your desire.—Keele, 9 August 1605.

Signed. $\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* (**111.** 160.)

Sir Benjamin Berrye to the Council.

1605, August 9.—Captain Dounton's ship riding at an anehor in the Road without the command of the Artillery of this place, I sent upon the reeeipt of your lordships' letter Capt. Ersfield, Mr. Payn the patentee, and the seareher of this town with your letters to have affeeted your pleasure therein. But the Captain being not there, the mariners would not suffer them to eome aboard. At their return I also sent Capt. Ersfield and Mr. Payn with the letter to his house, where they also missing of him, I might not in duty but aequaint you of it with all expedition. His dwelling is without the liberty of this government, and therefore if he purpose to keep himself out of the way, I shall not (as I would) be herein able to aeeomplish your eommands.—Portesmouthe, 9 August 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**111.** 161.)

Letters of Thomas Wilson.

1605, August 9–23.—(1). To the Earl of Salisbury. The opportunity of this messenger with the oeeasion of sending this enelosed from Sir Mi: Hicks makes me trouble you

with this paper. Yesterday I received letters from my friend at the Spanish Court, having wondered long of his long silence, but he tells me of a just reason, he having been by extreme sickness deprived not only of the use of his writing but almost of his speeeh and life, but now being upon amendment he promises to continue his long continued course, but for the present refers me to the [letters] which he delivered to a kinsman of mine, who now serves our Ambassador there, whose letters I have not yet received. My business here in your service goes on apace, and if it grow tedious I take recreation in beholding the going forward of your building, where I may see labourers work as lazily as myself, whose art in close loitering requires a surveyor with as many eyes as Argus : they creep about their business so like snails, that I am afraid the house will not be ready by the time appointed. The state it stands at at this point is this. The foundations have got the mastery of the earth where it is highest and is ready to receive the first floor. The side next my Lord of Worcester's is grown up as high as was the wall his predecessor. The two ends which set their foot upon the garden walk are come to the base of the first windows, and make the house already to represent the lower part as I image it will do the other above hereafter. The stone pillars from the arches on the garden side already show half their beauty, confronting one another at best man's height. In sum everything by the view represents to the fantasy an idea of what it will be, a building apt to give the eye contentment, wherein if there happen any inconformity or fault it will be for the absence of your lordship's eye whilst it is in framing, which I am assured would have been the best architect.—From your house in Strand, 9 August 1605.

(2). To Mr. Osborne. I have slept long since the acceptation of your virtuous courtesy. It was not carelessness of so worthy a friend that made me do so, neither is it any new use I mean to make of his friendship that awakens me now. Your sudden departure and long stay have drawn this bear, my pen, to the stake, and I may well say, *si per labores sola via morti immortalis ero.*—23 August 1605.

(3). To the Earl of Salisbury. I have of late received order from you in two matters, the one by Mr. Levinus for delivery of a book of my late Lord's life and death to Mr. Claphame, which I did according to my warrant ; the other, this morning by a note from Sir W. Cope to seek up all the letters of Sir W. Lawson for two years past. I was confident in my memory at the first hearing thereof that there was none such, yet have I reviewed all the packets of late letters and suits to your lordship, and those of elder date to my late Lord, but I find not one. It may be that in the late avoidance of frivolous papers they were all discarded. Sure I am that since my time

there has not one paper gone out of the room. Those that I find useless in my judgment I reserve notwithstanding, especially the acknowledgments of obligation, protestations of devotion, proffer of service, or such like. If any there be, they are in packets that I have not yet searched, nor cannot without making confusion. I understand Sir W. W[aad] is preferred to the lieutenancy of the Tower, whereby if you please one of those reversions of the place from which he is advanced will come into ordinary, an occasion which haply in my life will not happen again. My ambition aims at no further bound than your service, and in the granary where to my great content I sever seeds from grain I desire to spend and end my days; yet if your lordship shall haply conceive that in such a place I may one day be fit to do you service after many years of better desert than yet I can challenge, I desire that you will either think of me now or reserve it for me till I have made further trial of my sufficiency, provided that it can be no way a hindrance to this service that I now do you.—14 August 1605.

Drafts. 3 *pp.* (**112.** 2.)

The Bishop of Hereford to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 9.—I have received your letters touching a burgess in the Parliament. I have laboured in it with all my might, and am sorry so hard an answer is returned to me, that the Mayor and Aldermen of this city have, besides their public oath, a special oath not to choose any man but an inhabitant and member of their city. They affirm that the late Earl of Essex, in his best fortunes and High Stewardship of the city, could not prevail with them to nominate Sir Herbert Crofte, whom they otherwise would gladly have chosen. Being thus, it is a *supersedeas* to all endeavour to persuade them. If there had been conscience or possibility to persuade them, I could have dealt with Sir John Scudamore, who is now here, to have used his authority over them.—Hereford, 9 August 1605.

Signed: Ro. Hereford. ½ *p.* (**191.** 7.)

The Same to the Same.

1605, August 9.—I am doubtful whether to make an apology for myself, or complaint against some other. I have done my service in repressing the riots and furies of Popish recusants in these parts with all fidelity, and spared neither pains nor charge. The effect has been such as no good man can malign, for above 200 have submitted and conformed. Yet by practice of their favourers, or other cross humour, their great offences are extenuated, and my service hardly censured. Reports were raised that the Earl of Worcester had given me and all the justices a check for sending up such untrue suggestions. Secondly, Rice Griffithes, a priest, gave out that my Lord of Canterbury had persuaded the King that all those tumults were

nothing but a broken head or two. For our defence I have sent herewith the brief of their names and detections, and the proceedings at the Assizes, upon sight whereof you will not think it meet to correct so great offenders with a plume of feathers. It was high time to prevent a great mischief, and they are not so innocent as is pretended. Such carriage of matters is the next way to make men cold in future service. I will never leave the service unpursued; yet the adversaries of the Gospel glory that they are in sort justified, and I, poor man, am had in scorn as defeated of my purposes. Judge me not by the affectionate report of one, but by the judicious testimony of many. I received letters from the Council and the Lord Chief Justice, and have followed their direction to apprehend and bind them over to the Assizes. If the conclusion be not correspondent to the premises, I am free from blame.

A second thing there is wherein a wrong imputation may be laid unto me. The Archbishop of Canterbury recommended unto me Rice Griffithes, whose name is George Williams, as a priest who had submitted, taken the oath, abjured his priesthood and promised special service, to give him access to my ear and his liberty. You also wrote me letters to the same effect 2 years since. He has made semblance of service, but of late I have found him a perfidious man, a sycophant to me, and a mere agent and spy for the Papists; as appears by depositions I purpose to send, containing matter of his saying mass, seducing the people, reconciling, confessing, marrying, assuring the priests and recusants of a toleration, disclosing my purposes, hindering service, bringing more priests into these parts, and such like. For these matters I apprehended and committed him. At the Assizes came letters from the Archbishop that the judges should forbear him, and transmit him to him, and he is dismissed upon bond to appear in the King's Bench next term: to the great applause of Papists and great appalling of well affected men. He never did service worth the least thanks, nay all the increase of priests and recusants here has proceeded from his treachery; and as often as I have admitted him to my chamber, so often have I been exposed to danger of my life; and he never spared words of railing against me among his complices. Some may think his offences may be tolerated, so it be to do service; but I hold it a bad policy to permit a man to commit a blasphemous act (as the mass is), to the end to do another service. He has neither wit nor will for worthy employment; besides Smith accuses him of great lewdness of of life. I may be maligned for committing him, but I have done a necessary service, and I beseech you to let the truth be known where it may concern me most, and take care that so dangerous a miscreant and instrument for Rome be not admitted to his Majesty's presence, as of late he did, exhibiting a petition. He walks abroad triumphantly, and I and others mourn to see so good beginnings have so evil conclusion. John

Smith has done his best for Griffithes, and promises to do for other what he may, but they are jealous of him, and he is perplexed, but hopes to recover his credit with them.—Hereford, 9 August 1605.

Signed: Ro. Hereford. 1½ *pp.* (**191.** 8.)

The Mayor of Chester to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 10.—I received your lordship's letter to me addressed 26 July last, together with a letter to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, and a commission enclosed in a box, the which I forthwith delivered unto one Glegg, an owner of this port, to be conveyed unto his lordship with all convenient expedition. He put to sea 27 July, and arrived at Dublin in safety the 30th of the same, at which time the Lord Deputy was departed thence and gone towards Loughfoile. Notwithstanding (as I am credibly informed) there was present course taken for the sending away of your lordship's letter and the commission.—Chester, 10 August 1605.

Postscript:—I have this 12 August since the writing of this letter receeived your letter directed to the Earl of Derby, the which I have dispatched away unto his lordship immediately.

Signed: Edward Dutton, mayor. 1 *p.* (**101.** 109.)

Postal endorsements: "At Chester 12th August 1605 at xj^{en} of the clocke in the morning. At Namptwiche at iiij. At Stone paste ix halfe a nower. At Litchfeild past j° in the morninge. At Coleshull past iiij° in the morninge. At Coventrye . . . . . 6 in . . . morning, the 13th of August."

Sir William Waad to the Same.

1605, August 10.—Not long after I received your favourable letters, to which I made humble acknowledgment of your great goodness on the present, Udall came to me and told me that in my absence from London he had conference with Strange, who left with him the enclosed letter to you whereby you will perceive the offer he makes. Whether it be to procure your consent to give ear unto him, or that Udall conceives it so, he does constantly affirm that Strange will discover the whole plot entertained amongst them when they were fellow-prisoners. Strange further has told him that there is a book set forth in French, and ready to go to the press by consent of these vipers they call the Fathers, but done by a Frenchman and to be printed at Rome. This libel is invective against your honourable father, whereof he will deliver the heads. They accuse him to have supported or given counsel to the maintenance of those of the religions in France against the King, and to be author of the amity we have with the Turk, and, as he says, insert into this pamphlet counterfeit letters fathered upon his lordship. If the information be true order might safely be

taken to have stay made thereof, that no such scandalous thing be printed in that King's dominions to the slander of this state. He further told me that Richard Newgent, brother to the last baron of Delvin, and one Boothe that married the widow of Goghe of Dublin and dwells at Drom Conrathe, a mile from Dublin and a half, have undertaken the printing of papistical books, now that the presses have been taken here and the most broken, whither Tho. Harwood is gone. If discreet means be used to look into their doings, they may be discovered and apprehended when opportunity shall best serve. My Lord of London has received the books sent up hither, both out of Warwickshire and from Staffordshire, and two printing-presses, wherein he desires to know his Majesty's pleasure. The prints may be sold and converted to good use, and the money made of them to recompense such as have been used in these discoveries. The books are fit only for the fire and the sooner they are burnt the better.—From the Ermitage at Charing Cross, 10 August 1605.

PS. I find great scandal taken that Abington and Parrham, and such other notorious recusants, having no express leave for themselves carry men over to the Archduke. If the last statute were executed against them by course of law, it would restrain others, for otherwise unknown recusants by this means will avoid the statute.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**112.** 4.)

Capt. Anthony Ersfield to the Council.

[1605], August 10.—According to your letter directed to Sir Benjamin Berry and me, the officers of the customs and I went to Capt. Downton's ship, where by his men we were denied to go aboard, he being not there, as they said. As soon as we returned to Portsmouth, we sought him at his house, where we missed of him, his wife affirming she had not seen him in fortnight before. I find by the postscript of your Honours' letter, that I am thought to have neglected my duty for refusing to go aboard this ship before I received these letters, having seen his Majesty's letters patent and your hands. I am much wronged in the information, for the ship lies in the main sea without all command of his Majesty's forts and castles, yet I offered, if I had warrant and means to go into the open road, I would do it, though with the hazard of my life. But to go farther than the limits of his Majesty's ports and harbours, under correction, I find it not warrantable in the patent or by your former letters. I beseech you think me as far from being an instrument of ill precedents in his Majesty's service, as he or they that have injured me by this imputation.—Portsmouth, 10 August.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605" 1 *p.* (**112.** 5.)

Sir Gawen Hervy to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 10.—His father died this morning. The King has lost a loyal servant, Salisbury a faithful friend, and he all his earthly comfort. He will look to the prisoners and the safety of the place till he has directions to deliver them up to a new Lieutenant. He does not know whether Sir William Worlyngton will bring him up the keys, but will demand them. Begs Salisbury to entreat the new Lieutenant to treat "us" well till they can remove their stuff into the country; also that what money his father has laid out for the prisoners may be passed into his account for this quarter. His father did the like to Sir John Payton. The troubles of this office have hastened his father's end; and he has left the writer in poor estate, the reputation of his place requiring that which the allowanees of the office would not countervail; he hopes therefore that Salisbury will procure the King's favour to him in some suit. The lion whelps daily prosper and inerease in strength.—The Tower, 10 August 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 9.)

David Murray to the Same.

1605, August 10.—The Prince is in very good health, though he has had great riding these 4 days past; for he has been at Sir Robert Wroth's, where he lay 3 nights, and hunted 2 whole days together, till we were all weary. I do not care much how few the Prince makes of these hunting journeys, now in his tender and young years, for it may well do him great hurt, but he shall never receive any good thereby. I could allege many reasons in this argument, but refer them till meeting, when I shall show you the special points of my meaning. I do not make any question that the eare you have of his health is not second to any man's, and of that his Highness has been sufficiently informed and rests fully resolved thereof, and I hope shall eontinue so as long as I shall be in company with him.

I crave your favour in this small suit enclosed. If you think it fit, let it go through; if not, there shall be no more of it. It will hurt his Majesty nothing, and I am assured some man will have it. The Prince is to set forward the 19th of this instant, and if I be not prevented by any other, I will crave this suit of his Majesty myself, with your assistance, which I am assured he will not deny.—Nonsuche, 10 August 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 10.)

Sir Fulke Grevyll to the Same.

[1605], August 10.—He inquires of Salisbury's health, and reminds him that he has a poor friend living. Begs him to honour this little cottage and cottager with his presenee. He holds it by Salisbury, and has no other means of tendering his homage. It is 22 miles from Grafton, and but 12 from Sir

Anthony Cope's. He begs the company also of the Lord Chamberlain, who was of Salisbury's own naming.—Wedgnocke Park, 10 August.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (191. 11.)

Sir George Reynell to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 11.—Understands Salisbury's displeasure continues towards him by reason of his letter to the King. In it he neither named nor intended Salisbury; but only desired that the riots and outrages committed by Mr. Tirrell, under colour of Salisbury's decree, might be considered, without that charge which since, by prosecuting them, they have both been put to. He did not intend to oppose the decree, as his accompanying petition witnesses. Begs Salisbury to receive him again into favour, and to satisfy the King and Queen, who, by Salisbury's complaint only, are displeased with him.—11 August 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Sir George Reynell," *and the following list of names:* Sir G. Reynell, Sir W. Read, Sir H. Palmer, Sir Jho. West, Sir Jho. Foster, Sir R. Marten, Sir H. Wyvile, Sir G. Trencher, Sir Bapt. Hickes, Sir R. Steward, Sir R. Osburn, Sir G. Becston and Sir Ja. Cromer. 1 *p.* (191. 12.)

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Thomas Edmondes.

1605, August 12.—I understand by my servant Levinus that he advertised you last week of the substance of the States' answer to his Majesty's proposition concerning the transporting of the Spaniards into Flanders; which being, as it is, negative and grounded upon so many reasons importing the safety of their State, his Majesty hath no further occasion to press them in it, considering (as he always told the Ambassadors) that he never meant for any denial of theirs to enter into further action against them but to content himself with it, though it would have pleased him better to have received satisfaction, especially the matter being (as it is indeed) of so small consequence in itself, howsoever the apprehensions amongst the States do improve it to the uttermost, to apt it the better to their natural jealousies and suspicious humours. I do send you here both the proposition itself made by Mr. Winwood, and the States' answer, as the sent [*sic:* ? same] is paragraphed unto us: there remaining nothing more now but that some convenient means be found to provide for the Spaniards' transportation into Spain. Wherein if it be objected (as it is not unlikely but it will be) that his Majesty might have further stretched his authority upon the Hollanders, who will now interpret it as a courtesy they receive at his Majesty's hands to be no further pressed in it; first, it is to be remembered that since the concluding of the peace his Majesty knoweth not of any

extraordinary courtesies he hath used towards the States whereof the like hath not in a far greater proportion been yielded to the Archdukes. For his Majesty hath not suffered any person of blood or quality to go to the States' service as he hath done on the other side in the person of the Earl Hume, an ancient nobleman of Scotland, to take a publie charge to conduct a new regiment of soldiers to their service; and the Lord Arundel of England to do the like, a person who by his late advancement to his barony carrieth the marks of his Majesty's extraordinary favour as may be thought to be so graced of purpose for that employment. So as for the matter of courtesy unless the Archdukes would merely be too partial to themselves they have no reason to stick or repine at any thing, how it may be construed abroad, seeing whatsoever his Majesty doth in his particular proceeds out of the present consideration of his estate, and be it courtesy or otherwise needs not to except against it as long as therein he doth not contrary directly or indirectly to the prescript rules and profession of the treaty. In which point I doubt not but you will amplify his Majesty's sincerity and his external show of respect every way.

Concerning the point of trade to Antwerp whatsoever hath been propounded by us hitherto is by way of overture on our parts, without any resolution had before from the States, whom we doubt not but to find as averse and misliking of it as the Archdukes do: and therefore whatsoever hath been spoken of our ships going to Antwerp or of their staying at Lillo is but by discourse and proposition, as the Baron of Hoboq can best witness. But for that which was alleged unto you of the like liberty of trade upon the other parts of Flanders, there is some apparent mistaking in it, for that it was never mentioned by us to be now agreed, neither do we see any reason to be able to induce the States to it, but rather it was used as a thing which was not unlike to follow by consequence, after practice of the former.

As soon as we shall receive the States' further answer you shall be acquainted with it; and how far we are like to stand upon for all other matters, they are all at a good stand (thanks be to God) without any apparency of change. Here is a bruit that Mistress Southwell, sometime maid of honour to her late Majesty, who lately withdrew herself from hence without her friends' privity in the company of Sir Robert Dudley, should now become a professed nun of the order of St. Clara at Brussels, and there received with all the solemnity that may be, bringing with her letters of recommendation out of England both from the Spanish Ambassador and the Baron of Hoboque. I pray you inform yourself somewhat particularly of it and let me know the truth. I do suspect the bruit the rather because you have not so much as touched any one word of it in your letters to me.—12 August 1605.

PS. Concerning the Duke of Aerschot and the Marquis of Havré his Majesty hath received their letters and is pleased in respect of his alliance with them to honour them with some token from him after the solemnization of the marriage, whereof you may assure them both.

Copy. 3 *pp.* (**227.** p. 81.)

[A draft of the above, except the postscript, is in the Public Record Office, S.P. For., Flanders, 7.]

The Earl of Northumberland to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], August 13.—He that has observed your courses towards friends or enemies in matter of commodity will free you of being ruled by the penny. The world knows the good you have done to both, and your breath was never noted to be saleable. But as you have maintained your principle not to deny your friend to be good, and have given yourself contentment to do according [to] your spirit; so is not my principle for all this overthrown, to be mannerly, not to be grating of a friend. And since we have tossed principles as kind tokens, one more I must send you; never believe much of his worth that is not tender in racking your power or credit; for either is he base to prefer luere before satisfaction of his own mind, or he is dishonourably politic, to make his harvest of you whilst the season is proper. For it is a pain for a noble mind to be beholding, when he has no means to requite; and yet again to be so nice as not to be beholding to a friend, has a mixture of indiscretion with honour. I know thanks and a grateful mind is (*sic*) often a sufficient return for him that gives, but not enough for him that receives, if his heart be framed of the true mould. Therefore for the present I cannot tell how to give up a more feeling thanks for your noble favour than a bare thanks. Other protestations are as easily expressed under the pen of him that means it not, as of him that means it. Therefore I will say no more. For my brother thus much I will add; this may be the foundation of raising another house of the Percys, a desire I have long nourished, a thing begun by this act of yours, and a thing I will second to my power; so as if ever hereafter he shall not acknowledge with the best service he may do you, I will brand him with the mark of ingratitude. For the dealing charitably with the ward this satisfaction I must return you. I know very well how careful you have ever been to make this burden light upon whose shoulders this disaster falls; you only shall have the blame and curse, if extremity be showed, and if your friends will not be as careful for your honour as you are frank to them, I know my censure. If by this means I can procure my brother this marriage, that was the thing I aimed at; if not, then is it not for him, neither the ward in his mercy, but for you to dispose of as it pleases you, for gain was not my end.—Syon, 13 August.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (**191.** 13.)

Sir William Waad to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 14.—I protest to your lordship I receive not that pride of the place his Majesty has bestowed upon me, as I take unspeakable comfort of his royal favour in vouchsafing to remember one now grown old in service of the State. I have some cause to know the place of Lieutenant of the Tower, having had recourse thither this 22 years; and as it is of trust and credence, so it is not void altogether of those accidents, that are incident to the like charge. Prisoners under restraint will attempt anything, therefore he that is in my place shall never have his most watchful care without a good portion of fear. And being preferred by you, in whose house I had long since my bringing up and challenge hereditary observance, I have so many strong bonds to tie me, as I hope my painful endeavour shall show the true intent of my heart and thoughts. I have many years served the state under your good father and yourself, so give me leave to rely from time to time upon your advice and direction, whereof I shall stand in more need now than heretofore. My poor name have served almost three score and ten years as Clerks of the Council and Secretary to the Council at Callis, and by his Majesty's favour now first is removed to a higher form.—From my Hermitage at Charing Cross, 14 August 1605.

PS. My Lord Treasurer has appointed to be here to-morrow at noon. My Lord of Devonshire is looked for to-morrow. The rest of the Lords, to whom his Majesty's letters are directed, are gone into the country.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**112.** 6.)

Duplicate of the foregoing letter with some variations and the omission of the postscript.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**191.** 15.)

Sir Thomas Smith to the Same.

[1605], August 14.—It pleased your lordship not only to grant my suit lately at Court, but also presently to dismiss me from attendance for such direction as you would give to the party whom you would choose to be the instrument of your favour in christening my poor little child. I doubt I have committed an error in not desiring some good friend of mine among your servants to intimate the remembrance thereof unto you, considering your many and great businesses. And therefore I must pray your direction to some such person as you shall be pleased to appoint. Sir Walter Cope is going immediately into Oxfordshire; few others are here; the surest man to be found is Sir William Waad, howbeit I do not presume to mention any unto you, otherways than to refer it to your good pleasure. If I have played the kind husband in hastening my return from the Court too soon at this time, I will make amends

another time by diligent attendance, when this business, wherewith I have not by any former experience been acquainted, shall be past.—From my house in Westminster, 14 August.

PS. I have been bold to join with your lordship my Lord Knollys and my Lady Franeys Chandois, my wife's aunt, and if your direction may come time enough, I would be glad to hold the appointment of Sunday next.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (112. 7.)

Sir Fulke Grevyll to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], August 14.—Expresses his thanks for Salisbury's resolution to honour him with his presence. Assures him of his health, all those unmannerly pains being passed. He has written earnestly to invite my Lord Chamberlain, and hopes that Salisbury's company will work that he shall not refuse. He has also written to my Lord of Northampton. His care is only to have Salisbury see with what mind he receives him, and he is confident all other unworthinesses shall be pardoned. Sends a footman by whom he begs Salisbury will give him notice what day he means to be here.—Wedgnocke, 14 August.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (191. 14.)

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Same.

1605, August 14.—As soon as Spinola had finished his fortifications upon the Rhine, where he had settled his bridge, he left Buquoy there with 3,000 foot and some companies of horse, and himself marched with diligence towards Freezland. In his way he took Oldenzeld, called a town but for its strength reputed no better than a village, and thence went to besiege Linghen. By their next letters they expect to hear of the rendering of this town. Afterwards it is said they desire before they pierce further into Freezland to turn down into the country of the Vellow [Yssel] and to seek to reduce the towns in those parts, hoping of the greater facility therein for they understand the principal towns thereabouts, namely Deventer, Swoll, Campen, etc., would not be brought to receive garrison, and if they can procure a good footing there they hope not only to interrupt the passage between Holland and Freezland but also to make way with time to the port towns on that coast, whereby to draw some of their shipping from Dunkerk thither to trouble the States' trade in those seas.

It is believed here that Count Maurice is now at Arnham much troubled in dealing with the said towns for the receiving of garrisons to prevent the foresaid inconveniences. The Marquis aims at nothing more than to seek while his army is now in its principal strength to engage Count Maurice to fight, because he apprehends that if he be forced to undergo the difficulties of long and painful sieges in those hard countries the sharpness of the winter will soon decay his army.

The Archduke is now persuaded that the news in a letter from Cullen received three days since of the defeat and capture of Count Henry with 4,000 men and eight cannon in an ambuscado by some forces of Spinola is not true for it is not better verified.

The French captain, Le Terraile, on Sunday morning last with the assistance of some of Count Frederick's troops, attempted the surprising of Bergen op Zoon by "pettars" [petards], but the enterprise failed. At the same time the like enterprise was to have been performed by the governor of Boileduc upon Breda, which receeived like success.

There have been lately apprehended on the frontiers of Luxembourg some eight or ten Frenchmen who went up and down the country and by "pettars" attempted the spoiling of divers gentlemen's houses there. Some of them also confess they had sought likewise to discover how to surprise the Castle of Charlemont. This discovery serves them in Brussels for a good subject to recriminate for the late practices alleged to have been entertained in Spain upon the towns of Languedock.

The Marquis of Havré is gone to solicit the towns of these parts to yield some extraordinary contributions for the war, now that they are settled, as they persuade themselves, in a course likely to have good success. Indeed Spinola pays the army duly every twenty days a third part of their month's pay, which in the year's calculation makes eight months and it is reckoned that the soldier's daily allowance of bread makes a month and half more in the year; and the use being also to allow the soldier a suit of apparel at the year's end and also commonly to make them a whole month's pay at their going into the field and as much at their withdrawing thence into garrison, it is reckoned Spinola will remain nothing at the year's end in the King's debt. It is said the King of Spain has designed a large proportion to run particularly for the entertainment of English voluntaries.

The Emperor's Ambassador at his return out of England prevented Edmondes's visit by coming first to him. He acknowledged great thanks for his honourable entertainment from his Majesty. Edmondes told him the contrary had been bruited in Brussels, which himself said did in no sort proceed from him. He has been feasted by the Archduke and others of the nobility and reckons to stay here as yet these four or five days.

The death of Peter Sebure at Dover was no unwelcome news for they say he was a very "brouillon."

Brussels has been exercised this week in great devotion upon the receipt of the Jubilee sent from Rome for the contributing of prayers for the better success of the wars of Hungary. The enclosed advertisement contains a good relation of the present state of matters there.

Sends a paeket of letters from Sir Charles Cornwallis brought

to his hands after it had wandered some time up and down this town.—From Bruxells, 14 August 1605.

Copy. 4½ *pp.* (227. p. 75.)

[Original in P.R.O. State Papers Foreign, Flanders, 7.]

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 14.—Since his last sent away this morning news is come to the Archduke from Spinola of the rendering of Linghen which held out only seven days and yielded upon composition, there issuing out of the town to the number of 1,000 men. It is said Count Maurice was not above seven leagues thence at the time of the rendering.

By the same messenger the Archduke was advertised of news of contrary effect touching an encounter which the Count of Sores received in his journey; who going to treat with some of the neutral princes in those parts and being accompanied only with the band of horse of the Baron de la Chaulx, son-in-law to President Ricardott, fell into an ambuscado, which defeated the troop of horse and hurt both Sores and the Baron, the latter so grievously as it is not thought he can live. Notwithstanding, being well horsed they saved themselves from being taken. This latter news is wisely dissembled and a loud *Te deum* sung for the other.—From Bruxelles, 14 August 1605.

Copy. 1 *p.* (227. p. 80.)

[Original in P.R.O. State Papers Foreign, Flanders, 7.]

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Thomas Smith.

1605, August 15.—I am not ignorant what occasion you have to withhold you, and yet am loth unnecessarily to allege it to the King. I send you by this messenger, therefore, some instructions for the draft of a letter to the King of Denmark, the occasion whereof is derived from a proposition made to the King by the Archduke's Ambassador, the substance whereof is to entreat his Majesty in the name of the Archduke to employ his best friends in the Empire in favour of the house of Austria, that one of them may now be chosen King of the Romans at the next diet, which is shortly to be called in the Empire for their cause, considering in how ill terms affairs stand for lack of some better and more able and more martial head than they have. To this proposition his Majesty has made a temporising answer, not only in regard of the matter itself, which has so many considerable circumstances, but in respect of the correspondence which he is to hold with other princes, that would make ill constructions of his so particular participation of his best means for the greatness of that house. For mine own opinion I conceive it will with very good reason take his lighting place upon some of that house, both in respect that they are possessed of the territories which front upon the Turk, and of the fitness to engage a prince of great potency and already in more open

terms of hostility than any other monarch of his quality. But to come to the point which causes this letter, you shall understand that the King intends to acquaint the King of Denmark with the proposition by a private letter of this effect, whereof I pray you send me a minute according to the instructions following, not tieing yourself to the phrase, but to the matter. First that "such is the inward and dear obligation of friendship between them, as whensoever any third person shall come in question for a proof of this affection, it shall not only appear to the King of Denmark, but be made notorious to all the world, how great a difference he ever means to make between them. Out of which affection he could not forbear to advertise him of an overture made him, because he knew not how it might relate to any counsels or actions of his, though he acknowledges him to be one of the kings nearest his own condition for standing in even and indifferent terms toward all the princes and states of Europe." In which consideration you may write, that the King being lately dealt withal as aforesaid in the name of the Archduke did only hear his overture and make reply, that as the matter in itself was great, as that whereon depended the good of all Christendom, for defence whereof neither king nor private man should be more ready upon just ground to employ both life and fortune; so was it newly propounded, and thereby himself the more ignorant what reasons to lay unto himself either one way or other, having in very truth never greatly intruded into particular contemplation of that state, the rather because his Majesty is in effect at the highest of his ambition, by being possessed of all those estates and countries, whereof he knew himself by the law of God to be the lineal and lawful successor. And therefore [he] was desirous to attend, until he might hear further of the disposition and conjunction of all the princes and electors of the Empire, to what resolution they found cause to decline, before he should engage himself for any particular house, more one than another; lest thereby he might show a kind of suddenness in a matter subject to great deliberation, and wherein, whensoever he should engage himself, he would be sorry to lack success. Hereunto you may add this conclusion, that now that he has put off the remonstrance upon good terms, he cannot but resort to him as his dearest brother and friend, and thereby not only observe those strait rules of correspondence which tie princes of such dearness to a mutual participation of all things of weight which may concern either the public or their own private, but also to draw from him the advice of a wise prince, how he should proceed in this, in respect of the public, or whether the King will show himself to have any purpose for himself or any of his. In which case he desires by some speedy answer to be thoroughly satisfied of his disposition, to the intent his Majesty may hereafter carry himself accordingly. —From the court at Ashby this 15 Aug. 1605 [*erased*].

PS. You may to this add some ordinary conclusion to advertise him of the well-doing of his sister and his nephews and nieces, and of his desire to hear well of him etc.

Corrected draft, with note by Salisbury: "I send God's blessing to my godson." $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (**112.** 8.)

Sir Thomas Smith to Sir Michael Hicks.

[1605], August 15.—I humbly thank his lordship for his remembrance of me, and am glad that he has chosen so kind a friend as yourself to be the instrument of his favour. For the which I can but vow him mine own service, and my little one to be his, when I am gone. Because I did not hear of my Lord's direction all this week, I made bold to send yesterday unto the Court, and the rather because I thought that my Lord would make choice either of you or Sir Walter Cope; and I understand that Sir W. Cope was presently to go out of town, and it was made doubtful upon enquiry whether you were so near as at your house. Howbeit I have understood since from himself that he would rather stay his journey than I should be disappointed, so much am I beholding to him for his kindness. I crave your presence here on Sunday in the afternoon, of which time I have given notice unto the others that are to do me the like favour, but I shall be glad to see you here at dinner, not for any good cheer I will make you, but I suppose it will not be inconvenient for your own case.—From my poor house at Fulham, 15 Aug.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." *Seal.* 1 *p.* (**112.** 10.)

David Butler, a Recusant.

1605, August 15.—Declaration of George Escot, taken before Sir John Popham, knight, 15 Aug. 1605:—He dwelt at Bridgwater and was master and part owner of a ship called the *Speedwell* of Bridgwater, which being freighted at Cardiff ready for Portingale, examinate set forth upon Tuesday last was ten weeks or thereabouts; one of the merchants in the same ship named David Butler being requested to come to prayer, which they commonly used twice a day, refused to come, whereupon examinate, suspecting him not to be well affected, after they arrived at Mongey in Galitia (being set there by a contrary wind), made search in his chest, and there amongst other things found a letter now delivered to Sir John Popham. He returned with the said ship and landed at Minehead and came to Bridgwater, and not knowing Sir John Popham to be in the country made the letter known to the portreeve of Minehead, who being made privy with Butler's then being in the town, thought it fit to forbear to apprehend him or to do anything till Sir John Popham might be informed thereof. Further, Butler had said in the presence of Davye Kech and Robert Quirck of Minehead, that there were 200 persons within 3 or 4 miles of

a place in Wales that refused to come to the church, but met at an old chapel near.

Examined (signed): J Popham. 1½ *pp.* (**112.** 36.)

The Bishop of St. Asaph to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 15.—According to your letters, I enclose an advowson to Mr. Whiteakers to the use of Mr. Rainsford. Because I would show my readiness to do you service for your undeserved favour showed to me, poor wretch, I have likewise sealed and delivered a patent of the Registership to Mr. Bellot your servant. If you command me in anything you shall find me truly devoted.

I durst not presume to trouble you with my simple letters, else I had been bold ere this to acquaint you with the unfortunate and ungodly increase of Papists in my diocese, who within the last 3 years are become near thrice as many. In my predecessor's visitation in 1602 there were presented about seven score recusants; and in my visitation about 400. With their number their courage is increased. They little fear the words, until they feel the smart of the laws.—St. Asaph, 15 August 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 16.)

Sir Walter Cope and Sir Henry Mountagu to the Same.

1605, August 15.—Since receiving his letters, signifying the King's pleasure to have a lottery promoted, and the benefit thereof to be charitably employed, they have informed themselves of the reasons and objections for and against it; as also of the course offered for the well managing of it. They perceive it to be his care, though profit be pretended, yet that such a course be settled as may bring least offence to the public.

They detail at length the reasons and objections, and the course proposed to obviate the latter. The undertakers are confident, both to free the device from the common scandal of lotteries, and by the rent employed according to his Majesty's charitable purpose, that more shall be relieved than any way damnified.—15 August 1605.

Signed. Endorsed: "Sir Walter Cope and the Recorder of London." 2 *pp.* (**191.** 17.)

Lord Lumley to the Same.

1605, August 16.—This day I have received a letter from your lordship, my Lord of Worcester, and my Lord of Northampton, signifying his Majesty's resolution touching the Great Park, and will give knowledge accordingly to the undertenants. —From Nonsuch, 16 August 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**112.** 11.)

The Earl of Dorset to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 16.—I have taken order and written to the Viee-Chaneellor for accomplishment of his Majesty's commandment, as well for avoiding of long orations, as of permitting liberty in disputations without favour of the moderator. This will try their wits and their learning, but to the disgraee of some of them I fear, for to avoid swerving from the questions and to save the credit of the weaker, this moderator was appointed. My Lord of Devonshire and myself yesterday placed Sir W. Wade as Lieutenant of the Tower. I received your letter touehing his choice by his Majesty within 3 hours after I had written mine touching that place. I assure you from my heart I do not know a fitter man all things considered, for he depends wholly upon the King and has had long experience in the service of the state, is of good discretion and great fidelity, and full of care and diligence, and of a good state withal.—Dorset House, 16 August 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**112.** 12.)

Lord Arundel of Wardour to the Same.

[1605], August 17.—I assure you that I never had intent to sell any of my mares to any man, first, for that my son, who is now grown to man's estate, is as much delighted with horses as myself, next, for that by ill fortune and negligence of servants I lost this last year 10 such mares as I think England could hardly have matched. I know not how the speech should rise of my intention to leave my mares unless it were for that at my being in the eountry I desired Mr. Budden to present your lordship with one or two of my mares such as himself can witness I did then appoint. One of them I have not seen since it was a sucking colt, being bred 10 miles from me in better ground than any is near Wardor. I am told she is a handsome young beast, being but 2 years and the vantage, and will in April next be 3, and then fit to take horse; but the other mare I do assure you is the best that ever I bred, who presume to have bred as good as any other Englishman. This last winter by ill looking to she was almost famished, but is now pretty well recovered. As soon as she is in flesh Mr. Budden has order to present them to you. Thus much had I done of myself before the reeeipt of your letter. I have now remaining but 10 mares, who within this twelvemonth had 22. Of those 10 I desire you to take your choice of such and so many as you shall think best. Mr. Budden shall have present order to deliver to any servant of yours sueh as he shall think fittest.—London, 17 August.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**101.** 117.)

Sir William Waad to the Same.

1605, August 17.—My Lord of Devonshire and my Lord Treasurer met at the Tower on Monday at 3 o'clock in the

afternoon, and gave me my oath, which was mentioned in his Majesty's letters, before I signed the indentures for the receiving of the prisoners. I went to see them all in their several lodgings. My Lord Cobham used me very sullenly, though I carried myself with respect towards him. The rest I find very conformable, and though Sir Walter Ralegh used some speech of his dislike of me the day before, yet since he acknowledges his error, and seems to be very well satisfied. My Lord Cobham did forget himself towards me yesterday in such sort as I could do no less than shut him up into his lodging, but this morning he has not only confessed his fault but entreated it may be forgotten, and promised that he will carry himself so as I shall have no occasion to complain of him. Therefore if you happen to hear of it, it may please you likewise to know that he has found his own error, for I desire to observe your honourable rule, not to add affliction to affliction, and in truth I find him very penitent, and he sent often to me, before I would come to him. And if I shall say to you privately what I think, his passions when the fit takes him go beyond choler.

I wish that that which he said unto me had been private, and not so loud, as it was heard into the court.

The lion's whelps were playing this morning and got out of their nest, which when they do, their dam carries them always in again. I did heat myself so upon Thursday by going to all the prisoners, that since I find myself exceedingly distempered. I have given order the next time the lions be abroad to see them myself, and then I will advertise you what I observe in them.—From the Tower of London, 17 August 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**112.** 13.)

Sir Gawen Hervy to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 17.—According to the King's pleasure directed to my Lord Treasurer and the Earl of Devonshire, who on the 15th of this month swore Sir William Waad Lieutenant of the Tower of London, I have delivered over by indenture all the prisoners then remaining there, as all other "pereusites" to the house which my father received at his entry; which may appear by an indenture under Waad's hand and seal in my keeping. I am glad I am discharged of that care, for I protest for 6 days here came not much sleep in my eyes. There was some controversies between Sir William Worlington and me, but my Lord Chancellor made an order for agreement. My mother and I humbly thank you for your respect unto us.—Tower, 17 August 1605.

PS. The lion whelps prosper exceeding well and likely so to continue, because the 15 days after their whelping be past, which was thought to be dangerous in putting forth their teeth.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 18.)

Sir Fulke Grevill to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], August 18.—Come when it shall please you, and if I had as absolute power over all other things, as I have of my heart, I durst presume you should find yourself nowhere more honoured. And for that noble lady, if she vouchsafe me her presence too, and will pardon the unworthiness of the house and master, advancement was never better welcome to any ambitious courtier than both your comings shall be to me. My servant, as I wrote to your Honour in my last letter, has ever since, and shall constantly attend your commandments, which office I had done myself as became me [but] that it best becomes me to obey you.—From Wedgnock, 18 August.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**112.** 14.)

Sir Anthony Cope to the Same.

1605, August 18.—One of the principal causes of my joy is the hope that I shall have you at Hanwell, which the rather I presume of for that I had your promise at London, that if you continued the circuit with the King, you would satisfy my request herein. To that end I have entreated of Mr. Rolls, the gentleman usher, my gallery which I mean to divide into two rooms, for your lordship and any other nobleman that you shall make choice of. I expected my brother according to his promise the last night, but have since received a letter, that in respect of christening Sir Thomas Smith's child it will be to-morrow in the afternoon before he come.—Hanwell, this 18 August 1605.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 15.)

Sir William Waad to the Same.

1605, August 19.—I held it my duty at my first entrance into this charge to certify your lordship in what state I find the prisoners, what liberty they have, and what warrants have been showed me for the same. Sir Gawen Harvey has delivered me only one chief warrant limiting the liberty and access granted them, which passed in my time of waiting, whereof I send you a copy. The other warrants are only for commitment of prisoners. The Lord Cobham has one servant more than is allowed in the warrant. For access it is open, and there come ordinarily to him many of all sorts not warranted by any letter I have seen. For liberty, the door of the prison where he is towards the leads, is not shut all the day, nor the door at the other end of the leads, by which any may have access unto him. Besides there is another door upon the leads through the lodgings of the Lieutenant's lately made, which stood open, by which by a privy stairs many came and went until it was observed. The prison door to the leads I leave open the day time, one of the other two doors out of the leads I have caused to be shut up, and the other I leave open, but appoint one to

watch there. There is another door at the end of a pair of stairs to the hillwards, which is at times opened for bringing of victuals and other necessary occasions for him.

Sir Walter Ralegh has like access of divers to him, the door of his chamber being always open all the day to the garden, which indeed is the only garden the Lieutenant has, and in the garden he has converted a little hen-house to a still-house, where he spends his time all the day in distillations. I desire not to remove him, though I want by that means the garden, but there being but a slender pale on that side the garden towards the Lieutenant's lodging, and the other walls very low and broken down, nothing can be done in the house, none can come to the house, but he espies them on all sides. Therefore if a brick wall were built where the pale now stands, and the walls raised very little, which would not be above 20 marks' charge, it would be the more safe and convenient.

The Lord Grey is in the lodging my Lord Cobham lay in when he was examined. He has no access hitherto unto him, but he has the liberty of all the King's lodgings, and the door to those gardens, by which, when the King was there, my Lord Chamberlain came to his lodgings, is always open, but he uses the same sparingly. He entreated me he might see the Lady Goring and the Lady Fleetwood his near kinswoman, if they came to visit him, which he says was permitted to him formerly, but I see not by what warrant.

Morgan, a servant of the Lord Cobham, by the connivancy of his keeper has had access to Morgan the prisoner, whereof I take as yet no knowledge, neither think I it was for any purpose but in kindness, and yet I have appointed him another keeper.

For the rest I find as yet no fault, but that they are well kept.

To the young gentleman Gowrie they say his sister has sometimes access, for which I find also no warrant, but I conjecture the late Lieutenant had direction for these liberties, though his son produce not the same. That I find most inconvenient is the repair to them at meals, which would be moderated to have some conformity with the condition of prisoners, and not like house-keepers.

Now your lordship sees the state of the chief prisoners, and of the rest my humble suit is I may have directions for such liberty as shall be thought fit to be granted them. Wherein I, being now in good terms with them desire like favour for them in my time, which is fit for their condition and the dignity of his Majesty, and it were better, in my opinion, to grant them liberty of the Tower than to be under the title of restraint with unlimited liberty.

I have had conference with Mr. Alabaster, a merchant of good understanding that has frequented Barbary, what food he thinks fit to be given to the lion whelps, when they grow stronger, for the chiefest care will be to give them kind diet,

and winter coming on, to keep them warm, until they be of bigness. He says he has seen many very little brought up in Barbary with all kinds of victuals of flesh and bread, but that he doubts most is the cold suddenly increasing before they be of strength. The hovel they be in is a place towards the sun, and the place well defended with high walls. The keeper tells me that as the female lies with them all night, so all the night season the he-lion lies within the cabin at the entry. I have noted most commonly when they are not within the cabin that they lie both before the door, and if anybody approach never so softly near the loop-holes, they fix their eyes continually upon them. And the keeper says, if by any occasion, when they go to rest, the he-lion be absent, the female calls him duly and will fall upon him till he lodge with her, where he keeps sentinel. The whelps were both this morning at the door of their cabin, and are very fat and so round as the female cannot carry them in her mouth, but uses the help of her claws to tumble them in. I am bold to send this packet with the letters which Questor the postmaster sent to me this morning.—From the Tower, 19 August 1605.

Signed. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**112.** 16.)

Sir Thomas Smith to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], August 19.—I have received your letter this Monday morning very late, and though I was in hope to stay some few days longer, and had accordingly disposed some business of importance unto me, I will not fail to give my attendance on your lordship by Wednesday night at Woodstock, according to your assignment. I have sent you a draft of the letter to the King of Denmark, and followed therein the effect of all the particular points given me by your instructions. I yield my humble thanks for the favour that Sir Michael Hicks has performed in your name towards my wife and myself.—From my poor house at Fulham, 19 August.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**112.** 18.)

Sir Francis Gawdy to the Same.

1605, August 19.—Expresses his acknowledgments for his appointment as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He understands that some of the King's servants are suitors to the King for certain offices which may be void during his time. He will be most ready to obey the King's commands; but for him to indent therein before he comes to the place were not only to regard the place before his credit, but to lose the freedom which has always belonged to it, and a great part of his future comfort, which is to say to the world that he came to it freely. Besides, those places have always been bestowed upon clerks of best merit and long continuance; and the contrary were to take away the reward of industry and knowledge, and bring

in ignorance. He begs Salisbury to inform the King of as much hereof as he shall think fit.—Wallyngton, 19 August 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 19.)

The Council to Viscount Lisle.

1605, August 20.—Whereas there is an advertisement brought hither of your lordship's arrival in Gravcling, and of your passage up further into the country, for which you had no warrant from his Majesty nor from the Council, and whereof the diffieulty will be great to prevent the strange apprehensions of those prinees and other states with whom his Majesty holds strait confederation, who have so good experience of his Majesty's great judgment as they have no reason to conclude that he would have made choice of your lordship, being trusted with such a gage in the Low Countries as you are for any employment thither, execpt it had some reference to that place (of which opinion none better knows the perilous consequence); and forasmuch as they will much less be induced to believe that you would merely out of your voluntary forget the circumstances so much considerable in your quality and charge, as to take sueh a journey at this time; you shall now understand that although his Majesty's amity is so perfect with the Archdukes, as the going thither of his servants or subjects (simply considered in itself) should no way displease him: nevertheless, both in regard of our own consideration and experience, how inconvenient it is to suffer such proceedings in a well-governed state, and how necessary it is to clear this point timely to the world by some good means, as likewise because it stands with his Majesty's own good pleasure, who is constrained, as other princes are often, to eondemn a fact, when he suspects not the person; we eommand you in his Majesty's name upon the receipt of these letters, be it either in the territories of the Archdukes or of the States, that you forbear to pass up any further, and make your present repair to London, from whence we require you immediately after your arrival to advertise us thereof, to the intent you may thereupon receive our further directions, before you offer to repair to the Court.—From the Court at Grafton, 20 August 1605. Lenox; Suffolke; Northampton; Salisbury and others.

Copy. 1½ *pp.* (**112.** 19.)

Sir George Carew to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 20.—I yield humble thanks for your favour in remembering the matter of my privy seal unto my Lord Treasurer, by this bearer, Sir Michael Hickes. I understand that it was otherwise also recommended by your letters. At the first bringing of the privy seal to my Lord Treasurer, he offered to give his bill or his bond for money that I should take

up towards my furnishing, there being then no great plenty in the Treasury, yet I thought it not fit to press his lordship to undertake out of his private estate the charge of public service. Besides I was loth to bring up such a precedent for those that shall undergo the like service of this, whereunto it has pleased you to nominate me. But now that there is order given for the receiving of the first four months' imprest out of the Treasury, I hold it to stand with my duty to let you know my Lord Treasurer's disposition herein. With this money, and with adding unto it well near the like proportion of mine own, I hope I shall overcome the greatest part of my provisions, so as though I should the first of September have received 4 months' imprest more, I will not press for that but near upon the time of my going away. Wherein I will endeavour not to delay further than necessity constrains me.—From the Strand, 20 August 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**112. 20.**)

The Earl of Bath to the Council.

1605, August 20.—Not long since it pleased your lordships to signify unto me his Majesty's care for the continuance of the armour, weapons, furniture and munition in such manner as the same was at the decease of the late Queen, and therewith sundry necessary directions given for view of the said arms and for the supply and repairing of all that was found deficient. Immediately upon receipt of your letters I made the same known to my deputy lieutenants, and likewise to the colonels and captains in this county, that there should be shortly views and musters taken of their bands and troops in every of their particular divisions. But by reason of the forwardness of harvest in all parts of the country here, and at the entreaty of the gentlemen and other inhabitants, upon an occasion of such reasonable consequence, I presumed to defer the musters for a time, whereby the people received great contentment. I may not omit to inform your lordships that the forces of the clergy both horse and foot, by direction from the Lords of the Council in her late Majesty's time, were sometimes composed among the trained bands of this county, by means whereof the arms and persons appointed to serve with the same were always in perfect use and readiness. How they are now, I know not. There has been also a certain old store of powder and match of a long time remaining in the country, as out of her Majesty's own provision sent hither to be employed upon occasions of special service. The which I take now to be somewhat wasted, and not so serviceable as it should be.—From Towstocke, 20 August 1605.

Unsigned. Endorsed: "Erle of Bath." 1½ *pp.* (**112. 21.**)

Lord Chancellor Ellesmere to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 21.—My hope was to have waited upon his Majesty at Oxff[ord], and there to have seen you, but my indisposition of health is such, as I cannot be so happy, and I have in myself an unpleasant tragedy, wherein the gout and the stone are principal actors. I expect not perfect recovery, some intermission and ease is all I hope for. And if by physic and diet I may during the little remnant of my term perform those necessary services which I owe to his Majesty and my country, I will account it a great blessing, and then sing with old Symeon *nunc dimittis*.

PS. Since the writing hereof I received your letter and a privy seal for commissioners where there be no lieutenants, which shall be dispatched as soon as conveniently may be.—At Yorke House, 21 August 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**112.** 22.)

Sir William Selby to the Same.

1605, August 21.—I have received a letter from the Privy Council requiring my repair to the place of my service in the middle shires, together with 10 men, which his Highness allows me for attending the same. Before the receipt thereof I had been there 3 weeks with my wife and the greatest part of my family, whom I brought out of Kent that I might wholly give myself to this service without distraction. In the end of last week I returned from the assizes at Durham, Newcastle and Carlisle, and understand that masterful theft and murder are well banished out of the shires within our commission on this side, and on the other side, for aught I hear, but picking and petty stealing is not yet left, nor can well be on the sudden amongst a people so inured to theft. For *non transitur ab una extremitate ad aliam nisi per medium*, and a little time with the execution of some penal laws will much amend this fault, wherein we are greatly furthered by the directions sent down with the justices of assize for parting our countries into divisions, keeping 6 weeks' meeting, and for looking to the laws made against rogues, ale-houses etc.; wherein if the justices of peace and commissioners do their best endeavours, I doubt not that before one year be expired these shires may as well be governed by the ordinary service of justices of the peace as the rest of England. Some impediments we find that hinder the speedy course of this service. 1. His Majesty's late pardoning of thieves. 2. That the sheriff of Northumberland for last year is not yet called to account. 3. Pretence of certain great men in our country to seizure of felons' goods in their manors. 4. Composition of felonies, which is so general, that although many felonies have been committed, yet very few are brought before us.—Barcmore in Northumberland nigh Berwick, 21 August 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**112.** 23.)

THOMAS WILSON to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, August 21.—Encloses a copy of one of Conte Fuentes's capricious actions, whereby it seems he makes the King his master send out writs for enquiry of concealed lands. He cites at this present the Great Duke, the Commonwealth of Genoa, and all the Marquises Malaspine, near a score in number, to appear before the Magistrate of the extraordinary revenue of the Duchy of Milan, to show cause why they should not render to the King, as Duke of Milan, all such signories, contes, marquisates, etc. therein mentioned as they justly detain from him, with all the profits received thereof, all which have been in the hands of the now possessors and their predecessors longer than he or his have been Dukes of Milan. The motor hereof is nameless. It seems to be some spirit that has been stirring heretofore of the same coals; but they were then soon after quenched by the moisture of the time. They are like now to meet with matter more combustible. Yet the princes and others whom it concerns make but a jest thereof. Thinks it is sent him rather for a matter of curiosity than consequence; yet that it is true there is no doubt; but what will be the trial there is no certainty. Has talked with some strangers that are men of state, who apprehend it to be a matter of more import than he does, by reason he knows well the head from whence it comes: a humour apter to attempt than to achieve; witness his old designs in the Low Countries when he was there, and this of late with the Venetians and Grisons. Would have translated the whole matter into English or Italian, but haply his Majesty will like better to read it in French.

The letters from Spain mentioned in his last save one to Salisbury are now come to his hands, but they are old of date and silly of advice, most being state and common matters, as these: the repining of the priests at the English Ambassador having preaching in his house: the difficulty and stir about burying English dead: the reports of a match likely betwixt the Prince and the Infanta; the divers reports upon the Spaniards' last disasters upon the coast of Dover, and advertisement thereupon to look to the English garrisons in the Low Countries; the departure from the Spanish Court and country of the Lords Norreis and Willowbye, Sir Phil. Carey, Sir John Gower and others into France, and so for England: the secret pretence of the French upon Valentia discovered, and the conspirators executed: the King's order for desisting from coining any more copper, and such other matters of small importance. But trusts by this time his understanding friend is recovered, and that he will shortly have some letters from him *cum succo et cerebro.*

Reports the progress of the Earl's building (Salisbury House in the Strand). He purposes to wait on the Earl at Oxford next week, and to register what he can out of "those rare expected disputations." He has received a letter for Salisbury

from Flushing, and has sent it to Mr. Levinus [Munck], so that if he thinks the cause requires haste, he may send a messenger with it.—"From your lordship's house in Strand," 21 August 1605.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**191.** 20.)

Viscount Lisle to the King.

1605, August 22.—Here doth now present himself to kiss your Majesty's hands, the lieutenant-governor of this your cautionary town, Sir William Brown, who by my continual attendance in Engand hath not till now any opportunity to leave this place. I should do much wrong to your service and to his worth and my own reputation, if I should not say for him, that a more sufficient man for his place, both for faithfulness and discretion I do not know of our nation, and if a greater charge be committed unto him, I dare answer he will with credit go through with it. And now he only goes over to be partaker of that joy and honour which others your subjects have to see you. If it please you to speak with him, he is able to give a very good account, not only of this town, but of all the country besides.—At Flushing, 22 August 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**112.** 24.)

The Same to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 22.—Sir William Brown shall ease me of all manner of discourse of the business here. His going over now is to see the King, which he never has done, and to kiss his hands; and then to return with speed. He will also be glad to offer his service to you; and you have great power to command him. We are in great expeetation here of what will become of the Spaniards at Dover, who in a worse time than now could not eome for these countries. Count Moris [Maurice] is drawing all the troops unto him he can to encounter Spinola. I am glad to see that these men are so well satisfied of your favours towards them, and indeed what good they receive in England they must, next to God and the King, acknowledge to you. With humble thanks for my son, whom I have with me here, and one day I trust shall be able to deserve your favours.—Flushing, 22 August 1605.

PS. Sir William Brown's trust is that you will graee him to the King; and my suit is you will let his Majesty know how able he is to serve him.

Holograph. Endorsed: "The Governor of Flushing." 1 *p.* (**191.** 23.)

Sir William Waad to the Same.

1605, August 22.—I reeeived even now this paeket from Mr. Levinus, who has been visited as myself have been with an ague. I have had three fits, but I hope I have escaped them,

though I feel a great faintness. The lion's whelps were abroad this morning. The female whelp begins to have teeth both below and above, which I doubt will breed let to her sucking, if the dam find the sharpness of them. One was with me yesterday, who told me when Mr. Rundall was in Muscovia he saw young lions' whelps brought up to great bigness, and did very well. The keeper is very careful, the weather yet warm, so as all the care will be to diet them, especially if by reason of their teeth the dam will not suffer them to suck, or by their greatness the breast will not suffice to nourish them sufficiently. Now I have taken upon me to hearken after them, I affect it with very great care, and watched them so long on Monday, until I was taken with a fit of an ague.—From the Tower, 22 August 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**112. 25.**)

The Master of Gray to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 22.—Your constant favour towards me has bred unto you more "faseherie" than if you had altogether rejected me as "inutill." But seeing in my "banqueroutterie" it has pleased you think of goodwill for all other payment, be well assured that point shall be my companion to the grave. I cannot write how far unto myself and others my Lord of Dunbar did admire the cause of your favourable dealing, not only in the "triffle" suit of my debts, but in all that touched my name. Indeed for your respect he has even now at his parting used me most kindly; and for my suit, he has taken a warrant, which he has made promise to return subscribed within 15 days after he shall see his Majesty; as in like manner my Lord of Skone has promised after the receipt of the warrant to make payment. Seeing shortly they be both to take journey towards Court, I thought good to signify thus much aforehand, to the end that you may imitate their good wills. I have in like manner after some commemoration of his estate and mine, his (I mean the Earl of Dunbar's) fortunate fortune and my miserable fortune, recommended to him my son, who perhaps some day may have the like fortune that he has now; so that either to him or his he may remember whose beneficier now in his youth he is. He gave a very pleasant answer, desiring that I should send my son to Court, like as God willing I shall with his uncle the Master of Orkney; for some 4 months since he returned from France for recovery of his health after a long disease and has profited both in language and exercise reasonably well for his age. And there you should be witness that he should do for him as for his own. You have "hythit" a father to him, when I was not of ability, and if he be not "ingenerous," at least all his life he shall carry a mind to serve you. At his coming I am to recommend him in common between you and the Earl of Dunbar; and if by my own industry I can acquire here for him a greater fortune nor my

own, I am to look for favourable assistance for his Majesty's countenance. I am shortly to place my eldest daughter with a very honourable match.

My cousin, my Lord Home, has enterprised here a matter which in my judgment shall not prove well for him, nor the consequence agreeable to the surety of his Majesty's estate, although permitted for the time, as a common courtesy. I pray you be a stayer of it indirectly, and yet with a regard to the gentleman's disgrace. In this I have dealt with the Earl of Dunbar seriously, who will do his best for staying of it; for the nobleman is induced only at other men's appetites. I will take this for one of the greatest favours I ever received.—Dundie, 22 August 1605.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (191. 22.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 22.—The going over of my Lord Lyle awakens me in the duty I owe also to my charge: whether, if it may stand with his Majesty's pleasure, I had much rather go to do his Majesty that little service I can on that side, than to live here like a drone, unprofitable every way to his Majesty, and nothing to my comfort or credit. Heretofore I have made known to you my readiness to go over if I were commanded; though otherwise in regard of any particular desire of my own, I urged it not; which you perceiving, in your favour may have forborne hitherto to call upon me. I saw what policy and malice might suggest against my being and residing there suddenly after my leaving the States, which I hope time and better experience of me has sufficiently answered. Withal I had somewhat of the soldier's humour, that for a time would not suffer me to brook so quiet and retired a life in that active State in which my interest had been so great, and my desire so strong to advance the happiness of it by the ways of my profession; which humour is now better tempered, and I both content and desirous to rest in my government, and give the wars the looking on, till my service in them may be held more necessary. I therefore very humbly beseech you, out of the assurance you may have of my well meaning, both to this and that State, favourably to remove those difficulties you shall discover here or on the other side, opposing this my desire, that so with his Majesty's and the States' good liking, I may repair to my charge, which shall not be the least of your good deeds to me.—Tilbury, 22 August 1605.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (191. 24.)

The Earl of Salisbury to the Count of Villa Medina.

1605, August 23.—As regards the conduct of the soldiers at Dover, I doubt not but that my Lord of Northampton, to whose province the matter properly belongs, has given you by his

letter full and complete satisfaction. Be assured that we, who during your stay in this country, have cherished so great a regard for yourself and your qualities, would on your departure seize every occasion of proving how solicitous we are in all things which concern the interests of his Catholic Majesty, and your own in particular. For myself I shall never cease to retain the agreeable recollection which I have of your lordship.—From Woodstock, 23 August 1605.

Copy. French. 1 *p.* (**112.** 26.)

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 23.—I understand by my servant Hersey that you were pleased to be troubled with some business of mine lately at his Majesty's being in Northamptonshire, for which I render you my best thanks. I am sending this bearer Coke to Oxford without any other business but to return me notice of such orations and disputations as he can have access to hear there. Some difference there is in my wife's disposition and mine towards these two Universities, for although we honour them both, yet I wish better to Oxford and she to Cambridge, and in this particular of their Majesties' entertainments there, I desire they may be such and so highly to their contentment, as Cambridge may come somewhat short thereof, whensoever their Majesties shall come thither. On the other side my wife is in good hope that any defect that may be now discerned there, may be supplied at Cambridge, that you may have the honour of it, to go beyond my Lord Treasurer in that, though she be free from malice, either to him or to that University. My wife has sent you four pies of red deer, which I hope are delivered before this letter, being of a stag that had the mishap to be killed by her own hand.—At Sheffield Lodge, 23 August 1605.

Signed: Gilb. Shrewsbury: Ma. Shrewsbury. 1 *p.* (**112.** 27.)

Sir William Waad to the Same.

1605, August 24.—The Lord Mayor and Aldermen contenting not themselves with the voiding of the town ditch into the Tower ditch, the noisomeness whereof has been very intolerable and will be felt a great while, do now go in hand to bring all the soil that comes from the Minories into the town ditch, to pass into the Tower ditch, to renew these vile annoyances, and open a sluice from the Minories to the town ditch for that purpose, which has been shut up time out of mind. I have required that stay might be made of it, until his Majesty come nearer, that your lordships may be advertised thereof according to an order set down by my Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer for stay of all controversies until the term. Though in times past the town ditch had recourse into the

Tower ditch, when the water was sweet, the multitude of houses built on the town ditch for carters and base people that keep swine and feed them with offal is most noisome. I protest when I took my first fit, standing to watch the lion's whelps, the stink of the Tower ditch on that side so offended me, as, for 24 hours being in my chamber, I to my thinking drew in no other breath. And where the Tower Hill water was in request and reputation for one of the sweetest springs in all these parts it is grown so corrupt, muddy and unsavoury, as it serves for no use and spoils the meat that is dressed with it, so as I am exceedingly driven to my shifts for sweet water.

I thank you for the letters I have received for the order I am to observe for the access of comers hereafter to the prisoners, wherein as there is something left to my discretion, so shall I be the better able to govern them and be respected of them, when they shall see there is condition given me. We are now in so good terms, as all the contention that is amongst us is in courtesies. It is not the least of your many favours, the leave I take hold of to erect a brick wall on that side the garden where Sir Walter Rawley is towards my lodgings, which shall presently go in hand. For as I would be loth to remove Sir Walter, where he has accommodated himself for his exercises, so it would be very inconvenient he should be an overseer to the Lieutenant. This morning, being the first time I was able to go abroad since the ague took me, I viewed the walls and places about the lodging of Ruthen, of whom though he be younger I take more especial care, because with very little liberty any prisoner might over easily escape there.—From the Tower of London, 24 August 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**112.** 28.)

Sir Fulke Grevill to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], August 24.—Desires to know how his lordship does after his wearisome journey.—From Wedgnock, 24 August.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**112.** 29.)

Sir Henry Poole to the Same.

1605, August 24.—This bearer, Sir Edmond Fetiplace, having exhibited his petition to the King to grant him land or pension in Ireland, his Majesty has referred the consideration thereof to the Council. He has been heretofore employed in the wars in France and the Low Countries in place of good esteem, from whence he came into Ireland, where he has continued from the first of Tyrone's rebellion until now of late, being then employed in commanding the company of foot under the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from the beginning of the siege of Kinsale until their discharge. Being my near kinsman, I commend him to your consideration.—From Compton, 24 August 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 30.)

The Bishop of Hereford to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 24.—I have received, to my great comfort, letters from the Council of his Majesty's gracious acceptation of the service done in repressing the audacious attempts of recusants in these parts. I sent you letters touching the apprehension and proceeding against Rice Griffithes, a priest. For my better justification, I enclose the depositions against him, for evidence when he shall appear at the King's Bench, with a brief thereof; whereby it appears what service he has done to the State, and how ill he has performed the trust reposed in him; which I have collected the more carefully that I am informed my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury takes it offensively at my hands, as well that I certified the late riots to the Council and not to him, as that I presumed to apprehend Griffithes. Because some men have given it out, to my disgrace, that there were not 10 men assembled at that riot, and his Majesty may be distasted with such an untrue suggestion, I enclose also the deposition of one Morrice a preacher, who passed through certain towns near Mr. William Morgan's house at the same instant, and there saw above 100 men strongly armed, lying in wait, watching for a good hour, as they said; and I hope shortly to get further proof thereof. These depositions I commend to you, either to be delivered to the Lord Chief Justice for matter of allegation, or otherwise used, as shall seem good to you.—Hereford, 24 August 1605.

Signed: Ro. Hereford. 1 *p.* (**191**. 25.)

Dr. Robert Taylor to the Same.

1605, August 24.—I saluted the Conte of Villa Mediana and wished him a happy journey in your name, which he took most thankfully, returning a new increase of his "obligo" to you. The warrant for Tempest I received. The endorsement was "to the keeper of our prison called the Clink in Southwark in our county of Surrey"; and the prisoner was in Newgate. Supposing difficulty would arise, I went with the keeper of the Clink and brought him along with me to the keeper of Newgate, to whom I delivered the error in the superscription, and in his presence caused the keeper of the Clink to open the warrant, whereunto the keeper of Newgate answered that though the warrant of the King had been endorsed to him, yet could he not have delivered the prisoner without order from the Sheriffs, whose deputy he was. I showed the warrant and error to the Sheriffs. They sent me over to my Lord Mayor, who referred me to the Recorder, whom I found precise in the form he required for his deliverance. His conclusion was that this warrant would serve, but a new endorsement must be made to the Sheriffs of London, as also the prisoner's name, which is Edward Tempest.

The Earl of Villa Mediana departs hence Monday morning, so I dispatch a post this night to you with the warrant enclosed,

desiring that the endorsement may be redressed and the prisoner's name Edward added, with two lines of your hand to the Recorder for his present dispatch to go along Monday morning with the Ambassador.—From my Chamber in Walsingham, 24 August 1605.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**191.** 27.)

VISCOUNT LISLE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, August 24.—The messenger by whom I sent my other to your lordship being arrived back by foul weather, I would not leave to join this unto it in answer of that which I received from you. I beseech you therefore to let his Majesty know that where I may come to the understanding of his will, I will never expect his direct commandments, but will obey his very thoughts as far as is possible. Therefore touching my going to Anwarpe, wherein besides a little curiosity of mine own his Majesty's service was my chiefest end, I will leave it undone, as if it had never been in conceit, and endeavour by other means to make my journey hither profitable to his service. But that my purpose to go to Anwarpe should be made a common talk at ordinaries amongst the French and Spanish factions seems very strange to me, who do not remember that I spake of it to any but you and M. Caron. And as for doing of it with the privity of the King of Spain's ministers, and that I should have their passports, I know too much and love my duty to the King too well to demand passports of that nature without his Majesty's allowance, and therefore satisfy yourself and the King that this is an idle invention of whomsoever brought it forth. I never was in the Archdukes' Ambassador's house since his coming into England, neither did any message pass between us concerning his audiences. To the new Spanish Ambassador I never yet spake word. It is true that I went to bid the Conde de Villa Mediana farewell, because I do not think ever to see him again, but I deny that of any purpose to go to Anwarpe, or of any matter of passport there was any word spoken. Neither indeed did I conceive that there should need any passport, and so did I find in my passing now through Flanders. For so I told them at Bridges when they made show to stay me there, that I had not any passport, neither did I demand any, but being driven by accident of weather into the Archdukes' country, upon the confidence of the amity between his Majesty and them I took my journey that way towards my governments; and that was satisfaction unto them. In like sort I should have put it in adventure at Anwarpe, more than the advertising Sir Th. Edmonds of it, which I did after I had acquainted you and M. Caron with it. Neither was it ever my purpose to go *à la desrobée* to Anwarpe, as neither I meant to go with any pomp. But all governors of places take the liberty which peace gives them to know the country about them, and I will never hold him sufficient to be a governor of a frontier

place that will not see every place that his neighbours hold, if he may. I never had purpose to go to Brussels, the seeing of those Princes requiring a particular allowance from the King. But to speak a little in my own occupation. Peace how fairly soever sworn has no perpetuity among princes, and who be they in times of war that lay plots for surprises and give knowledge of the fittest places for approaches in a siege [and] show best ways for an army to enter into the enemies' country, but they which have charge of the adjoining places, and who are to receive little commendation if they cannot do it. For my part I wish I knew every stone in Anwarpe and in many other places, and every small footpath in the country. And this desire to enable myself to serve the King should have been the angel to bring me to Anwarpe, and that would they have believed on the other side, and so I should have found by my entertainment, as I did the last day in Flanders, where they would let me see no more than I must needs. For I did not look for any great welcome there, and hence I would not have stirred without the privity of the States. It is very true that this State is jealous of some proceedings in England, and that the loss of the King's countenance towards their cause will be a great blow to them; and I would you might as well prevail in removing matters of much greater moment, as your own word only of advice herein should have overruled me. For it is not, my Lord, *the going of the governor of Flushing and Viscount Lisle, for his pleasure, to see the town of Anwarpe, with allowance of the States, and proof made that I had no state matters to deal in*, that would have lain heavy on these men's stomachs; *but to know that there are already* 2,000 *of the King's subjects passed over to serve against them, with an English nobleman licensed to command them: to see the King's presents to their enemies carried through their country, and licence for ships which are against their orders to go for Anwarpe: lastly, to have their enemies by the King's castles defended against them, and not only received and harboured in England and suffered to have their arms, which scarcely in any place has been seen before, but kept there with purpose to send them over, to the effecting whereof his Majesty's agents at the Hague have dealt* so earnestly as the people mutter here that the King does not carry himself neutral. These and others are the things that show unto the world the taking away of the King's countenance from them, together with the strange bruits that the Spaniards give out of their assurance of his Majesty's good inclination towards them and the Catholic religion. God send that his Majesty's government here do not find it too soon, and that partly with these courses now taken, and especially that while it was time the King against evil accidents was not sufficiently provided, the King do not lose the richest jewel that all Christendom can put into his crown. —At Flushing, 24 August 1605.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "24 (*corrected to* 25) Aug." *The passages in italics have been underlined.* 4 *pp.* (**112.** 31.)

Notes by Salisbury: "Ad: retourn; delivery of Townes; Fr. Jelousy; Caron a publick minist[r] not bounde to believe you nor y[e] K.; Antwerp not Bristow; dyffidence every way both to the Archdk. and States; his owne arguments of y[e] K[s] Jelousysy (*sic*); his intention vaine; his proposition move jelousy, his action intimated bred perill; vaine consydering the St: enterprise; suspicion of the K. not cleared by this, but rather his actions justyfied."

Viscount Lisle to the Council.

1605, August 25.—Yesterday after sunset I received a letter from your lordships dated the 20th of this month, in which you command me, in the King's name, to repair presently to London, and there to remain, till I receive further order from you. I will very readily obey your instructions, and as soon as I can provide shipping, and that the wind do serve, I will put to sea. By reason also of Sir Wil. Brown's absence, who by this time is, I presume, at the Court, I must place a new man to command in mine absence, who I intend shall be Cap. Throekmorton, sergeant-major of the town, to which end I will talk with the States of Zealand, that they may take knowledge of it. This day is Sunday, so as to-day they do not assemble. I beseech you to send Sir Wil. Brown back, because he is well-known and well-beloved here. I trust at my coming before you I shall give satisfaction to his Majesty and to your lordships, as I ought to do, and as one that hitherunto has never been detected of any villainy in the charges committed unto me, nor of overmuch indiscretion; and therefore neither condemn me yourselves nor aggravate the matter to the King, till you hear me speak, and truly understand what has been done. The journey was not thought of in me till I had been 28 hours at sea, and that the contrariness of the wind brought me unto it. I was here only 4 nights in the Archdukes' country, and never twice in one place, and ever in the right way hither. I did not once send to Brnxels, nor hear from thence, nor from any other place or person of quality, nor had other but public speeches, and those only for the advancing of my journey, neither do I think that I lost one hour which I might have got. For I rather feared to be stayed there as I was very near at Bridges, according as I have already written to you, and therefore made all speed I might away, than I doubted to give any offence to his Majesty. As soon as I have made ready, lame as I am and under the surgeon's hands, I will make all haste to London and attend your further pleasures.—From Flushing, this Sunday, 25 August 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**112.** 33.)

Viscount Lisle to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 25.—Unto the letter which I receeived from the Counell I returned answer by the messenger that brought it. In this, which is particular to your lordship, I presume to speak as to a great counsellor in our State, and consequently one of the only judges of men of my rank and quality, and as to a worthy nobleman, and my honourable friend. I complain, therefore, to you of a very hard course taken with me, to be not only condemned before I be heard or mine actions truly known, but to be punished. For I am by messengers sent out to seek me strictly commanded, wheresoever I were, or doing whatsoever, not to pass further, but presently to return to London, and there to remain, not offering to go to the Court (where it is known that I hold a place of some quality) till the pleasure of my Lords be further known. Which restraint of liberty and forbidding of the Court must appear a punishment, but whether a beginning only or not, I cannot guess. Truly, my Lord, if I were accused to practise an invasion, or the delivering over of this town, I know not what straiter course could be taken with me. For this last journey of mine I have my conscience clear from purpose to offend, and for anything done in it I cannot see wherein I have deserved any blame at all. I chose the way by land to the place of my charge, when I could not by sea. I passed through the country of his Majesty's friends; I stirred not out of the highway hither; I made none but necessary stays in any place; I saw no man of quality, but the ordinary governors of the places where I passed; I conferred with nobody; I visited nobody, I sent to nobody, I heard from nobody, other than in matters neeessary for my passage. If the Lords would have stayed till the wind had served, they should have understood what had been become of me. For by this time I trust you have my letters, which I wrote the next day after I came hither, but indeed they had the wind ill, and therefore I know not how soon they came unto your hands. Sir William Brown likewise went since, just the day before I received the letter from the Counell, and I now would that the letter had come a day sooner, that I might have left him here in my absence. But I do make all haste to go over, but hitherunto the wind is very contrary; notwithstanding I make this letter ready, as also that unto my Lords, if perhaps a small fisher-boat may steal a passage, before I can have means to ship myself. For I must commit the charge of the town to a new man, who did never command in it before. I know that some might presume out of the words of the letter unto me that the Lords did not think that I was already here; because it stands in it if I were in the territories of the Archdukes or of the States, not naming this place; as also that they did not conceive that Sir W. Brown was come away; and lastly that the ground whence I am persuaded all this did rise, that I was gone to Anwarpe

or to Brussels, falls out nothing so, and therefore that I might expect another commandment. But I have too good experience of myself to leave anything to favourable interpretations, and will obey the words of the letter, so as I hope within these two days, if I can get any fit shipping, to be at sea. This letter I know not how you will accept of, but I hope well, for I know I mean well.—At Flushing, 25 August 1605.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**112.** 34.)

Sir Ralph Gray to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 25.—Sir John Carr made an invasion upon his grounds with 200 or more persons. He details various proceedings taken in the matter. The Commissioners for the late Borders, and the Commissioners for England, who judged the cause, accorded possession of the land to him (Gray). Sir John refused to acknowledge their award and committed various seizures and riots. He acquainted the Earl of Dunbar therewith, who required him to set the same in writing and let him know it was the King's pleasure Sir John should be punished for his contempts, and that he was to acquaint the Council of Scotland with the matter. He and Sir John both appeared before that Council on July 25. Particulars of proceedings. In the result the Council left the ground in his possession, committed Sir John to Edinburgh Castle for 4 days for his contempt, and took bonds of him not to molest the possession. Expresses his thanks to Lord Dunbar and Lord Salisbury in the matter.—Chillinghame, 25 August 1605.

Holograph. 3½ *pp.* (**191.** 28.)

The Council to Sir Lewis Lewknor.

[1605], August 26.—His Majesty is persuaded that the Conte de Villa Medina can no way doubt of his desire to send him away with all honour and contentment, as well in regard of his affection to the King his master as his gracious opinion of his own sincerity. He has commanded us, therefore, to require you to impart unto him the more freely this which follows; as a matter whereof he assures himself he will make that judgment which becomes a wise man, and a lover of the amity, wherein himself has been so good an instrument. It is not unknown to him, how much it has galled the minds of the States to behold his Majesty so far to declare himself as to suffer two persons of the quality of the Earl Hume and the Lord Arundell to carry over troops to the Archdukes' service, apprehending this with this construction, that both these were lately raised to honour, because they were persons in the King's own mind *huic provinciae designati.* In which, though his Majesty has left them to their own anxieties, without labouring their satisfaction, yet has he this resolution, whensoever he stands in terms with any whomsoever, by virtue of accords, never to

dissolve the same by other order than that by which he made them. In which consideration, although his Majesty hitherto has only taken notice by some uncertain speech of the purpose of the Lord Arundell with divers captains and soldiers to steal a passage within one of his Majesty's ships, now wholly dedicated to the Ambassador's service (which he was neither bound to believe further than he liked, or had cause to answer undemanded) yet has it been carried on with such ostentation by those parties, as it is not only strange to his own subjects, who know it to be directly against the treaty, but even M. Caron, agent for the States, has made great plaint of that proceeding in the King, protesting that although he know his masters will never presume to contest for anything as equals with the King, yet that they cannot but implore his Majesty to remember what they ought to expect by his promises to them; and so proceeds to this plain declaration, that although the States yield to his Majesty a quiet passage for the Ambassador with all that he will carry of his own retinue in his Majesty's ships, yet they expect also that his Majesty's word may be sufficient to him, that under that colour men of this profession do not pass, especially considering that this is so unexpected, as he has no such warrant from the States his masters, as that he dare undertake to overrule the States' fleet further than as aforesaid, when they that have hourly intelligence from the coast should find those military men (especially a man of so great note as my Lord Arundell) sought to be transported. Of all which, when you have truly made the Ambassador see the state, we doubt not but he will forbear that course at this time, seeing it would not only spend a great time to secure this by sending to the States, but is most likely to receive a direct contestation there, considering their present ill success in Friseland, the apprehension whereof will move them now to make a mountain of every molehill. This we pray you to impart unto him speedily and privately, because he may with less note dismiss them now in the beginning of his journey, than if he draw nearer to the seaside. And if you find the bearer hereof wearied with his posting, direct your packet to me, the Earl of Salisbury, by the running post, with an endorsement of haste, because we shall long to hear your answer.—Court at Woodstock, 26 August at 2 o'clock in the morning. Suffolk. E. Worcester. Northampton. Salisbury.

Copy corrected by Salisbury. Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (**112.** 37.)

Lord Chief Justice Popham to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 26.—I enclose a letter sent by James Morrys the priest, out of Monmouthshire, unto Father Cresswell the Jesuit, now being at Madrid in Spain, and delivered unto me by one Estott [*sic*, ? Escot] a seaman, as you may perceive by the letter and examination enclosed. This Morrys is the priest that was one

of the chiefest occasions of the late stirs both in Monmouthshire and Herefordshire, and is the man who wrote the letters which I delivered to you to some dependants at Court. By the letter you may see what affection they bear both to his Majesty and his most renowned offspring. If he be not taken already, I doubt not but you will have care to lay for him. Smyth, that was in custody, may get him if he will. It were fit he should discover what other course he expects to have holden now. The means how this seaman got this letter was this. He, seeing the affection of this Butler and the boy that went over with him, took occasion to send them on land, and that while searched his coffer, and finding therein this letter, took it, and gave a blank paper the like fold and direction, which he left in the coffer, and with which blank Butler sent away the boy unto Cresswell. This Butler had been stayed at Mynhedd, if the officers had done what they were moved unto; but being by that oversight passed over into Wales, I have written thither for his apprehension, which I hope is done by this, for I hold him rather a carrier for these Jesuits beyond the seas than a merchant, for his stock was not above a matter of 5*l.* or 6*l.* The letter the seaman broke open at the first finding of it, and, perceiving the contents thereof, dealt as is before mentioned. This Morrys was married, had divers children, and upon his wife's death went beyond sea and became a priest.

I had resolved to have been now at Oxford to have done my most bounden duty to his Majesty, and to have waited on you with these things myself, but upon Saturday last, having occasion to ride some 5 miles to meet with some justices of this county about the affairs of the county, I fell into a fit of my old grief, of which I cannot yet be cleared, and therefore must humbly crave pardon for my absence.—Litlecott, 26 August 1605.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**191.** 30.)

The Bishop of Bath and Wells and Benjamin Heydon to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 26.—They give details of public disturbances which happened in Wells on August 3. Ann Lund, a convicted recusant for whom many warrants had been sent out, but which could never be executed, was accompanied out of the town on horseback by Mr. Thomas Knoell, her brother, two young gentlemen of the Inner Temple, Windoe and Joye, and a concourse of people. The constables apprehended her, but she was violently taken from them by her husband John Lund, with reproachful speeches, tearing of the constables' clothes, and drawn weapons; to the trouble of the people in the market place, who were forced to remove their standings and take the poles of them for their defence. The Lord Chief Justice thereupon came to Wells to stay these outrages in aid of Popish recusants. The latter have entertained traitorous priests in

their houses, feasted their associates, braved the Bishop at his own gates, to his great grief and the common offence of all the well disposed. Notwithstanding the course taken with them by the Lord Chief Justice, they have since carried themselves very offensively, giving out that they will try the law with the constables; besides many outrageous contempts committed by John Lund against the Bishop, sitting judicially to hear the cause of his wife. It is given out that Lund is now gone to Court with Knoell to procure special favour in defending his and his wife's misbehaviours. The writers therefore advertise Salisbury, in case Lund and Knoell should attempt any private or untrue suggestions. The bearer, who was present at the examination, will give true information on the matter.—Wells, 26 August 1605.

Signed. 1½ *pp.* (**191.** 31.)

Lord Arundel of Wardour to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], August 27.—As concerning the business which Mr. Levinus [Munck] imparted to me from your lordship, I returned my answer to him with many thanks for your care of me and my reputation. Other matters also I communicated to him, which I refer to his relation.

This day being in Gravesend with the Spanish Ambassador he told me of a messenger newly arrived from the Court with letters to Sir Lewis Lewkner to warn him not to bear me over with him, for that Caroon [Caron] had complained that some of my captains should vaunt that they should pass with the Spanish Ambassador, which complaint how true it is may be guessed, when I assure you there is none of the captains now to go over, but Sir Edward Parham only, the rest being all passed already, so as it seems the only intent is that I by this prohibition should incur disgrace and danger; which though Caroon may intend, yet I hope the Council have no such meaning. The pass I have from his Majesty is to serve any prince (being in amity) indefinitely, and Caroon cannot make me confess that I intend to serve the Archduke, which if I did intend, yet I see no occasion why (if his Majesty be lord of the Narrow Seas) I may not as well pass from Dover to Dunkirk, as from London to Dover. If in these cases the privilege of being a peer of this realm may advance me anything, I should be glad by your favour to enjoy it.—Gravesend, 27 August.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**101.** 129.)

Sir William Waad to the Same.

1605, August 27.—In the midst of those choice exercises of learning, it may seem a great incongruity to certify you of the two young lion's whelps, how they run abroad about the court and play like wanton whelps; but the tender care the

dam has over them shows the generosity of their nature. For being the most strong and fieree beast of all others, it is not possible to see more eareful affeetion in any dumb ereature than the female shows to her little ones. I viewed them a long while this morning: they grow strong, and are of the bigness of greal mastie whelps of 6 weeks old. Their ery is altogether like young kitlings. When the dam thinks they have sported abroad long enough, she takes them in very tenderly with her mouth and the help of her elaws, and lays them one upon the other in their eabin, and eovers them with straw. I think by observing them, that the poultry given to the old lions is not so kind a food for them, because when they pull them the feathers stiek in their mouths, and some being swallowed down greatly trouble them. It is against reeeived tradition that the lion brings forth more than one, whieh was the brave deviee and emblem of that great Queen, the King's mother "*unum attamen leonem*," meaning his Royal Majesty, her son. The Spanish Ambassador, Conde de Villa Mediana, took his barge yesterday in the morning at Tower Hill towards Gravesend. There had like to have been some stir in Bartholomew Fair by prentiees being gathered together, but the presenee and diseretion of the Lord Mayor dispersed them presently.—From the Tower, 27 August 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**112.** 38.)

Ralph Gill to [the Earl of Salisbury].

1605, August 27.—Touehing the best eourse for the tame bringing up of the male lion, I fear me it will hardly be effeeted, having had experienee of a lion's whelp of 3 months' old, whieh was sent over to her late Majesty about 7 years sinee. Whieh whelp I brought up in my house with a purpose to make it tame, and for the better aeeomplishment thereof I brought up a young dog of the same growth to be his play-fellow, whieh were as familiar and loving, as one whelp ean possibly be with another, and as gamesome with myself and my ehildren as any spaniel eould be; until sueh time as he growing up to further strength, whieh was about some 3 months after, he eontrary to all expeetation, eonsidering his former affection, violently fell upon the dog and killed him, and withal grew so fieree that afterwards he bit one of my servants. Whereupon not daring to make further trial, I was eonstrained to turn him into the den. Yet notwithstanding what eourse you shall think fit to be done shall be most earefully performed. The greatest danger whieh I most feared, namely their breeding of teeth, I hope is past, for eaeh of them now has 3 or 4 teeth. I eannot as yet pereeive that the male lion has offered to leap the female.—From the Lions' Tower, 27 August 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**112.** 39.)

Sir Lewis Lewkenor to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 27.—I receeived last night a letter from your lordships whieh this morning I imparted privately to the Count of Villa Mediana, who, ealling presently for the other Ambassador, told me that Dr. Taylor had formerly from your lordships brought him other direetion, and therefore demanded by what authority I intimated to him any such message. I told him by letters from your lordships, whieh he required to see, otherwise he would hold him to the first message, delivered him by Dr. Taylor; which was that he might freely pass Lord Arundel over with him in his ship. I read the letter to him in Spanish, every point whereof he set down in writing; whieh done, he entreated me to withdraw, and after some private eonsultation with the new Ambassador, he sent for Lord Arundel, who is in this town, with sundry gentlemen and eaptains attending him. After long debate, Lord Arundel going out, he sent for me, telling me he would write to the King and your lordships, requesting me to see the same sent. He is now busied thereabout. I find both him and the other extremely perplexed; letting eseape many speeehes of great passion, of whieh I doubt not his letters will savour, whieh he now sends. I eannot draw from him what he intends to do, the speeehes being very irresolute, and his apprehension of this matter more feeling in my opinion than needs, drawing things to very strange eonstruetions, some altogether frivolous. I will attend his better appeased humour, and as I shall draw eertainties from him will aequaint you. I understand Lord Arundel determines, not reeeiving any direet prohibition, to adventure himself in this passage, with certain gentlemen that follow him; whieh how he will determine, upon better deliberation, I know not.

The Ambassadors both this night lie at Sir John Roper's house, whenee to-morrow Don Pedro de Cuniga returns to London, and the other onward on his journey to Sandwieh; for to Dover he will not by any means go, in regard, as he says, of some distastes he has reeeived thence.—Gravesend, 27 August 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (191. 32.)

R. Cocks to Thomas Wilson.

1605, $\frac{\text{Aug. 28}}{\text{Sept. 7}}$.—Seven days past I wrote you from this town of Bayon, hoping it would have eome in time to have gone with the same conveyanee that my former of the 25th ult. went by; but by the negligence of somebody it was left behind, and I make aeeount comes along by this same eonveyanee. These country people are still of the opinion that an army is making ready in England, and now they say it is to come against this town of Bayon, and that whieh makes them to believe it the more is a report of a Spaniard taken at the Paw who has discovered great practiees against Franee, and that the king of England should have a hand in the matter. Also it is reported

that Mons. de la Furça, Viceroy of Byeen, has taken many gentlemen prisoners, as is done with many others in other parts of France about attempts against Norbona, Montpiller, and other towns. And now there is flying speeches that some are discovered that thought to have made an attempt against a town called Lyborne near unto Bordeaux, with a castle thereunto adjoining, the principal author whereof should be the brother of the Marshal Beron [Biron]. It is a world to hear men's opinions, for you know the fashion of these country folk, that they are no niggards of their tongues to speak freely whatsoever they think. That which made me to laugh the other day was, in walking on the bridge of Bayon in company of Fle[mings], we met with certain mariners of Cap. . . . ton, who began to rail against the Flemings, calling them thieves and villains. In fine, they have pilfered two or three ships of this country, coming from Newfoundland and out of South Spain, and it is said there are 30 or 40 sail of them upon the coast of Spain, so that no man dare look out, and a bark which is come into Bayon verily thinks that they have met with the King of Spain's gallcons which went out of the Passage, which if they have it will go hard with them. If any matter of importance be offered you shall hear from me, but you must not marvel if it be not so often as you expect, for passage per sea is not every day at pleasure, and that which is a great hindrance is the sickness at Bourdeaux, for now it is so hot that there is no conveyanee of letter per that way, neither per consequence per Rochell.—Bayon, 7 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. 2½ *pp.* (**112.** 60.)

Commissioners for the Borders.

1605, August 28.—Orders agreed upon at the Convention held at Hawick on 28 August 1605, of the King's Commissioners, viz. Sir William Selbie, Sir William Seton, Convener of the said quarter, Sir Patrick Chirnesyde, Sir John Charters, Sir Gedeon Murrey and Mr. Edward Graie, for the regulation of the trials of English and Scottish crimes and civil offences.

1 *p.* (**191.** 33.)

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 28.—The day after the receipt of Salisbury's letters of the 12th instant he procured audience of the Archduke and let him know that his Majesty had yielded at the instance of their Ambassadors to mediate with the States for the licensing of the Spaniards at Dover to pass into the ports of Flanders. He told him also the answer his Majesty had received from the States, of which he had sent Edmondes a copy, containing their humble excuse for not assenting to the request which they judged to be of too important inconvenience to the state of their affairs [*see above*, p. 348]; that his Majesty, thereupon

finding that persuasion could nothing prevail with them, knew not how to proceed further in the matter but prayed him to take in good part his goodwill, and that he was sorry he had to deal with a people who so little respected their honour and so much their apprehension. The Archduke acknowledged great thankfulness to his Majesty for the testimony of his favour and hoped there would be other means found for the withdrawing of the Spaniards. In no other sort neither the Archduke nor any other with whom Edmondes had conference showed to be sensible of that denial being unexpected by them. He told the Archduke further it was a great mistake to conceive his Majesty would undertake in proposing a liberty of trade to Antwerp by Lillo to induce the States also to consent to the like toleration for the ports of Flanders. The Archduke said he knew not wherein it could import more interest to admit trade as well into those parts as to the other place and he hoped his Majesty would not do himself the wrong to suffer his subjects to be debarred by them of their trade. Edmondes answered that his Majesty never promised to undertake more than for the freedom of his own ports and the States persisting as they did to withstand the trade into these countries, his Majesty was not to be further pressed in that enterprise. President Ricardott further complained that the Hollanders were suffered to besiege his Majesty's ports in contempt of his proclamations; but Edmondes told him he was misinformed for order was taken to defend the King's jurisdiction.

Spinola has attempted nothing since the taking of Lighen (*sic*) but uses great care to make that place the seat for his plantation there. Because his army diminishes by the forces he leaves in the garrisons, besides the new levies which he makes in these parts, three regiments are to be sent to his re-inforcement, whereof one is the regiment of the English, another of Spaniards commanded by Don Alonso de Luna and a third of Liegeois. It is said he has used a further liberality to the soldiers since the taking of Linghen, first allowing a pound of flesh a day to a footman and the double thereof to a horseman, but since reducing it to a daily allowance of money, 2 sols to a footman and 4 to a horseman, to entertain the soldiers in the better affection towards him and to contain them from committing excesses upon the country. It is conceived that he is doubtful now what to undertake since he finds that Count Mauriee has now prevailed for the placing of strong garrisons in the towns and he desires nothing so much as to engage the Count to fight.

It is said that Le Terrail secretly prepares to make shortly a new trial of the surprising of Bergen of Zoone, supposing to find those of that town not expecting so soon to be visited with new alarums. It is said that an Englishman is of the party, which remained long in that garrison. Understands other projects are in hand for some enterprises upon Ardembourg, in

which courses only Count Frederick seeks to exercise the troops under his charge without being able to undertake any great actions with them.

The Archduke and the Infanta having little business are gone some nine leagues hence in devotion to the Lady of Sichem, which has the reputation amongst them here of doing great miracles. After their return they intend to spend some time at a house of pleasure of theirs called Biens near Mons in Haynolt.

Mistress Southwell of whom Salisbury writes in his last letters has not yet addressed herself to this place. There came hither some ten days since one Mistress Morgan, sister to Sir Matthew Morgan, with two other English maids with her. They are in hand to be received into the English nunnery of this town which is of the Order of St. Benedict. Sends a relation of the last advertisements out of Germany and Italy.—From Bruxelles, 28 August 1605.

Copy. $5\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (**227.** p. 93.)

[Original in P.R.O. State Papers For., Flanders, 7.]

Sir William Waad to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 29.—Before the receipt of your last letters, with which I received one for Mr. Gill, I satisfied you for the strength and in what plight those two royal beasts are. The dam, when they come abroad will not only play with them herself, but brings them to the male, to disport himself with his little ones, which he does with more gravity, wallowing on his back; and when the female thinks they have been long enough abroad, she takes them in, in most heedful manner. Your lordship shall note a discreet care, more than for a dumb beast, the which I noted in the dam. There is at one end of the court a cistern lately made to hold water for the old lions, but goes steep down, so that at the end it is some 4 ft. or 5 ft. deep. Because of the little ones it is kept dry, and one of these got to the side of the cistern; the dam foreseeing the danger that it might fall down, which no man could have prevented, runs down into the cistern, and with her head kept back the little whelp from falling in, making a mourning noise, until she had removed it, then came up again and got it away. I have been bold to draw a letter to the Commissioners [of] Sewers concerning the town and Tower ditch, according to your instructions, which as yet has not been sat on, until this day we have appointed a meeting, whereof it may please you to have consideration, that it may be sent presently unto us; the Lord Mayor and Aldermen seeming to me to take no knowledge of these courses so suddenly taken to bring all the soil of the suburbs into the Tower ditch, which will poison us all. There is not any commissioner here for the county but myself, therefore I was bold to add a clause in the letter to advise the Commissioners to an indifferency, for

naturally they bear no good will to the Tower, and yet they bear me in hand of better concurrence than heretofore.—From the Tower, 29 August 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**112.** 40.)

The Council to Viscount Lisle.

1605, August 30.—We have received a letter of yours bearing date 25 August in answer of ours of the 20th, wherein we observe your readiness to obey his Majesty's commandments, which we did ever expect in you and approve; and because it seems that you conceive that our proceedings have been with more severity than your case requires, we think it not amiss to answer you in these few words, referring further circumstances until you shall present yourself before us. That which was written to you was grounded upon your own actions, and not upon men's intentions, which require more time to be discerned than in this case was to be attended, further than in that proportion which his Majesty afforded you; which was to call, and not to condemn you, unless his Majesty or we his councillors should have been more curious to preserve your private than careful to prevent those doubtful constructions, to which your journey has exposed him and his actions. For as the conclusion of your voyage could not be foreknown to us, before you now advertised it, so the beginning could not be unsuspected by others, whom rules of state and amity cannot deny the liberty to observe the proceedings of other princes especially those between whom there are more than general conditions of amity and friendship. And therefore, as we did at the first lay before you many important considerations, which moved his Majesty directly to inhibit your further progress into the Archdukes' countries, not so much because he could then conceive no just occasion thereof, but because he heard from diverse persons at the same instant, that you had declared to Mr. Noel Caron, and other ministers of foreign princes, that you would send for his Majesty's Ambassador to meet you at Antwerp (a course seldom used in our experience by any person, without privity of the State, when there was no employment concurring, nor no desire to make use of that opinion for some public consideration), so we have thought fit to let you know by this, that there is no cause for the present to return you any other answer than is above-mentioned, saving only in this point, that where you have declared how ill you are provided of a sufficient deputy when you shall come over, considering Sir William Browne's absence, besides some indisposition of your own at the receipt of ours, his Majesty is now pleased to dispense with you for leaving that place until Sir William Browne shall be arrived; after which we shall expect your repair according to our former letter.—From the Court at Oxford, 30 August 1605.

Copy. 1½ *pp.* (**112.** 41.)

The Council to Viscount Lisle.

1605, August 30.—From the Court at Oxon, 30 August 1605. *Draft of the preceding letter, with corrections by Salisbury.* 1½ *pp.* (191. 36.)

The Earl of Salisbury to the Same.

[1605, August 30].—If I could conceive, that in the carriage of this late accident of yours there had anything passed from my Lords of other nature than the case required for the good of his Majesty's service, or if I did not expect your own return in short time, I would have answered your private letter to me at greater length, because you wrote so to me in yours of the 25th, besides that to my Lords, and also because I am at all times desirous to satisfy all men of the reasons of my actions in this kind. Only in respect of a doubtful clause in your letter to me, wherein you defy all the world for anything they can charge you with of ill intention, I think it not amiss to say shortly this, that if you intend that to those only that have censured you so, it neither belongs to me to answer it, for anything done as a councillor, nor as a private man. But if I thought your lordship remained doubtful of me for passion or practice, either out of your own imagination, or by the factious reports of others, it is all the answer that I would make, to wish you to believe what might best serve your turn, for I confess I am not so desirous to appear clearly that which I profess to those that have honour in them, but I should be as careless to satisfy others, who would so far descend from true virtue as to judge worse of me than they do of themselves. Thus much, my Lord, I answer, not as thinking your challenge other than most just in itself, but as a man acquainted with the darts of ill tongues, and one of whom I hear it is conceived that I am aptest to do good offices where I am oftenest suspect.

Draft unsigned. Endorsed: "1605, 30th Aug." 1½ *pp.* (112. 42.)

News from Venice, etc.

1605, $\frac{\text{Aug. 30}}{\text{Sept. 9}}$.—Newsletter containing dispatches from Milan relating to the proceedings of Fuentes and the siege of Orange by Lesdiguières; from Vienna and other places reporting the progress of the war in Hungary. Also news from various parts of Italy and from Constantinople. News from Antwerp and Cologne of Spinola's proceedings in the Low Countries. The Roman intelligence contains news from France.—Venice. 9 Sept. 1605.

4 *pp.* (112. 47.)

Henry Ramelius, Danish Ambassador, to Viscount Cranborne (*sic*).

1605, August 30.—Requesting him to find him a lodging and to announce his arrival to the King.—On board ship, 30 August 1605.

Signed. Latin. ¾ *p.* (191. 34.)

Magistrates of Hamburg to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 31.—Letter of credence for their secretary, Bernhard Tegius, sent on a mission to England.
Seal. Latin. 1 *p.* (191. 36.)

Sir George More to the Council.

1605, August 31.—Since the receipt of your letters commanding me to cause all those, which having received letters of privy seal for the loan of money within the county of Surrey have not paid the sum required of them, to make present payment, or to show that they have lent in London or some other county, and thereof making default, to appear before your lordships; I have written to them all, from whom having received little money, but either certificate of lending in other counties, or the same answer of disability to lend which they formerly have made, I have paid the money and send unto you herewith a certificate of their answers returned unto me —This last of August 1605.
Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (112. 44.)

The Enclosure.

1605, August 31.—" A certificate of the names of such persons as having received his Majesty's letters of privy seal for the loan of money within the county of Surrey, excuse the not-payment thereof, or make no answer " :—
100*l.*—William Mills esq. was assessed to pay 50*l.* only, for which he received a new privy seal.
25*l.*—The Lady Allet, widow, Gerard Gore, gent., William Bonde, gent., Henry Haward, citizen, James Chibell and Raphe Pratt, that they have lent in the city of London.
25*l.*—Philip Connesly, knt. disables himself as before, in regard of his small living etc.
25*l.*—Richard Bostock, esq. that he is of great years etc.
25*l.*—Matthew Dale, that he has no land.
25*l.*—William Harman, knt. that he is willing but unable to lend.
20*l.*—John Dryland returns no answer, but that he is in debt.
20*l.*—Robt. Quennell, that he lent at the last loan to her Majesty, and is unpaid, and having given the greatest part of his living to his son, he now is unable to lend.
25*l.*—Sir Matthew Carew, that long since he removed out of the shire, and a privy seal in Middlesex.
25*l.*, 20*l.*, 20*l.*—William Gresham, knt., Henry Dorrell, esq. and Humphrey Covert, gent., have promised to procure a discharge long since, or to bring the money, but do neither.
25*l.*, 25*l.*, 20*l.*—William Mynne, knt., Thomas Muschamp, knt., and John Cotten, gent., his Majesty's servants in ordinary, that they are willing, but unable to lend.
20*l.*—Edward Waterhouse, knt., that he is his Majesty's ward.

25*l.*—William Ratclif, gent., that being unpaid the money which he lent to our late sovereign, he is altogether unable to lend.

25*l.*—Edward Peacock, knt., that he received a privy seal for Middlesex.

25*l.*—The Lady Weston, that her estate is much decayed.

50*l.*—Sir Edward Randell has made promise to pay, but does not.

Of the Clergy.

20*l.*—Michael Rabbet, parson of Stretham, that being unpaid the last loan, prays to be spared, the rather for that he is now employed in the translation of the New Testament, which is cause unto him of extraordinary charge.

20*l.*, 20*l.*—John Studley, parson of Ockham, and John Reeve, parson of Stoke Daborne, that they are unpaid the money which they lent at the last loan.

20*l.*—Mr. Day, that through many losses he is unable to lend.

20*l.*—Mr. Cawson, parson of Oxsted, that his living is small, and he in debt.

20*l.*—Francis Taillour, parson of Godalming, that he has but a poor vicarage, that he dwells amongst many poor, by whom he loses much of his living, that he has many children, and has had a long sickness.

20*l.*—Mr. Dawson, parson of Redreth, has paid in London.

20*l.*—Mr. Cordell, parson of Sutton, that he is in debt and without money.

Mr. Binyon, parson of Crawley, and Mr. Word, parson of Bedington, return no answer.

I conceive Sir William Harman, Sir Philip Connesly, Sir William Gresham, Richard Bostock, Matthew Dale, William Ratclif, Robt. Quennell most fit to be spared, and of the clergy, Michael Rabbet, John Studley, Robt. Cordell, Francis Taillour, Mr. Cawson and Mr. Day.

Signed: George More. 1½ *pp.* (**112.** 43.)

The Earl of Thomond to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, August 31.—If there had been any news in this kingdom worthy the advertising, I would not have been so long silent. There is never a lord in Ireland or England that more loves and honours you, except it be my good friend, Sir George Carew, lord of Clopton. What hard success I have had in my grant, and the ward that I had under the broad seal being left out of the establishment, I have desired him to acquaint you withal, and wish that I had never made that suit. I have sent your lordship a goshawk, for that I had never a falcon this year, in respect my man by negligence suffered them to be "forered," myself being at Dublin. If you next year send a man of yours hither, he shall have the command of the long winged hawks and short that I shall have, who will use them better than my man can.—Bonratty, the last of August 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**112.** 45.)

CHIEF JUSTICE POPHAM to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, August 31.—I received this last night from Sir Rowland Morgan a letter by which I understand he has apprehended David Butler and committed him to Cardiff gaol, where he remains until you give further directions. The examination which charges him I sent you enclosed in my last letter.—From Lytlecot, the last of August 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (112. 46.)

SIR LEWIS LEWKENOR to the SAME.

1605, August 31.—I have deferred writing, expecting the return of Dr. Taylor, whose message will either appease or yield more matter to the passionate humour of the Ambassador, inclining already to very strange apprehensions, imputing things that fell out casually to have been done in contempt of him; as after having been contested withal at Gravesend for carriage and excessive prices demanded (no endeavour of mine being able to do anything with that obstinate people); coming thence to Rochester, and being furnished by the constable with horses for the cart wherein his own best things went; one Mr. Richard Lee of St. Margaret's in the hundred of Rochester attended the horses out of the town, and setting upon the Ambassador's servants with pitchforks and staves, took them away violently; the news whereof coming to the Ambassador, moved him so far that he would presently have written thereof to his Majesty, had I not used great instance to dissuade him, with assurance that I would acquaint you therewith; and in truth the matter deserves examination and punishment.

Tuesday night he came to Sir John Roper's house, where he received a letter from Lord Northampton endorsed to Dr. Taylor, and in his absence to the Count himself, which he opening, found that the mariners and surgeons of Dover had complained to my Lord of his embarking at Sandwich, which they imagined should be to avoid such promises as had been made unto them that at his departure he should at his passage from Dover see them all satisfied. This also infinitely distempered him, saying that the mariners had done nothing but that they were well paid for, and as for the surgeons, they rather deserved punishment than reward. As for his going to Sandwich in any such regard, he took it heinously that there should be any such surmise.

At length coming to Sandwich, thither repaired unto him Don Pedro de Sarmiento, Colonel of the Spaniards at Dover, with sundry captains of those companies, who publicly at the table, in the presence of Sir John Roper, myself and other gentlemen, exceedingly inveighed against the Mayor of Dover and government there, and the hard, extreme usage which they have there received alleging injuries offered them, of which the Count de Villa Mediana said that in a meeting at my Lord Treasurer's house with your lordship he had made complaint,

and that my Lord Northampton being present had promised eorreetion for the abuses passed, and prevention of those to eome; but neither the one nor the other had been done. They have framed a letter to Lord Northampton, very large and expostulatory. Dr. Taylor's stay eauses the delay of the Ambassador's embarking, so that I, understanding the Ambassador of Denmark to be now at Gravesend, intend to take my leave presently of the Count of Villa Mediana, and to be at Gravesend this night, leaving here Sir Thomas Vane and Sir William Munson, who are both very eareful to give eontentment to the Count. At my last departure from him he used very temperate speeehes, aeknowledging great obligations to his Majesty, and desiring me to reeommend his serviee to you.

Here are in this town at least 40 English gentlemen attending to go over with him, and whether the Baron Arundel be here privately or no I know not, but I think he is, for whieh I have great presumptions. The Count of Villa Mediana intends to embark this night.—Sandwieh, last of August 1605.

Holograph. 2½ *pp.* (**191. 37.**)

Postal endorsements: "Hast hast post hast hast post hast hast, Lewes Lewkenor. At Cant[erbury] the 31 of August at 6 a Cloek in the aftear none. Seattingborne the 31 day of August hallfe on ouer past 8 a Cloeke at night. Rochester past 10 aeloeke at night. Darford paste 2 in the night the 31 of Auguste."

[The Earl of Salisbury] to [the Lord Chief Justice].

[1605, ? August].—The first prefaee whieh I will use shall be to exeuse myself for making no answer by your first messenger at Oxford; we eourtiers being then so far in love with disputations as we eould not attend any other business. I am sorry you have so ill a eompanion as the stone, though I doubt not but you will be soon eased thereof, whieh I wish, and as mueh good else as your heart can desire. For the matter . . . . . the spirit that wrote the letter to be full of poison; and therefore he were well worth the apprehension; for whieh purpose I eoneeive you may do well, seeing David Butler is apprehended, and the suspieion truly gathered by you that he is rather a faetor for priests than for wares, to eause him to be sent up unto you to be strietly examined about him by you, whose dwelling is near to the plaee of his apprehension; that upon eonferenee with him, or upon eertifieate of his behaviour, you may either dismiss him or else take bonds of him to appear here. This I write because we eannot now be so severe as to punish the earrier of letters, peaee being eoneluded with all nations, exeept it appear that they be reeeivers of them from ["known priests" *struck out*] those that they know to be offenders, or privy to the eontents of sueh stuff as is contained in them.

Our news are here not great, only those after which I know you hearken most are such as you would desire ; for his Majesty with all his continues in perfect health ; and for foreign things they are as you left them ; saving that there is now newly arrived an Ambassador from Denmark, whose principal errand is to be installed for the King his master ; which shall be done with great solemnity on Sunday at Windsor ; from whence within 3 days after the King intends to remove, and leave the Q[ueen] till Michaelmas at Hampton Court, intending to spend some time about Waltham and Savill during most part of that time. I did not forget [to] recommend your duty and your excuse to his Majesty, both which he took in very good part, and willed me to say that he were weary of you, yet he would wish you to live as long as himself, assuring for conclusion that you are not meanly seated in his Majesty's gracious favour ; to which if I can make the least addition, you shall be sure of my best offices.—*Undated.*

Draft. Endorsed : "1605. Minute to the Lord Chief Justice from my Lord." $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Damaged.* (**114.** 119.)

[The Earl of Salisbury] to the [Deputy Lieutenants of Hertfordshire].

[1605 ? August].—Draft apparently of a circular letter, informing his correspondents of his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Herts. and nominating each of them as a Deputy Lieutenant. Encloses their deputation, with transcript of his commission and copy of letter from the Council to him.—*Undated.*

In hand of Salisbury's secretary. Endorsed : "1605. Copy of my Lord's letter to the Deputy Lieutenants of Hertfordshire." $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**192.** 22.)

Town of Hertford.

[1605, ? August].—Particular of things not granted in the Hertford charter, that were petitioned for.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : "1605." $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**214.** 53.)

[The Earl of Salisbury] to [Lord Arundel].

[1605, before Sept.]—He is informed that Arundel purposes to travel into foreign parts, the better to enable him for the King's and country's service ; and that he is parting with some of his jennets and mares "belonging to your race," which have been chargeably bred and maintained. If this be so, begs him to reserve him 3 or 4, and let him know the price.—*Undated.*

Draft in Levinus Munck's hand. Endorsed : "1605. Lord Arundell." $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**113.** 123.)

Sir William Selby to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Sept. 1.—The Scottish commissioners having appointed a justice court (that is, a gaol delivery), to be held at Hawick for trial of felons, amongst which were divers English, espeeially Tindale and Riddsdale men sent in by the Earl of Dunbar to answer Scottish complainers; did by letters entreat me to be present that I might see the English have equal justiee; which I did, carrying in with me the said Tindale and Riddesdale men and some others accused to have eommitted felonies in Seotland since the happy conjunction.

At a conference before the holding of the eourt, we differed in opinion upon the points following. Some of them held that by the general eommission the English were authorised judges in their justice courts, and they in our gaol deliveries (for which end they urged us much to sit with them), that we had power to deal in civil causes and in bills and debts due before the King's entry. We were not of their mind, but at last after much conference we concluded the articles following, as well for clearing the said points, as for better directing the commanders of the horsemen in the execution of their office, to the end none should be apprehended without good probability of their offences, nor stolen goods seized but in good form; of which articles the double is herewith. I do likewise send you the form of proceeding in their courts, with some observations whieh I noted much differing from ours. The Earl of Dunbar eaused this court to be held, whose presenee and adviee have given great furtherance to the service. Mr. Edward Gray was likewise in Hawick at this court.—Baremore, 1 Sept. 1605.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**112.** 51.)

Viscount Lisle to the Same.

[1605, beforc Sept. 2 ?].—After I had written the rest, I spake with one who was on Thursday last in the army, which is near to Deventer, where they begin to make some works. The 20 companies which went out of these quarters arrived there that night. Count Moris purposes when he has his troops together, to draw near to Spinola, and to fight with him if he can be within 3 or 4,000 as strong as he; and Spinola on the other side seems as desirous to fight, who yet was afore no plaee. Coverden and Bertangle are thought to be assured for this year, because of the eoming on of the winter; for they are both in marshes. Count Moris has sent men to Lochum, Bredevorde and Groll. Spinola it is thought will winter in those parts. The Governor of Linghen walks up and down as a prisoner. But it is thought he will justify himself, laying the fault upon some offieers of the States, who did not in time supply his wants; for the place it seems was lost for want of munition. Here is some speech of assistance to eome to Count Moris from the

Landgrave of Hess and other princes of Germany, but I know not what to affirm in it.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "5 Sept. 1605."[1] 1 *p.* (**191.** 43.)

VISCOUNT LISLE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Sept. 2.—According as I wrote to the Council and to you, I made my best speed in settling the Sergeant Major to command, in the absence of me and of Sir William Brown, and in providing shipping. Once I was at sea and was driven back by foul weather. At the last I got a good passage, and came hither yesternight, and trust to be at London to-morrow. For indeed I have never a good leg, neither can well abide a boot upon either of them. As soon as I am at London I will advertise you, and expect further order. —Canterbury, 2 Sept. 1605.

PS. When I came from Flushing the opinion there of the best sort was that the Marquis Spinola was dead of sickness. There were no news came from Count Moris since his being at Ommen.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 39.)

WILLIAM UDALL to the SAME.

1605, Sept. 2.—Acknowledges the intolerable wrongs he has done Salisbury, and does not deserve his favours in suffering him to be at liberty and in sparing to inflict just punishment. Has sought to show his sorrow for his foul committed errors. Has spoken with Mr. Thomas Strange, from whom proceeded the original of his greatest miseries, in order to yield satisfaction, and has delivered some of Strange's letters to be showed to Salisbury; also particulars Strange has discovered to him about two books to be printed in France, concerning the late Queen and Lord Burghley. There is jealousy conceived that the letters are not in Strange's writing, and that no such books are intended; and this jealousy makes him forbear offering other important matters. If Salisbury will entertain what is offered by Strange, he will find everything performed. As yet he but entertains opportunities, until either by Salisbury or the Lord Chief Justice he may be directed further. If these letters be not Strange's; if the other particulars proceeded not from Strange himself; and if he has ever been found to deal haltingly; he disclaims all favour whatever.—Holborn, 2 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**191.** 40.)

SIR WILLIAM MONSON to the SAME.

[1605, Sept. 3].—I arrived this day, being the 3rd of September, with the Conde de Villia (*sic*) Mediana at Graveling, it being the third day after his embarking at the Downs, the wind being so contrary as I could not safely put him ashore sooner. Upon his arrival he was met by my Lord Arandall, who reported that he passed over by the way of Callis, but examining the matter more

(1) Probably the date of receipt.

particularly I found that he embarked himself secretly in the *Adventure*, naming himself a servant of the Lord Lisle's, who meant to travel from Graveling to Flushing by land. I understood before how much it was against your will he should pass in any of his Majesty's ships, and to prevent it I gave strait charge to the captain of the *Adventure* that he should in no case take either passenger or follower of the Ambassador's aboard him without my warrant, for I meant to see and be acquainted with all men's going over. He notwithstanding received him aboard, as your lordship has heard, and therefore if there be offence in his manner of going I desire the blame may light upon them that have deserved it. Capt. Bradgate pretends ignorance in that he knew not who he was, but he cannot excuse himself in disobeying my command, and is therefore worthy of blame, which I refer to your consideration.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "3 Sept. 1605." 1 *p.* (**112.** 52.)

Postal endorsements:—"Graveling the iiijth of September 3 a clok in the morning. At Cant. the 6th of September at 5 a cllock of night. Seattingborne the 6th of September halfe on ouer past 8 a clocke at night. Rochester at 10 aclocke at night. Darford past 2 in the night the same day. At Stanes . . . . of the clock the vijth of . . . . [*incomplete.*]"

[Printed *in extenso* under date 4 Sept. in *Monson's Tracts*, III, *pp.* 335, 336 (Navy Records Society).]

Edward and Thomas Hayes to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Sept. 4.—Vouchsafe at some leisure to peruse our conceit presented herewith, which imports many respects, as may be desired in a project of piety, charity, profit, opportunity, honour, concerning God, people distressed, King and commonweal, the time and person that will vouchsafe to patronise it. Notwithstanding we dare not be justified the authors but to your lordship alone, yet if this project be looked into, it will appear as a spacious field, out of which small grasses may be picked to load a wain and never be seen. Our country is strangely annoyed with idle, loose and vagrant people. The State has wisely in parliament sought redress. The infection nevertheless has widely increased and might seem desperate, were it not that by accident a motion for inference of small copper moneys offers opportunity of perfect reformation. The suit of these moneys is grounded under pretence of commonwealth, yet if it might be diverted to so public a cure, good success may that motion have and happy should we be, the ancientest movers.—From the Lady Scott's house in Clerkenwell Close, 4 Sept. 1605.

PS. We are not ignorant the Queen makes the copper moneys her suit, whose profits may also be enlarged upon this honourable course.

Signed. Seal. Endorsed: "Two Heys to me w^th^ a Project of Bee Hives." 1 *p.* (**112.** 53.)

The Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Sept. 4.—I forbore to come in to you because ceremonies should not trouble you. I have nothing but to tell you that your letter for the lease of St. John's in Oxford is according to my desire, with a most effectual and just answer, such as if that satisfy not the party, nothing will. I go now to Horseley, thence to Knol, where I was not but only in the first beginning all the year. Thence for 3 or 4 days to Buchurst, where I was not these 7 years. I will not fail to be at Hampton Court; but to be at Windsor I hope I need not, only my hope in you is that except there be necessary cause I be not sent for; and if there be, willingly upon your letter I come at midnight.—Dorset House, 4 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 41.)

Captain Henry Pepwell to the Same.

1605, Sept. 4.—You gave me warrant to receive 20*l.* for my charges in bringing letters from the Ambassador Leger in Spain. The expenses of the posts and my charge of diet amounts to 50*l.* I submit myself to your discretion. I have delivered to your secretary, Mr. Brereton, a note under the Spanish Ambassador's hand of what is allowed to every courier in like case.—London, 4 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 42.)

Viscount Lisle to the Same.

1605, Sept. 5.—I am come hither this evening, having used the favour you gave me, not to take great journeys for the sparing of my legs, which now begin to grow somewhat better. I beseech you to let his Majesty or my Lords of the Council understand that here I will stay till I receive further directions.—At London, 5 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 84.)

The Same to [the Same].

1605, Sept. 5.—Although I hope to see your lordship very shortly, yet because by letter you make me see that you rest unsatisfied of somewhat which in a letter of mine seemed doubtful, I choose also rather by letter to give you satisfaction. For as I think it a very unworthy part, especially for a nobleman, not to make good what either he had directly said, or what when he spake covertly he were guilty to himself he did mean, and would rather for mine own part venture any course than to do it; so on the other side I think it as far from honour or true valour not to give satisfaction when justly a man may, and that he is in good manner (as now I am by your lordship) called unto it. It is true therefore that I said, and shall ever say, that I defy all the world and every man in it that will say they can charge me with any disloyalty towards the King, and in

that would not exeept my brother, if he were alive. And in protestations of this nature general terms must be urged, lest the avoiding of some might imply the unclearness towards any, and anyone that eould justly aceuse me were suffieient testimony against me. Besides, I spake to your lordship and eould not therefore well speak of you. For, I said, I spake to a great eouncillor, a prineipal nobleman, and my honourable friend, all which may argue that I meant some that might speak to you, not that you should speak of me to any. Indeed, my Lord, I was disquieted in mind, seeing a present disgrace undeservedly laid upon me, and a future danger to whieh I saw the way made for me; and that perhaps might out of the bitterness of my heart make me speak with less eireumspection than otherwise I would have done. But in this and like matters probabilities are not expected, but plain and direct answers. I can say, therefore, and can say it justly, that in using the words afore-written, wherein you demand satisfaction, I did no way particularly mean your lordship, nor any aetion of yours. I did not think of you further than as writing to you, nor had no conceit that you made any question of my loyalty. And this I do say and will not go from, and I trust it will give you satisfaction, for my purpose is to do it because I know I may do it justly. If it do not, I beseech you let me be further charged, and I will further aequit myself.—London, 5 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**112.** 54.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Sept. 5.—I have received your exceeding favourable letter of the 27 August, by which I gather that as there is no necessity of my going over to my government in respect of his Majesty's service, so my being there will be no hindrance to the same, which for public respects makes it indifferent whether I go or stay; to either of which, as my affeetion shall incline, your lordship assures me of your favour. The reasons which in my particular make it necessary to go to my eharge are very many and important, with the discourse of which I will not trouble you; I am not carried away with any vain hopes, but stirred up with a true zeal to repair in some sort by an honest life in that charge my reputation, which partly through my folly, and much more by the maliee of my enemies, has been blemished. Neither have I spleen to any in that State to transport me to indirect courses to the disservice of the same, but I shall go with a resolution so far as I ean to procure the good and prosperity of it, and I doubt not that the States will take any exceptions against me, when they perceive I go over with his Majesty's gracious favour. I therefore very humbly renew my suit to you to move his Majesty for my leave, if it may be obtained, submitting myself to that course you shall think fittest.—Tilbury, 5 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**112.** 56.)

The Count of Villa Medina, Spanish Ambassador, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Sept. 5.—I set out this morning from London towards Dover, and sensible as I am of the honour which you have shown me in everything, I would have you know that my most lively desire is to serve you in as great a measure as my obligations demand. I am sending to Spain some trifles for the King my master, accompanied by 3 English servants. I pray you let me have a passport by this bearer.—London, 5 Sept. 1605.

PS. With my horses goes a Spaniard called Pedro de Verascigni, servant of S^r. dos Pedrod de Cuniga, for whom I desire a passport to enable him and his servant to return to this country.

Signed. French. 1 *p.* (**112.** 57.)

News from Venice.

1605, Sept. $\frac{6}{16}$.—News letter containing dispatches from Milan, Vienna, Antwerp, Cologne and Rome and relating to the wars in Hungary and the Low Countries, and other European news.—Venice, 16 Sept. 1605.

4 *pp.* (**112.** 49.)

Sir William Monson to [the Lord Admiral.]

[1605, Sept. 6].—I love not to aggravate matters against a man that hath run himself into those troubles Captain Bradgate hath done, though in honesty and duty I am bound to deliver a truth of all accidents that shall happen. And I must tell you that when I seemed to reprove Bradgate for this act of my Lord Arundel's, as also my Lord Arundel himself, by whose instigations I know not, though I have cause to suspect some, to wreck their malice against me, informed the Ambassador upon the stay of his barks at Dunkirk that I had betrayed them to the Hollanders, and if I did not engage his Majesty's ships presently in fight, without further deliberation or examination of the cause of their stay, I was absolutely concluded either for a traitor to the Ambassador, or imputed a coward. If I had not found the Ambassador very honourable not to credit reports, and discreet in disliking my Lord Arundel's courses, my reputation had been in question. I cannot justly accuse Bradgate to be the author of these practices, and therefore I humbly beseech your lordship they may not be laid to his charge, but that such informations were made against me you shall hear by others. I have sent Captain Bradgate in company of Captain Hawkridg, my lieutenant, who is able to say as much touching my Lord Arundel's coming aboard the *Adventure* as any other, because he was aboard the *Adventure* himself when he came aboard disguised with a false beard and raggedly clothen, and put into the gunner room port

because he should not be seen. It appears he came in company of Bradgate from Dover, and was secretly hid at Waymore, until Bradgate sent his boat for him as the ship passed by. He thought to embark at Deal, but spying Captain Hawkridg in the boat at his coming thither, he waved unto him to go to Waymore. This is as much as the company knows, and this did Captain Hawkridg see, as also his taking into the ship, besides divers other circumstances which I refer unto Captain Hawkridg's report. I have committed the charge of the *Adventure* unto your servant Captain Humfray Renals, a man discreet, valiant and well experienced, one that for his life would not commit so foul a crime. I am now ready to set sail with the Ambassador's baggage, but doubt I shall not be able to put it in unless it be by force, which I am resolved not to offer, but to return back again and acquaint you.—*Undated.*

PS. Bradgate called my Lord Arundel cousin aboard the ship, and by the name of Greene.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**114.** 90.)

[Printed under the date 6 Sept. 1605 in *Monson's Tracts*, III, 336 (Navy Records Society).]

The Earl of Salisbury to Viscount Lisle.

1605, Sept. 7.—If you shall read again your letter, you shall find that I had reason to return you a profession conditional, considering your challenge was general, and no way of necessity to be made at this time, when by the manner of my Lords' writing you saw how respectfully they cleared provisionally any doubts that might have arisen in you that any apprehension, much less any imputation, of crime or practice was so much as in embryo. And where you seem to conceive I had no cause to take any part to me because you used honourable attributes to me, in your first part, I will only at this time thus far justify my cause to be doubtful, because that which followed came in so abruptly as it inferred you were not sure whether you were suspected of practice or corruption, or no; which being so, I am sure the sense must carry this conclusion, that to those, or to me in particular, that thought so, you were ready to offer a defiance. But, my Lord, we spend too long time in this which I perceive by your letter is reconciled from any exception that can arise, where a disposition or intention is not to rake up dead ashes or kindle new coals, both which are to my nature so contrary and to all my courses public and private so adverse, that I do hereby conclude that you shall find your own heart altered before you shall do yourself right to misjudge mine, and you shall give me a ground (avowed just by your own untransported friends) before you shall receive either public or private cause to hold me other than ready to embrace your professions.—From Windsor, 7 Sept. 1605.

Copy. 1½ *pp.* (**112.** 58.)

The Earl of Nottingham to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], Sept. 11.—I had been with you this day, but that now, the first coming of the Court hither, I am loth to be away, for it brings at the first much disorder. I send you here enclosed a letter to me from Sir W. Monson, and as soon as Capt. Bridgat comes, I will either bring him myself, or send him to you, but I think to be myself in London to-morrow.—11 Sept.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**112.** 62.)

The Enclosure.

Sir William Monson to the Earl of Nottingham, High Admiral. —Since my letter the 6th of this month here is arrived the barks from Dunkirk, who received as evil usage by the Hollanders at their coming out as at their going in. The English master who brought the Spaniards out of Spain to Dover went over with the Ambassador to have a dispatch of his business, and coming out in one of the said barks is taken out of her and sent to the States in Holland, and how they will use him I know not, but I fear very ill. The hoy which is behind and indeed is of more value than all the rest the Hollanders have intelligence of and are resolved to seize upon her; and therefore to avoid the danger I have caused all the trunks and fardels to be taken out of her and brought by land to the Downs, and there I embark it in the *Vanguard* and mean to send it in my boats to Graveling, if I can do it with safety; if not to return it again for England, and acquaint you withal. If I had sent it by water from Sandwich to the Downs, the Holland pinnace which lies in Sandwich haven was resolved to take it and throw the men overboard. Duncume which came away with Bream's bark from the Isle of Wight is returned to Flushing with a Brazil-man of 400 chests of sugar. There are likewise 2 other English barks bound thither, with each of them a Brazil-man. English sailors come daily from serving the Hollanders, but at their parting can get no satisfaction for their services, so that many of them are behindhand a day's pay. I desire to know your pleasure about Cap: Muckell. The merchants which owed [owned?] the goods he took from under the Isle of Wight are willing to discharge him, and if your lordship intend him any good, it must be done before other matters come against him; for though he was innocent both in this and other matters, yet before his company did other things which may endanger him.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "7 Sept. 1605." 1 *p.* (**112.** 59.)

Postal endorsements:—"Abord the *Vanguard* the 7th of September 8 a clok at night. At Sandwich the 7th of September past 9 of the clocke at nyght. At Cant. past a 11 at night. At Sittingeborne at 2 of the cloke in the nite. Rochester past 4 a clocke in the morninge. Darford after 6 of the clocke in the morninge the 8 of September. . . . . ."

[Printed *in extenso* in *Monson's Tracts*, III, 338, 339 (Navy Records Society).]

Chief Justice Popham to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Sept. 11.—I have received your letters of 9 Sept., wherein I find questions moved of greater difficulty than I would anyway of myself have entered into. But upon your letters, they are for some of them, both for the law of such difficulty, and for matters of state of such moment, as would require very exact and sound considerations before they were resolved on. Nevertheless in that you require it, as so short a time and as the state of my body (which lately was such as I thought I should never see London again) will permit, I will acquaint you with some points I have heretofore conceived concerning these matters. First, for the trade into the territories of the Grand Seignior, I hold it no question but that his Majesty may by law incorporate a company for it, with such conditions as shall be fitting. But for that of France and Spain I would ask to be further advised before I set down my conceit therein. But this much I must say that I have always found (what pretences soever the merchants make to draw themselves into companies) they ever have in it their private ends, and all those take their ground from the Merchant Adventurers, and yet their cases may haply differ. I dare affirm, if that company should be permitted to do that which they pretend to have power to do by their charter, and have often attempted to put in practice (but have been put from it chiefly by your father's means in his lifetime), they might within few years have enriched themselves infinitely, and impoverished the State and whole commonweal extremely; and what may grow of this in after ages I know not, but I may fear. This I hold as a principle, that it is not convenient that merchants have such power passed over unto them that they may govern the estate of things both at home and abroad as they list, and they not to be curbed therein by the State, but that if they should be they might say as myself have heard them in time past, they have been wronged. But for the matter of drawing the trades of France and Spain into companies, I fear me it will overthrow all the towns, shipping and mariners of the West parts, because the young merchants of those parts begin with very small stocks, and cannot deal here upon such credit as young merchants may do in London, and their stocks and wealths have increased by their often returns; and by that means they make more of 100*l.* in the year than the merchants of London do of 200*l.* Now if they be barred of their often returns, they can hardly raise benefit sufficient to support their estates, much less to increase it, and then must both their shipping and mariners decay in those parts. Haply it will be answered that those shall trade as they have done. But when their patent is once passed, and the trade somewhat settled, then must those men be complained of as interlopers and overthrowers of the merchant-like trading into those parts, and either it must be taken away or the chief of this new company fail of their purpose.

Some of the principal merchants westward may be drawn to like of this course, for so were some when the first corporation for Spain was passed in the late Queen's time; but it was no sooner put in practice, but both they and all the rest of the western merchants found out the drift of the merchants of London that followed it; whereupon they so much repined at it, that they were resolved to petition against it, but that the breach fell out presently between England and Spain, which interrupted it. I know you have well observed the general course of merchants heretofore in matters concerning their trades, wherein they aim still at their own present good, without respect unto the State. The event of this in my opinion concerns the State, all men that live on their revenue or husbandry, and a multitude of artizans so deeply as will appear when it shall come in dispute, that I doubt not but there will be very good considerations had both before it pass and in passing of it.—At Lytlecott, 11 Sept. 1605.

PS. [*In Popham's hand*]. I know your lordship both will and can look farther into matters of this kind than myself, and therefore do submit what I have said to your better judgment. I doubt not but that France would if they might upon any correspondence with their neighbours' countries shake off foreign manufactures, and thereof it grows the French King takes such hold of the falsity used in the making of our clothes traded that ways; which firstly surely must be reformed, otherwise I see not how the inconveniencies (which by that means we draw on ourselves) can be avoided. No doubt but upon just occasion, as this now in question, the King may for a time forbid his subjects to trade to any country, and who that breaks that injunction is to be punished by the State. And to discern the true purpose of those which design these companies, it may please you to will them to set down the manner how they would have the trades ordered, and thereby it will soon be discerned what they earned in it. My paper will give me leave to write no more.

Signed. 3 *pp.* (**112.** 63.)

The Earl of Dorset to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Sept. 11.—I am ready here to attend all public services. Sir Walter Cope will tell you of the meeting of merchants yesterday. If this trade of Turkey were settled, it would be most profitable for the crown and commonwealth, for then all the imposition of currants and consequently all other impositions were settled for ever. I will be at Whitehall at 4 of the clock.—11 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**112.** 65.)

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Thomas Edmondes.

1605, Sept. 12.—I have lately receeived your letter of 28 August, by which I find how well you conceeived your direetions

and in what humour those Princes are. But when I consider that the Count of Villa Mediana is there (who has been so warm a pursuer of his desire concerning the transport of the Spanish soldiers into Flanders) I think it necessary both to give you some information of those things wherein he is most likely to deal with the Archdukes forasmuch as touches the Spanish, as also of some things else wherein he was an actor.

You shall understand that when the Ambassador parted his Majesty was content to promise him that if the Spanish soldiers would go into Spain he would take a course to convey them safely. If otherwise they would be resolute still as not to accept it, but (as he gives it out) to hazard their passage in the dark nights, his Majesty would not be the author of it, but would be content to suffer them to hire any of his vessels or other equipage necessary to transport them. Whereunto when the Ambassador replied that he should hardly procure any ships or mariners, not only because the owners of the ships would fear the Hollanders' violence but because they should also offend (being his Majesty's subjects) if they did assist the transporting of soldiers contrary to the ordinances of the treaty in which the neutral party was interested; it was answered again that forasmuch as concerned the offence of his own subjects to him (the extremity of the case considered) his Majesty would secure any owners of ships in that point; but for any other course that he should take to answer their fears of the Hollanders' force, it must either be the power of the golden pistolets that must cure fear and create courage in them, or else he must resort to some other counsel of his own, for his Majesty could go no further. What the Ambassadors will do therein you may peradventure sooner learn than we, the matter being to his Majesty indifferent here, who wishes them in Spain or elsewhere safe, though he intends not to press the States further, or to deceive them by protecting their passage. And truly so for mine own judgment I think if they were resolute men they might easily in the winter and the dark nights recover their coasts; and so much for that point.

It now remains for me to inform you of another accident concerning the Lord Arundel at the departure of the Count of Villa Mediana, whereof his Majesty is very sensible; for as his going at this time, in this manner, contrary to commandment raises bruit of contempt, so it has falsified his Majesty's word given to the States' agent. For when the Count of Villa Mediana was upon his departure the King sent for Sir Noel Caron, to let him know that he expected so good observance in the States' proceedings towards him in this case, relating to the safe passage of an ambassador, that no interruption should be offered unto him or any belonging to him. Wherein he replied that he had received order from his superiors to observe his Majesty's command; only in one particular, concerning the transport of the Lord Arundel, general of the English

forces, they presumed his Majesty would not so declare himself as to enjoin them to allow it, seeing that were in effect as much as an employment of the Lord Arundel, when he should be countenanced or protected in or by his Majesty's ships. In which respect he desired in the States' behalf, only that for his person going as a voluntary they might be left to their own fortune and hazard as towards a private man: still urging to his Majesty that his voyage was in such bravery with his captains and others his followers, all lying at the seaside with all their equipage, as it was impossible for him to contain the admiral of their fleet from using some violence by any new or single direction of his, whose commission had his limits how far to direct them, and they how far to obey him: concluding, in case his Majesty would by his word secure that point, he would undertake that no hair of the Ambassador's house or any belonging to him should be touched. Hereupon, because you may be fully edified of this matter and so with more reason justify the commission you have to the Archdukes about this, I think it fit to let you know that his Majesty understanding the Lord Arundel to be on his way towards Dover and in the form beforementioned, his Majesty commanded some of his Council to write from Oxford to the Count of Villa Mediana upon such plain and honourable terms as are used in those cases, to require him for the causes abovementioned to forbear in any case to carry him over; adding notwithstanding as an argument, that it was not out of any end absolutely to stay him, or to disappoint the Archduke of his service, that his Majesty promised him that the Lord Arundel should within some few days after not only be permitted to pass, but the matter should be so ordered as he should be secured from any violence in his passage: only in respect his Majesty had given his word he did entreat him to satisfy himself with this promise, as from that Prince in whom he had found no fraud or guile. Now Sir, when his Majesty had sufficient assurance in his own mind that this would content, and had caused the course to be imparted to Sir Noel Caron truly, which he immediately advertised, news is come that he has by the lewdness of Captain Bredgate whom he corrupted procured his passage in the *Adventure*, being the Vice-admiral to the *Vantguard* wherein the Ambassador went, directly contrary to the knowledge of his Majesty's pleasure, and without the privity of the Count Villa Mediana himself, for so he declared when he met him upon the shore at landing. Wherein whether the Ambassador have dealt clearly or no I know not, always it is sufficient to make Arundel's fault the greater, by whose example other contempts in this State would grow common. And therefore when you have well observed these circumstances as they lie you must represent also to the Archdukes how far the King is touched both to a foreign State towards whom he will never (so long as he is in friendship) pretend one thing and do another: as also

how it touches his Majesty in the point of his own sovereignty over his subjects, which in the beginning of all princes' reigns is to be observed. You shall let them know that his Majesty appeals to them whether this proceeding be not full of prejudice to his Majesty's honour, without any advantage to their service, which forces his Majesty to do something for repair of the same. And yet because it may appear how careful the King is to show respect to them, you may deliver unto them that where his Majesty in true course of state could do no less than presently to have revoked him here to receive punishment: yet because it might be interpreted accidentally prejudicial to their services his Majesty forbears to take any other course of proceeding than by virtue thereof to authorise you as his Majesty's Ambassador to command him, that, after he shall have put in order the troops under his charge and ended with them the summer service, towards the end of November he fail not to come hither to render his person before his Council, and so to abide his Majesty's further censure. With which resolution you are commanded to acquaint the Archdukes, in the equity of whose judgment he assures himself the same shall be approved to be carried with more respect to them than of his Majesty's own honour and government, whereof the reputation shall be thereby so long suspended.

Having now sufficiently delivered all the circumstances of this cause I leave it to you to digest your own relation into the form which seems good to your discretion, being careful to set down as clearly as I can the particularities of all things here which have any reference to your charge: which if they come to you some time by common pens before mine you can well distinguish that "novellants" think they do well when they write that they hear be it true or false; where those that have the charge that I undergo are and ought to be held sufficiently careful when they yield satisfaction to public ministers agreeable to truth in matters of importance, leaving matters of less weight to such convenient opportunities which men are able to find which have more than one or two to satisfy. In which kind your own diligence in his Majesty's service deserves so well, besides your particular profession to myself, as I have thought it not amiss to touch my extraordinary care of you and others in your charges, as a thing which next the service of God I most affect and wholly attend as I hope it appears by my course of life, which is employed in enjoying itself as little as any man's days [*sic*] that lives in this time.—Salisbury, 12 Sept. 1605.

Copy. 5 *pp.* (227. p. 103.)

Dr. John Rainolds to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Sept. 12.—After he refused to subscribe to the 3 articles, the Lord Treasurer by the King's command willed D. Abbot his Vice-Chancellor to set him a certain day within which, unless he subscribed, he should be expulsed from the University.

Abbot urged him to read some authors on the "Apocrypha-places," his chiefest scruples, to prove he stood not obstinate in his own conceit; and also to write his reasons for refusing to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This he condescended to. No time was mentioned within which to subscribe. Whether he had not just cause to gather hence that such a person, being charged to set him a day, and yet forbearing to do it upon his promise to write, had notice given him it was the King's pleasure (whose prerogative therein the Conference at Hampton Court before had taught him) he should write so; or, refusing it, have a day set him; he leaves to be judged by men of understanding. He fears that the showing to the King of that letter as indited against the constitutions ecclesiastical of the late Synod, established by the King's authority, has provoked more the King's displeasure against him. He has lain afflicted with a most heavy disgrace, besides a number of weeks, 4 days at his Majesty's being here. His loyal affection, devoted to him before he was his sovereign (as many can witness, by his showing them the speech of King Henry the 7th in Polydore Virgil, *Hist. Angl.* lib. 26, touching succession) continues still the same. He begs Salisbury to intercede for him. He hopes his suit will not seem importunate to the King, whose mildness, thinking religious men of moderate spirits may be borne with for disobedience to the lawful ceremonies of the Church, promises him more favour that is obedient thereto, and wishes others also to yield to conformity.—Oxford, 12 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 44.)

The Earl of Southampton to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], Sept. 16.—I thank you for your letter, which I wish I could answer with any change worth your reading, but the barrenness of this place affords nothing to discourse of but heat in summer and storms in winter, which is now with us begun. My Lord of Devon was I imagine with you before I received your letter, being no longer able to stay from his pleasures at Wanstead in the desolate parts of the New Forest. I wish myself also often at the Court to enjoy the presence of your lordship and the rest of my friends, though otherwise I am enough pleased with the quiet life I lead here; yet do I intend 'ere long to be with you.—Carsbroke Castell, 16 Sept.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**112.** 66.)

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General.

[1605, Sept. 17].—Although I shall not need to use many arguments to persuade you that I am no persuader of those things which are of that nature which lotteries are, because I know them to be deceits coloured with fair shows of lawful adventure; yet because you are no such stranger in Israel as

not to know that when somewhat is resolved to be done wherein there is inconvenience, he does best that takes the least by comparison; I have thought good to inform you that whereas divers private men, encouraged by example of one or two erected since the King's coming to their use, have been suitors for authority (towards repair of their estates) to set up lotteries in divers parts, and so were like to have proceeded; I have thought better to take hold of an offer of this nature which follows, than by little and little to make them ordinary, wherein the true scope is to suffer this with this condition, that where many poor men shall be deceived, there may arise thereof some benefit to some charitable uses. What those uses shall be, I shall be as glad to hear your advice as anybody's. But the sum shall be 2,000*l.* yearly, paid by 500*l.* quarterly. That it may not be brought *in fiscum* I could wish some other place public in the City appointed where it should be payable; and think it likewise convenient that these circumstances be expressed in the grant. For which purpose I now have sent you the party that best understands it, and caused him to make some rough draft according to his own sense for the performance of the condition; only forasmuch as belonged to the narrative, in what sort the King likes of it, it was by my direction, which he partly observed but not so perfectly as may be upon better perusal. Therefore I pray you confer with him, who can answer you to all purposes, and so help the matter with your direction for the narrative, as by some words it may appear that this 2,000*l.* is not intended, nor shall be converted, to any private use, which will give good satisfaction to the world.—*Undated.*

Draft, corrected by Salisbury. Endorsed: "1605 Sept. 17, Minute to Mr. Attorney from my Lord." 2 *pp.* (**191.** 45.)

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, before Sept. 19].—Since his last le Terrail has proceeded in the renewing of his enterprise against Bergen op Zoone, saying that nothing would hinder his taking the town but the four elements. The Jesuits, the handmaids of all glorious enterprises, failed not to attend both the first and second time with their ornaments to have the honour to sing triumphant mass there, but are returned full laden with repentance. Du Terrail was seconded by two other colonels of Walloons, Chalon and La Biche, their number being in all 5,000 men. Those of the town not only bordered their walls full of men but further made a strong barricado within the town before the gate where du Terrail's company were entered. It is said the loss received in the enterprise was not less than 300 or 400 men. Four chosen English companies were also employed therein, who have likewise partaken of the knocks, namely Capt. Dyer, Capt. John Blount and Capt. Throgmorton, who are all hurt. Du Terrail at his return met with the news out of France of the

death of his wife, which serves to cover the shame and grief of his other misfortune.

It is said La Biche who is governor of Hulst went forthwith to execute another enterprise upon Breda.

The two armies in Freezland continue near neighbours, one fortifying Linghen, the other Coverden and other places. Count Maurice has sought to stop the coming of victuals out of Westphalia to Spinola's army by threatening to spoil the country but it has nothing prevailed with them. The passages are so stopped between the Rhine and Linghen by his forces that the Archduke has very hard means to send or hear from thence and divers of his packets have been intercepted. It is said Spinola has prohibited the writing of any letters out of the camp unless they were first visited by persons authorised by him.

The Duke of Cleves, finding the fort built by the Marquis in his territory upon the Rhine near Keiserwert a great annoyance to his subjects, has by himself and other princes, especially the Duke of Lorraine, laboured towards the Archduke for its removal. The Duke of Lorraine made it known that if right were not done to his son-in-law he would order that no more of the forces of Spain should pass through his country. The Archduke has resolved to make a new fort lower down upon the Rhine and to demolish the other. As the Duke of Cleves is not willing to suffer the Marquis's army to winter in his country, it is thought he can hardly continue to lodge it in Freezland.

President Ricardott has been careful to excuse to the French Ambassador in Brussels that his masters have had no part in the practices said to have been lately entertained by Spain and France, but the Ambassador answered plainly that his master made no distinction between the affections or interests of Spain and the Netherlands.

The Count of Villa Mediana and Lord Arundell arrived here two days since. Yesterday his lordship was presented by the Count to the Archdukes who used him with kindness and promised to give him honourable satisfaction touching his conditions. The Duke of Aumale and Monsr. de Barbanson accompanied him to the Court and brought him back to his lodging and the Pope's Nuncio without giving foreknowledge came to visit him.

Before his coming there was a general mutiny among the soldiers in the English regiment and great discontentment by all the captains against the sergeant-major, Sir Thomas Studder. The general complaint is that his charge has put great arrogance into him and that he passionately depends upon the Jesuits. Many who are affected as he is think there is no such ready way to value themselves as by practising insinuations. Edmondes hopes that the presence and temper of Lord Arundell will stay the proceedings of such busy persons.

Has been to compliment the Archdukes since their return

from their pilgrimage where they performed nine days of painful devotion for the obtaining of issue. Next week they intend to make a journey to spend some days at Bains near Mons.

Sends a note of the last advertisements out of Germany.—*Undated.*

Copy. 5½ *pp.* (**227.** p. 98.)

[Original in P.R.O. State Papers, Foreign, Flanders, where it is dated "Bruxelles,—Sept. 1605," and endorsed "ree. 19 Sept."]

Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Chancellor, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Sept. 19.—I have sent you a writ of the Lord Montjoye, to be used as you shall think fittest for the present. I have not yet spoken with any of the clerks of the Chancery that can inform me what was done in the Earl of Sussex's time, and I doubt there is little to be learned from them, for they are either too young or too careless and forgetful. Wherefore I cannot see a better course than that which you moved when we conferred of it. If at my coming to London I can understand any more, I will advertise you of it.—At Harfeilde, 19 Sept. 1608.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 67.)

Richard Percival to the Same.

1605, Sept. 20.—I have sent to seek Mr. Bingley, and as touching your building I have delivered to every man in writing what they have to do within the house, with charge that it be first done. These fellows shall be agreed with forthwith, for I have spoken with Dobbinson to hasten it. But you must of necessity have Vincent's house, which is next the Cutlers', else the way will not range directly with Durham wall, but will come upon the wall which now cants out, where the outhouses and houses of office are. This house you may have, Sir John Spilman offering to place Vincent in a house of his near him; and I am well assured, if you saw how it lies, you would not refuse it and if now you do I know you will have it hereafter, when perhaps it will be more chargeable unto you.—From your lordship's house, 20 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 68.)

John Atkinson to the Same.

[1605], Sept. 21.—Coming this night weary and lame to London, between Kengenton [? Kensington] and Charing Cross I met Sir Walter Cope, who in general terms told me he heard that my actions in Sp[ain] were not agreeable to the expectation that honest men had of me before, and that he was very sorry to hear thereof. My assured confidence is that you will not condemn me unheard. As for those reports whereby I receive prejudice I hold

them of no value, neither I hope will your lordship when you hear me answer for myself.—London, 21 Sept.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (112. 69.)

SIR RICHARD HAWKINS to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Sept. 21.—According to your command I have procured the best satisfaction for the Lord Ambassador which my power would reaeh unto, and assure myself will be to his liking. I have ever done my best to aeeomplish duty and exeuse complaints, for that I see ambassadors apt thereunto, and more in our country than in any the kingdoms of Christendom, yet have my hard hap and sinister information drawn me into suspicion causeless, to my great cost and charges. In this of the French I only undertook with others to be sureties for payment of 600*l.* at a day agreed upon, for which 12 tons of wood was delivered and sold by the Flemings, which wood the Ambassador has sought to gain into his possession and to leave us liable for the debt, and obtained a sentence in the Admiral Court to that effeet; but a replevin was brought out of Chancery, whereby the goods being delivered to the Ambassador were by the sheriff taken and re-delivered to me, to the uses described in the replevin. You can best judge if I deserve blame in refusing to deliver the wood to the Ambassador.—Exon, 21 Sept. 1605.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (112. 70.)

SIR WILLIAM SELBY to the SAME.

1605, Sept. 21.—A commission came lately out of the Exchequer to Mr. Edward Talbot, myself, and divers others for seizing the lands and goods of recusants according to the statute in this county, which we have well-nigh fully executed. In that part where my service fell 15 recusants, some gentlemen and gentlewomen, the rest of meaner sort, were content to submit and conform themselves, who by the appointment of the Commissioners came on Sunday last the 15th inst. to my parish chureh, heard prayers and sermon with due reverence, and made submission according to law. The meetings for the execution of this commission are many, and much travail and time is spent in the seizures being rightly made, which do so distract me from the other service for which I was sent into these parts that I am foreed to slack it more than I should. Wherefore I beseech you to spare me hereafter from other eommissions, so many matters daily oecurring in this broken country that are more than sufficient to use my whole travails. Myself and other justices of the peaee in this division have had a six weeks' meeting according to certain orders set down by your lordships, the first meeting of that kind that ever was held in this county, where we have appointed high constables, petty eonstables, and other inferior offieers, names and officers

not heretofore known among us. We have reduced in this division 105 alehouses to 15, given strait charges for punishing rogues and idlers. Our service would be much advanced if the gentlemen on the Scottish side had the like orders by his Highness's direction, for now when lewd persons have lost their places of harbour here, they need but pass over the March and find plenty there for lack of the like law.

And whereas the statute appoints night-watches to be kept in all towns and villages throughout England between Ascension Day and Michaelmas, we of this division, knowing by experience that stealing in this county is much more frequent between Lammas and New Year's Day, for that cattle and sheep are then fat, the only purchase besides horses that thieves get here, we have with consent of the people ordained the watches to be kept betwixt Lammas and Christmas ; to which course we intend to move the rest of the justices in their divisions. If besides the orders aforesaid we had a competent number of sleuth-hounds (" slowdhowndes ") to be laid in fit parts of the country (dogs that will follow most assuredly the foot of any man, horse or beast), these would shortly be banished, the charge of keeping which dogs by our calculation will be levied in this division for the imposition of 12*d.* upon every plough, in the whole year. I am here alone in a remote corner of Northumberland 30 miles from the nearest of the English Commissioners, which makes me bold sometimes as the service gives cause alone to write to your lordship.—Baremore, 21 Sept. 1605.

Signed. Seal. 2 *pp.* (**112.** 71.)

Presents to the Grand Signior.

1605, Sept. 21.—A note of the present sent to the Grand Signior in the year 1594. Copied out of the Company's books per Benishe.

The particulars of the present sent by the merchants trading the Levant and Turkey to the Grand Signior at Constantinople in April 1598.

Charges disbursed at Constantinople at the delivery of the present in the month of June 1599.—" The 21 of September, *anno* 1605 per Benishe."

5½ *pp.* (**139.** 101.)

Sir Robert Wingfield to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Sept. 22.—You may think me very careless of you in that you have not heard of me concerning your fisher and fowler, which you desire should serve you, though your letters came to my house upon Sunday was a seven-night : yet by reason of my absence from home until Saturday, they came not to my view. My care shall be to provide you of such a man as you desire, both for his person and qualities, for about the fen countries there is good choice.—22 Sept. 1605.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 72.)

ENNO, COUNT OF EAST FRIESLAND, to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Sept. 22.—Was touched with incredible gladness when he heard that his Excellency's zeal and industry had resulted in the King of Great Britain directing Ralph (*Rudolphum*) Winwood, his councillor and orator with the United Provinces (*ordines Belgicos confederatos*) to compose the dissensions aroused by the machinations of certain of his seditious subjects. Winwood's fidelity, industry and prudence are such that of himself he would soon have removed the causes of dissension and restored peace and tranquillity had not the pertinacity of the rebellion prevailed and the King's sound proposals upset, so that the legate had to leave without effecting his object. He trusts that his own innocence and the wickedness and malice of his adversaries will be proved both by the legate's testimony and the evidence of the public acts. Earnestly prays his Excellency that by setting forth his defence before his Majesty and most fully reporting to him all that his legate has written about it prompt assistance may be forthcoming and the King willing to promote his most just cause. Is the more hopeful of Salisbury's doing this because of the former sincere intimacy and friendship between his parent and the Earl's own father of happy memory.—" Scripta Auricæ x kal. Octobr. anni quincti seculi sexcentesimi supra millesimum."

Latin. Signed. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (147. 160.)

BEVIS BULMER to the SAME.

1605, Sept. 23.—Since my letter to your lordship of 17 July I have received order by my Lord President of the Council here, that I should work in Wonlock Water, where Mr. Bowes had wrought. I entered to work there 5 Aug. with 26 men, and so continue following such trains of gold as I have found, until I come to the place whence the scattered gold doth proceed. I wrote in my last letters so largely of the manner of my working, that I cannot as yet write any other news thereof, but do still refer the reports thereof to the Earl of Marre and my Lord President, who have both been here and seen the works of old times and now. But although these men be of great wisdom, yet because they have not been practised in minerals, my humble suit is that some tinners of skill, as namely Sir Francis Godolphin, Sir William Godolphin, his son, or Sir Hannibal Vivean, or some such skilful workmen tinners such as are searchers for veins of tin called " shodders " may in the next spring (for that winter is now approaching here) be sent to survey and see whether there be not as likely trains and " shoders " of gold as they have of their tin, and as possible in time to be found, that his Majesty may be either encouraged to go forward in the search as a matter of great importance, or utterly to lease his charge. It is hoped his Majesty will be here the next spring, and then I trust you will come with him. It was his Majesty's pleasure I should proceed in search this year as

I did the last, as by warrant to the Lord Treasurer for my supply, and I should have received 200*l.* the first of August for two months, and had given my bills of exchange to Sir Ralph Gray of Gillingham, who after receipt thereof should have paid it me here; but my Lord would give no order for the payment until the 20th of this Sept., and whether it be paid or not I know not. I beseech you to move my Lord Treasurer, so long as his Majesty commands me to employ his people to work, that I may be supplied with money. If this 200*l.* be paid, then I have received since 10 Dec. last 800*l.* and I have sent my acquittance for 200*l.* more to furnish the works this winter. Since you admitted me to your favour I have had your assistance concerning my lead works at Myndepe, and now the lewd fellow has confessed my right. I beseech your assistance to Sir Patrick Murray for my possession. I have sent to his Majesty 14 several pieces of gold the most of them having the rock-spar growing in them, which I beseech you crave the keeping of them, or else they will be lost. I have other small gold, but I detain it because the last I sent was wasted. I have one suit, that seeing this action is so much suspected to be but my deceit, and that the great learned men can hardly be brought to believe it is possible for gold to be found here, the gold I left be made into a cup and have engraved upon it that it was bred in Scotland. I beseech that the two greatest pieces may be fastened to the cup, the flat piece between the bottom and the foot thereof, and the round piece on the top, to prevent all cavils of time, for although the cup be gold, yet it may be said that it was fined forth of copper or other base metals, but the natural gold will agree with the fineness of the body.—His Majesty's gold mines, 23 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "From Crawford Moor." 3 *pp.* (**112.** 73.)

The Master of Gray to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Sept. 23.—At my Lord of Dumbar's return I wrote what both in my little suit and in all things else should touch me he had promised. So now my Lord of Skone repairing to Court, I thought meet to show you that he has hitherto only made excuse for a warrant, which the Earl of Dumbar has promised to procure immediately after his arrival. This much in respect they be both now at Court, and where they may perform, I having necessarily to do at this term, known to my Lord of Skone.

My meaning was to have sent my son with his uncle the Master of Orkney, but neither was his errand ripe, nor I as yet in readiness for it.—Dundie, 23 Sept. 1605.

PS. I doubt not my Lord of Dumbar has conferred with you anent this voyage of my Lord Home's, for I was plain with him how far the voice of people touched him in that matter.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**112.** 75.)

Dr. John Rainolds to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Sept. 23.—Expresses his thanks for Salisbury's reported favour to him. As mueh is done as he in reason eould desire, and the lack of more is oeeasioned by his own want. Hopes Salisbury will exeuse his not eoming to Court, beeause sinee he reeeived eommandment from the King to take pains about their translation of the Bible, all other business set apart, he thought it his duty that no publie causes should stay him from it, mueh less private. Their eompany, meeting thereupon at eonferenee three days weekly, is through divers hindranees brought to sueh paucity that, if he were absent, there would not be a major part to proseeute it, without whieh they proeeed not.

Touehing the imputation whereof I understand first by my Lord Treasurer's letter to our Viee-Chaneellor, that I had promised the King at Hampton Court to subseribe, and thenee offended, now refusing it; I assure myself that, sinee I had no private speeeh there with his Highness, but am said to have promised it in the eonferenee publiely, his wise diseerning of the differenee between subseription and eonformity, this latter only then urged, as sundry of that audienee too ean testify, (to omit that the note whieh, upon his royal eommandment, I exhibited of errors in the Apoerypha, did mention them as just eause why to forbear subseription, yea, the same approved by some correetion of the book therein afterward) will suffiee to acquit me from it. Else, unless the matter were apparently known, perhaps even to you, whose favour in justifying there my speech of the promiseuous and offensive sale of Popish traitorous books I am mueh beholding for, and eoneeive aeeordingly of your attent observing all the rest that passed; I would call the seareher of the reins and hearts to witness of the wrong I suffer by that report, with David's protestation, "O Lord, my God if I have done this thing; if this iniquity be in my hands; let the enemy pursue my soul and overtake it, yea, let him tread down my life upon the earth, and lay mine honour in the dust." With thanks for your speaking also to my Lord of Canterbury, whom I endeavoured before by letter to satisfy, and would have done further by my presenee, had not the aforesaid eause detained me at home.—Oxford, 23 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 46.)

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir John Ogle.

[? 1605], Sept. 24.—Although I know that wolves do often walk under sheep's clothing and how usual it is for buffoons to be used as spies, yet because I hold it a weakness in wise men to believe that all sheep are wolves, or to be so transported with jealousies as not to distinguish between necessary eaution and other endless apprehensions; and beeause the nature of my plaee ties me to hold all terms of eivil eourtesy with the

subjects of foreign princes, I am now forced to be a dealer in a matter to which I have small inclination, as fearing to be misjudged by those that are not well-informed of all particular circumstances. When the Lord Admiral returned out of Spain, there came in the company of the Spanish Ambassador a Spanish jester, in whom the King and Queen of Spain take great delight, the rather because he is of such a humour of ranging abroad as he becomes delightful at his return to those that hear his foolish discourses of his adventures; wherein he hath one great quality that is predominant, which is, to be one of the fearfullest creatures of the earth. Now this fool hath a great desire to see those Provinces by the favour of his Majesty's protection, and in this divers great subjects of Spain have sent unto me to take some care under his Majesty that he may be so recommended as not to miscarry by any violent injury. In which, although I know that all men of judgment and discretion will hold it contemptible to dream of any his practice in his journey, yet upon his Majesty's desire to Mons. Caron that such a request might not be refused, I thought it convenient to advise his Majesty to prepare the way by Mons. Caron to his Excellency, that he (knowing the nature of the man) might use it as seemed best to his wisdom. Of whom this is all I will say, although there be wit enough in his forehead to observe the places where he comes, yet for any humour he hath of railing or scoffing, I do assure you that in all his carriage here these 2 or 3 months never man had cause to complain of him, but rather he hath not forborne to flatter us, with censuring his own Court and country with the greatest freedom in the world, and plainly told the King's own Ambassador to his teeth that he had rather see Count Maurice than all the princes in the world. When the Constable of Castile commanded in France, he got passport to come to the French King, who then took great pleasure in him. Of all these circumstances I pray you take some opportunity to inform his Excellency, and if upon your suit from me he would give the more careful order that in his passage there may be no violence, I shall take it for a great favour. For the rest I entreat you, while this poor fool is there, to cause some of yours that have discretion, to have some eye over him for his lodging and diet, for he is sickly, and so to further him to see the Prince Maurice and his camp, as it may serve him hereafter to talk of his usage, and yet not to bring him within shot or danger. That done (for which 3 or 4 days' stay may serve), the sooner you shall send him away the better, seeing he is presently to return from hence into Spain. I hope you will so carry this matter as I may not be thought a fool for undertaking for another.—From the Court at Hampton Court, 24 Sept.

PS. I have received many letters from you, which give me very much satisfaction, for I find a great difference between

the advertisements from the Hage and those from the Place. Your last was of the 3 Sept., whereof I shall be glad to hear some good issue.

Copy. Endorsed (in a late hand): "1605." $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**112.** 76.)

SIR THOMAS SMYTHE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Sept. 24.—Being returned out of Russia, I could not omit the first opportunity to present my service as the best aeknowledgment I can make for your favours; and to entreat your directions coneerning my coming to the Court to attend the King, with an aecount of my service, for a conclusion of this employment.—24 Sept. 1605.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**191.** 47.)

LORD LUMLEY to the SAME.

1605, Sept. 24.—I account myself much beholden to your lordship for your late favour towards me and my wife in this matter of the King's assent for our reeompense touching the great park at Nonsuch. Mr. Attorney has drawn a docket for the King to assign for the receiving of my annuity out of the Exehequer, and an acknowledgment for me to sign before a Master of the Chancery the surrender which I have of my interest in that park, whieh is to be done by me after the docket be had from the king.—From my house at Tower Hill, 24 Sept. 1605.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**112.** 85.)

The LORD TREASURER to the SAME.

1605, Sept. 25.—Enclosing a bill engrossed of a grant of an annuity to Lord and Lady Lumley, in consideration of his surrender of his interest in the great park of Nonsuch and a rent reserved upon the said estatc heretofore granted at his suit unto Riehard Mathew.—Dorset House, 25 Sept. 1605.

Signed. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**112.** 87.)

WILLIAM FARRAR to his uncle, EDWARD NOSTIN.

1605, Sept. 25.—I have given you twice or thrice to understand by writing how all things have gone with me since my coming over, but as yet I have not reeeived any answer, neither do I know whether my letters have been delivered. Therefore to be more certain of the matter, I think it not amiss to repeat in brief part of that which they contained. After Mr. Browne could not get me plaeed at St. Omers, he went about his own business another way, and so left me with a merchant, one of his acquaintance, to be placed at Doway, who when I came hither so handled the matter for me that the president of the college said flatly that he would not receive me under 15*l.* a a year, beeause the president and he bear no great will the

one to the other. But presently he took order for me to be tabled in the town at an Englishman's house, where also 3 or 4 other scholars lie at their own charges, with whom I should diet, and so he said I should fare better than if I were in the college, both for the wholesomeness of my meat and also my lodging; which I know to be most certain by the report of many which are of college. If I table myself here I cannot be under 16*l.* at the least for my diet, books, apparel, and other necessary things. I have only 20*l.* here, for Mr. Browne kept the other 3*l.* and odd money for the bearing of my charges hither. If you like not that I should be here after this manner, and can procure the archpriest's letter to the president of this college, that I may be there for 10*l.* or 12*l.* a year, I doubt not but that I shall be admitted. Entreat my father to send over some cloth to make a gown, and some clothes against this winter, for those which I now have be almost worn forth. You shall hear of one Henry Keene at London, if you enquire of any pr[iest] thereabout for him, who uses to bring over youths to this and other colleges, who comes to and fro most commonly every month, by whom you may send unto me. I pray you write by the name subscribed, for I go by that name here, to the end I may avoid all danger, which otherwise might happen to you and my father.—Doway, 25 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**112.** 86.)

The Earl of Devonshire to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], Sept. 25.—Do me the favour to let me know when the King goes from Hampton Court, and how long you think he will stay at Rouston [Royston]. I would be at the Court from 2 or 3 days before.—Wansteed, 25 Sept.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**112.** 88.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury to the Same.

1605, Sept. 25.—Mr. Montforte, a layman, is come again yesternight to me. I would have sent him this morning to you but I knew not your business. If I hear from you that so is your pleasure, I will send him to-morrow. I perceive he is very well allied, and he seems to be a moderate and discreet gentleman, so as there is no doubt he will be always ready to attend, were it not for his charges.—Lambeth, 25 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**191.** 48.)

Richard Percival to the Same.

1605, Sept. 26.—These parties are now agreed with after much ado with Spencer, who stood very peremptorily with Ralph Dobbinson to have 200*l.* for his interest. This day, Mr. Houghton being there, we have concluded in the end with Langton the cutler, that has the rooms toward the street, for 110*l.* which he receives this day, with Speneer for 170*l.* which

he must reeeive on Wednesday next, so as this bargain is 20*l.* dearer than it should have been if you had gone through with it before ; and if we had not taken them now and pressed them very hard, it would have been dearer.

Langton has 3 weeks' liberty to remove and Speneer a month. Houghton, not being able to write himself, by reason of a pain in his hand, requested me to signify to you that he has provided sueh money as you willed him by your last letter. Your building goes forward with the best haste it ean, yet not without some interruption, sometimes by want of timber, sometimes of stone, sometimes of workmen. We press to have the work within finished, and the earpenter protests he does all he can.—From your lordship's house, 26 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**112.** 89.)

George Belgrave to [Richard] Percival.

1605, Sept. 26.—I wrote and entreated you that no lease might pass coneerning my brother Randell's lands, whieh my Lord your master vouehsafed at the President of Wales's request, unless you might see a letter of attorney under my hand, and my letter therewith to yourself. So it is there is an offer forward by Mr. George Curzon of Croxall, to whom I have granted my right therein. I entreat you to further him in obtaining the lease with what expedition you ean.—26 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**112.** 90.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Sept. [27].—Yesternight one Monford, a Norfolk man, came unto me and said he was the party that first informed Barnby the priest of Watson's traitorous designments ; that now he was to aequaint me with a matter tending to the same purpose. The people of Norfolk and such as adjoined to the seas, whieh now are ordered to be drained, are all of them desperately bent, and east out very broad speeehes against the intendment, and all whom they hear to be undertaken in that affair. Some of them went into the most parts of England exelaiming amongst the baser sort against the work, as tending to the utter undoing of them, their wives and ehildren, and affirming that this eourse of taking away of their eommons without their eonsent was but a beginning to deprive all the poor of the realm of theirs ; that these beginnings must be withstood [lest] the inhabitants in the parts near the se[a] lose their lives, men, women and ehildr[en if] they suffer them to be drained ; that if [the Chief] Justiee eome into those parts any more abou[t that] business, he shall be met with ; that su[ndry] of them meant to make a supplieation to his Ma[jesty showing] him reasons against that purpose. He [was] earnestly moved to deliver the said supplieations and reasons, but refused

so to do, because he thought it to be dangerous to himself. Notwithstanding he yielded unto them to deliver their supplication to some eminent man in the State, who would acquaint his Majesty with them; thereupon following Mr. Barnabie's example in the former treason, he was come to acquaint me with the premises. After this relation he delivered to me the supplication. I demanded certain questions of him as who they are that go abroad in that sort in the upland countries, whom he heard threaten the Lord Chief Justice, who primed the supplication and urged him to deliver it. To all which he answered that he hoped I would not seek to bring him into any trouble, and deal as friendly with him as I had with Mr. Barneby, the priest who first informed me of Watson's treasons. Perceiving that he expected some favour I asked him what he meant thereby, whereunto quoth he, I am a recusant and if I might obtain from his Majesty a protection that hereafter I might not be troubled for my conscience, I should hold myself sufficiently rewarded. By this time it drew towards night, and then he said he would leave me for that time and come to me in the morning again. I thought with myself, this fellow coming to me of his own accord, I shall not need to stay him now, but departed with him very kindly. But as yet he is not come to me, it being almost 9 o'clock. If he come to-day or to-morrow I will send him to you: if he do not I will send one into Norfolk with an attachment to bring him unto me. I am much troubled that I suffered him to depart out of safe custody, but it shall be a warning unto me.—At Lambeth, this — of September 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "27 Sept." 2 *pp.* (**112.** 94.)

Viscount Lisle to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605. Sept. 27.—You and my Lord Treasurer signed a warrant like this enclosed. By reason that Mr. Gawber, to whom it was directed, died suddenly before the business could be performed, I pray a new warrant, whereunto the Lord Treasurer has already put his hand. I beseech you put your's as you did to the other.—27 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 49.)

The Lord Treasurer to the Same.

1605, Sept. 28.—Sir Vincent Skinner and I are setting down these estimates, among which I must know your mind, what the yearly profit of the Wards shall be set at besides the inward allowances. I mean the clear towards answering the Household, the Wardrobe, or any other payment that the King shall have cause to assign out of that revenue. I estimated it last by your counsel at 20,000*l.* Now let me know what sum I shall set down.—28 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**112.** 93.)

Captain William Bowyer to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Sept. 28.—I have directed this bearer, my son and lieutenant, to attend you about the matter of the ordnance disposedly lying in divers forts of Northumberland, that if it please you to have them stored at Berwick or elsewhere (for as now they lie buried in the earth, to the great hurt thereof), he may be ready to receive your instructions.—From Barwick, 28 Sept. 1605.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 95.)

Capt. Windebank to [the Same].

1605, Sept. 29.—Here arrived this evening the ordinary post of Andwarpe with express business from Callis, and reports for certain that the Marquis Spinola is come near Sluce, and has taken 2 or 3 forts or sconces and besieged Edenborowe; and that yesterday there was drawn out of every company at Dunkerk a certain number to send to the siege. This is all I can yet understand.—Dover, 29 Sept. 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**101.** 148.)

Alexander Hay to the Same.

[1605], Sept. 30.—The necessity of my hasty departure upon the small time of absence granted, and sudden return, enforced me to depart before the kissing of your lordship's hand, whereof I entreat your pardon.—Westminster, last Sept.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**112.** 96.)

The Deputy Lieutenants of Hertfordshire to the Same.

1605, Sept. 30.—They have entered into the execution of his Majesty's commission of lieutenancy for Hertfordshire and found many defects therein both of the trained soldiers and the armour. They have fully supplied very able and personable men, but find the armour so hard a matter to supply, as they entreat Salisbury's favour in procuring an abatement of the too heavy burden of 1,500 trained footmen, 20 lances, and 60 light horses, which always with very great grudging and mislike they could hardly get performed. The shire, being very small and barren, was at the first too heavily taxed, wherefore their suit is that they may be rated at 1,200 foot, 20 lances, and 50 light horses. Two of the 5 foot-bands are at present without captains, one by the departure of Mr. John Colt out of the shire, the other in respect that Sir Rowland Lytton is one of Salisbury's deputy-lieutenants, and for the supply thereof some of them will shortly wait upon his Honour. Whereas the whole number of 1,500 soldiers had new coats bought in 1599, which stood the shire in 750*l.* the most part of them by negligent keeping are so moth-eaten, as they are very unserviceable, which may well be spared as long as it shall please God to

continue this most happy peace.—From Hartford, 30 Sept. 1605.

Signed: He. Cocke, Phi. Boteler, R. Lytton, Arthure Capell. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**112.** 97.)

Rowland Stanley to William Stanley.

[? 1605], Sept. 30.—Asks him to send Tom with his (the writer's) father's hawks as soon as they be well flying. As to a tarsell Tom Paulton promised his (the writer's) father. Desires to be excused to his sister Stanley.—From our camp near Rour, last of September.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**99.** 18.)

The Same to Sir Peter Leigh.

[1605], Sept. 30.—Good Knight, my cousin Norris leaving our camp and being desirous to travel into France, I could not let him pass without the adventure of a letter desiring thereby to manifest my love, being destitute of better means. Sir, you may imagine me partial in relating unto you some part of our summer's travail, but I protest I have ever hated a liar in my heart. The first enterprise the enemy attempted was to cut the dyke close adjoining to Antwerp, and by that means thought to have drowned a great part of the country and gained the town. I doubt not but you heard how they prospered. After which he went to a chastel of ours called Woue [? Wouda] which they lay before 3 days in which time he compounded with the Walloons to betray it after they thought to have set foot in Flanders, thinking to gain two forts of ours, the one called Patience and the other called Sase, which if he had done he had brought the country into contribution to the very gates of Gunnte [Ghent], all which places we rel[iev]ed and forced him out of Flanders. We left behind us in Flanders 6,000 men to force him keep his trenches, and marched with the rest of our army in Frise, where in all our journey the enemy never encountered us. We besieged two towns. The one was a town of great importance and the very key of the country called Linge [Linghen] and brought a great part of the country into contribution. In all which time the enemy lay within 3 or 4 leagues and never interrupted us, lying no way entrenched more than the commodity of the ground did afford us. We remained there 20 days to fortify the town and victual it and to leave it furnished with all provision for the war: in all which time he durst not approach so near as to adventure the cutting off of any of our convoys. In these two towns we left behind us four thousand men to man them, and marched before we came to any succour of ours a hundred and twenty English miles, in all which time he never attempted us neither on the " wanne " [van] nor rear. If I may not justly condemn this for a cowardly enemy, I refer me to your judgment. True

it is he is politic but he wanteth Sir Francis Vere's valour. Thus with my most humble duty to my lady and yourself I commit you [to] God.—From our camp at Rour near the river of Rhine I cease this last of September.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (99. 19.)

[The Earl of Salisbury] to [Ulric], Duke of Holstein.

[1605, Sept.] [*A page cut out here*].—Your Highness has showed so much love to the King and the Isle of Britain in all your carriage at home and abroad, and knows me to be so true an Englishman (notwithstanding all our last year's Spanish and French presents), as I am bold still when I write to you to choose my mother-tongue, the better to express my mind. Where your Highness lately honoured me with your letters by Sir Andrew Keyth, as well expressing the continuance of your favour towards me, as the recommendation of the cause concerning Mr. Gunterott, for the latter I refer myself to the relation of the gentleman himself, who shall not lack the best of my small power to deliver him out of his extremities. Seeing he has offered confidently to abide the trial of those crimes which are most aggravated against him, and were indeed worthy of such severity, I cannot forbear to say that the denial to pardon him for the slaughter only (which is an ordinary fortune amongst valiant men) confirms to all men of indifferent judgment that there are some powerful enemies which hinder the Emperor's mercy; for remedy whereof some course is now taking to possess the Emperor's own ears with truth, whereof I wish the success. It remains now only for me to give you some account of his Majesty, how all things stand. After a pleasant and healthful progress his Majesty, with the Queen, is come to Hampton Court, and now preparing to hold the Parliament in November. As for the realm of Scotland, whereof we have heard that bruits have flown abroad as if some tumults were towards, you may confidently know that all is as quiet as in the city of London. Only upon a course begun by his Majesty to adorn the church there with episcopal authority, as here it is and must be in all monarchies, howsoever another form of equality may fit a petty state or private city, some dozen or twenty of the rash puritan ministry sought to oppose the same, hoping to become famous by this singularity; which is a thing, as your Highness knows, that draws after it all those that have beggarly fortunes. In which course they continued some few days, assembling many of the ignorant people together at conventicles holden by them, whereof so soon as the Council were informed, they committed all the principals without the contradiction of any man of note or quality. In France there have been some private gentlemen, most of them *soldats de fortune*, who have committed outrages in the parts of Languedoc, some of them being allied to Marshal Byron, who had been dealt withal by some frontier Spanish governors about Bearne

to betray some of their towns. Hereupon the French King began to suspeet every comer, Spain on this side, the Protestant party in France on the other side, because some of the followers of the Marshal Buillon in those parts had likewise joined with them. But all is suppressed, divers of the aetors punished, and for the Marshal Buillon's part herein, no man has showed greater innocency than himself, having sent order to all that depended upon him to join with other his Majesty's servants in the prosecution of these rebels; a matter whereof I am very glad, because I have long known him as a lover of true religion and a constant opposite against all Romish and Spanish practices. Nevertheless the French King, to confirm obedience in those remote places by his presence, as also to make the world perceive he is yet in his own person an active prince, has begun a journey into those quarters. . . . [*A page cut out here*]. . . . Concerning this summer's wars between the Archdukes and the United Provinces, this is all that I can say, that notwithstanding the first brave attempt of Count Maurice's army upon Antwerp in the spring, and the great glory with which Spinola sinee began in Friesland, this summer's wars will breed no great alterations saving the town of Lyngen in Friesland, which is scarce worth the charge of the Archdukes' army; little more is like to follow, considering the near approach of the winter. Lastly, seeing I have played the *nouvellard* in some of these matters, I think it my part to acquaint you that Monsr. Ramelius has been here from the King your brother to be installed for his Majesty at Wynsore, where (the Prince being lieutenant) it was performed with all due ceremonies. The rest of his business consisted of two parts; the one, that the merchants adventurers of England would change their residence from Stoade to Hamborrough; the other to understand how his Majesty was satisfied with those answers which the King his master had sent back some 6 months afore upon the complaints exhibited by his Majesty's subjects for divers grievous impositions daily innovated upon them, as well in the passage through the Sound, as in their trade of fishing; adding notwithstanding that he had only authority in this particular to reeeive replies, but no commission to conelude. By which, to deal freely with your H[ighness], it well appears that the King your brother can be contented to spend as much time as we will in writing and sending to and fro, as long as he may receive the great commodities rising by our trade. Whercin it may be said that it is not usual to take so great tolls *pro solo transitu*, except our merchants did buy and sell in his countries, yet I am not so simple to expect that his Majesty should part with these reasonable profits, whieh he has used to reeeive, but only am sorry that the world should see any unreasonable burdens continued and increased, which in respect of the strait alliance were fit to be reasonably qualified, as I doubt not but it shall be when this gentleman has related truly and indifferently those

grievances, because it is very probable that his Majesty is not well-informed, but rather otherwise persuaded by some about him that have some private benefit in the managing of those things which are incident to his tolls and customs. As for that point concerning Hamborough, his Majesty has commanded his subjects to confer and advise of the proposition made by that town; whereupon if they find it profitable for them, his Majesty has required them to accept the same as a matter which he much affects in respect of his great desire to satisfy the King. But if they shall upon examination find it dangerous unto their trade which is their living, his Majesty is so just a King as he will not constrain his subjects to take those courses whereupon the undoing of them and theirs depends. This day he has been feasted and fairly presented at Hampton Court, where your health has not been forgotten. He was by the King lodged and defrayed in Somerset House, and so respected in all things, as he seems to go away with very great satisfaction.—*Undated.*

Draft corrected by Salisbury. 6 *pp.* **(112. 78.)**

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Lewis Lewkenor.

[1605, ? Sept.]—I received your letter of August, with which I acquainted his Majesty because he might see your care and diligence, for which he has willed me to return you his gracious acceptation. For the passage of the Lord Arundell in this fashion and at this time, he has fully answered the Ambassador that he cannot be driven from his former grounds mentioned in your letter; in which respect we are commanded to require you to let my Lord Arundel know that his Majesty is pleased, by virtue hereof, to forbid him to present himself at this time, either to embark in his Majesty's ships or any other vessels of his subjects that are to receive any protection at this time of his convoy over. For better notice whereof you may show him this letter subscribed by us.—*Undated.*

Draft. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* **(114. 126.)**

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General, to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, ? Sept.]—I received letters from the Council concerning a proclamation to be drawn for the better furtherance of the execution of letters patents lately granted to the Duke of Lennox of the office of the Alnager, etc.; the rather for that you were informed of a precedent example in that kind. This matter I have had as great consideration of as I could, and find it to be both inconvenient and against law to publish any proclamation in this case; first, for proclamations ought to accompany matters for the public, and not for any man's private. 2. For that the patent so to be proclaimed is in part directly against law and so resolved by all the judges. Con-

cerning the precedent mentioned in your letters, there is none such, but the patentee, because he would not be at the charge of duplicates for the deputies, got his letters patents to be printed, so as there was never any proclamation in any such case that ever the eye of the law saw, as now is desired. But I find a proclamation against monopolies and unlawful grants, wherein these letters patents now sought to be graced are condemned. Besides, the former patentee sued in the Exchequer Chamber since I was Attorney, and there was rejected, and now has abused this nobleman to revive a senseless and dead patent. I think it a great offence both to the King, and an injury to the Lord Chancellor, for any printer to print letters patents without warrant, for thereof great wrong may ensue to the Great Seal, and no small prejudice to the commonwealth. Though I know this manner of plain dealing to be obnoxious to danger, yet I dare not but inform you of the truth, and so will ever do.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (113. 152.)

[*See Calendar of S.P. Dom.* 1603–1610, p. 233.]

Captain Bredgate to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, Sept.]—I crave pardon in that I was so bold to write and speak to your Honour in excuse of my poor self. I was willed so to do by the Lord Arundell in regard of his letter to you and my Lord of Northampton, but chiefly for my own security; for surely it will cost me my life at one time or another, if the men-of-war of Holland and Zeland should know that I did willingly or wittingly carry the Lord Ardell [Arundel] over. Therefore I wish they may never know that he went over with me otherwise than I have excused the said passage of his.

But if the King will give me leave and the State employ me in one of their men-of-war, I will venture my best blood to be revenged of these disgraces that I have received by the Lord Arundell's means. He assured me upon his honour that to carry him over secretly and safely would get me credit and thanks of many honourable friends of his. Further, said he, you well know that my horses, my bag and baggage with my followers is all shipped to be conveyed by the *Admiral* and you in this passage. Also Sir E. Parham with divers others, captains and gentlemen, goes over in the *Admiral*, and I protest I knew not to the contrary, but that he might go over, so that he could get over in safety from the fury of the Holland and Zeland men-of-war, who had notice of his coming and had vowed his death, if they could take him. I was the more willing to do his service, because he said he would cause his friends to give me thanks, naming your lordship, my Lord Treasurer, the Earls of North[ampton] and Southampton, which put such joy into me as I assured myself that I should either be continued in service, or, if [not ?] after 27 years I did hope to have some

pension to live by in my old days, for if my employment be taken from me, it will be my utter overthrow. Be now good unto me and give me my liberty, for surely to be thus kept close prisoner will shortly be my death. I have some things to reveal to your lordship, which I will not do to anyone else.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "Sept. 1605." 1 *p.* (**112.** 98.)

[The Council] to [the Lieutenant of the Tower (? Sir William Waad)].

[? 1605, Sept.]—Forasmuch as we perceive that you are desirous to receive some warrant and direction particularly, as well as your predecessor had, for ordering the matter of access to the prisoners committed to your charge, towards whom his Majesty has been contented to exceed any former precedents in that degree, as well as in great things concerning them more than in point of liberty; we have thought good to let you know that seeing the catalogue which was made of all such per[sons] as were thought fit to have access to the late Lord Cobham, Lord Grey and Sir Walter Ralegh, remained with the late Lieutenant, warranted with a general letter of my Lords of the Council, both which are come to your hands, we think good to refer you to that for the present, containing the names of so many as we could then think of, or the prisoners themselves could name unto us, either for physic, or any business incident to their private state, or for the particular comfort of visitation by their wives or nearest friends, amounting in the whole, as appears by the list, to above 30 persons. And yet because it may be that they will desire to change some of their attendants and put others in their places, or desire that some of their friends might come to speak with them upon some extraordinary occasion, we have thought good, considering the experience you have given of honesty and discretion, at any such time as they shall give you any probable reason what their business is with them, to give you sufficient warrant hereby to use your discretion herein, as long as you perceive it to extend no further than to some private gentleman or such like person, without encroaching so much upon his Majesty's favour as to convert that place of imprisonment to a place of ordinary compliment and visitation. By which authority given you, as you may better judge what is fit for you to do when it is left to yourself, so doth his Majesty give you the liberty, the rather because your prisoners may both know that you are their keeper, and understand withal that his Majesty will chiefly make judgment of their disposition as you shall report of their carriage and behaviour from time to time.—*Undated.*

Draft, largely corrected by Salisbury. 2½ *pp.* (**187.** 147.)

The Enclosure (?) :

Persons permitted to have access.

To Lord Cobham : The Countess his wife and her woman. Sir John Leveson. Dr. Langhton, Dr. Poe, or any of the physicians with the privity of the Lieutenant. Laneham and Morgan, these 2 are to remain in the Tower with him. Wood, Penn, Jackson, Morris, his cook and apothecary : to repair to him at times convenient.

To Lord Grey : his mother or sisters when they are in town. Mr. Hewes and his 2 men in ordinary, to remain in the Tower with him. Parker, Benson and his barber, to repair to him at times convenient.

To Sir Walter Ralegh : his Lady and his son and her waiting maid. John Talbot, Peter Deane and John Talbot a boy : these to remain in the Tower with him. Gilbert Hawthorne a preacher, Dr. Turner, Dr. John a surgeon, John Shelbury, Thomas Herryot and his steward of Sherborne : to repair to him at convenient times.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**115.** 21.)

Ground Plans.

1605, Sept.—(1) Ground plan of a house.—Sept. 1605. 1 *sheet.* (*Maps* **2.** 17.)

(2) Ground plan of a quadrangular house.—Sept. 1605. 1 *sheet.* (**236.** 26.)

(3) Plan of a quadrangular house.—*Undated.* 1 *sheet.* (**236.** 10.)

[Apparently by the same hand as the foregoing plan.]

Ampthill.

[? 1605, *c.* Sept.]—House plan, containing King's gallery, King's presence [chamber], Queen's gallery, Queen's presence [chamber] and Queen's closet.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : "For Amptell." 2 *sheets.* (**211.** 1.)

[*See Calendar of S.P. Dom.* 1603–1610, p. 234.]

The Earl of Tyrconnell to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, after Sept.]—I have written you touching Lyffer [Lifford], which was taken up, as it was pretended, for his Majesty's use, on the information of such persons as sucked all the wealth of that land which his Highness bestowed on me this three years passed to themselves. As the Lyffer was the only jewel I had for my maintenance, they worked the best means with the Lord Deputy and Council to take it from me, alleging such reasons as they thought to be most acceptable to the State. If this be a good consideration for all his Majesty has been pleased to exempt out of my letters patents of that living my ancestors have had, I refer to you, as also all other my affairs.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1605." 1 *p.* (**115.** 2.)

[*See Calendar of S.P. Ireland,* 1603–6, p. 324.]

Sir John Roper to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], Oct. 1.—I did hope to have presented you with the falcon and tarsel I promised you long before this time; such is my ill-fortune as the tarsel died before he came to flying, and the falcon so altered in her flying and condition as if it had never been that hawk, and therefore dare not for shaming myself present her till she be brought to her former underflying, which time and pains must perfect. In the meantime I have sent you by this bearer a fair black falcon, and one of the best for the killing of a partridge and a fowl that never I have seen fly. She will always fly in a pace to please you, I hope, and many times will fly very high. That you may see what she did yesterday in the forenoon, being Monday, I have sent you 3 brace of partridges then killed with hawks, of which this falcon killed 2 brace. Accept them as a token of my love to you. This 1st Oct.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**112.** 99.)

Dr. Henry Ramelius to the Same.

1605, Oct. 1.—On behalf of one Joachim Voget, who has long been engaged in litigation in London, and having now at length obtained a royal commission, desires that he may obtain fair compensation from his adversaries.—Written in haste from a man-of-war off Gravesend, 1 Oct. 1605.

Signed. Seal. Latin. 1½ *pp.* (**112.** 154.)

John Mallory to the Same.

[1605], Oct. 2.—Where of late there have been divers unkindnesses 'twixt Sir Stephen Procter and others in these parts for the defence of my Lord of Derby's right and title to certain lands in this country, most of which are appeased, yet is there some "corrosie" that will eat this gentleman, if by your means the same be not prevented. Sir Stephen Procter acquainted me very lately that he has pressed for good behaviour against him, and that he had for some consideration forborne the serving of them, but they should this term be renewed and likewise other bills should procced against him. May it please you to free him of such imputations, or that by your countenance and favour he may live in quiet.—Stoodly, 2 Oct.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**112.** 100.)

[The Earl of Salisbury] to the Mayor, etc., of Beer Alston.

1605, Oct. 3.—Recommending Sir William Waad, knt., Lieutenant of the Tower of London and late Clerk of the Council, to be elected burgess for the town of Bere Alston in place of Sir Arthur Athye, knt., deceased.—Whitehall, 3 Oct. 1605.

Draft. 1 *p.* (**112.** 101.)

The Council of Scotland to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 3.—We received your letters showing of the information made that frequent numbers of persons pass up thither from the north parts upon pretence to embark in those southern ports for seeking of their fortunes in the service of his Majesty's friends, and that sundry disorders are committed by them in the highways, and that the courts and streets of London are pestered with them. We never knew nor heard of the passing up of any such persons, neither has there any levy been made here. We have given strait order by proclamation, that all such colonels and captains as shall take any soldiers in this country for foreign service shall make their rendezvous and embark in the parts where they are levied, or in the most commodious sea-port next adjacent.—From Perth, 3 Oct. 1605.

Signed: "Montroiss commissionar'; Al. Cancell[s]; Glamiss; Blantyre; Halyrudhois; T. Hamilton; Abercorne." *Fragments of seal.* 1 *p.* (**112.** 102.)

Francis Aungier to the Same.

1605, Oct. 4.—I thank your lordship for vouchsafing me the only mean I had for his Majesty's letters to the Senate of Hamburgh for the furtherance of my suit. The letters I have delivered, but find some cause to doubt such effect thereof as the justice of my cause deserves, by reason that my suit is against divers of the citizens much favoured of the Senate. I understand that the city of Hamburgh, both by their ordinary agent Mr. Rodenberg and also by Herr Teggius their secretary sent specially for that purpose, sues to his Majesty for divers privileges and especially for the residence of the English merchants to be removed from Stoade to Hamburgh. If it would please you to recommend my cause to the secretary and Rodenberg and, if during my abode here, there shall be any employed in these parts on behalf of the English Merchants Adventurers to treat upon articles between the city of Hamburgh and them, you would name me among others, or by any other means employ me, it might be a great mean to further my cause. —From Hamburgh, 4 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**112.** 103.)

The Earl of Montgomery to the Same.

[1605], Oct. 4.—I have delivered your present to his Majesty, which was brought very sound, and his Majesty commanded me to return you many thanks for them, but especially for the grapes; for he says the peaches were very fair to look upon but not so good in taste as he has eaten of many times this year, therefore next time you send he would have you to send of another sort of peaches. I have no news to send you, but that the King is very well and merry, and removes on Monday next to Huntingdon.—From Roiston, 4 Oct.

Holograph. Seals. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**112.** 104.)

Sir Edmund Pelham to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 4.—His Majesty has entitled all such as are sent his justices of assize in this kingdom with the name of lords during their circuits, and intends to grace all such as be judges or barons of any benches here with the dignity of serjeants-at-law. It is for that Mr. Geoffrey Osbaldeston, a gentleman and an outer barrister of Gray's Inn, being in this kingdom, has been by the good opinion conceived of him and his learning by the Lord Deputy, Council, and judges here without his suit or motion made one of the judges of the King's Bench here, who is very well liked of by my Lord Chief Justice of that place, and has since served his Majesty as a justice of assize in a circuit, where he has behaved himself well and commendably. Wherefore I beseech you that he may be graced with the state and ornaments of a serjeant-at-law either by writ from thence, or here by other direction.—Dublin, 4 Oct. 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**112.** 105.)

The Earl of Southampton to the Same.

[1605], Oct. 5.—I am entreated by a good friend of mine to move you on behalf of one Chamberlayne concerning a matter depending in the Star Chamber between him and one Green, and to be heard, as I take it, this next term. My suit is no more but for that which I assure myself you would afford without soliciting, your lawful favour to Chamberlayne, whose cause I am informed is just.—5 Oct.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." (**112.** 106.)

Sir John Ramsay to the Same.

1605, Oct. 5.—His Majesty has bestowed a suit upon him, and willed him to seek out such a one as might be sufficient for the further advancement of his fortunes. Has moved him to give him a grant of all fraudulent reckonings of his Highness's payments and allowances in Ireland, as it pleased her late Majesty to bestow upon one of her servants in England.—Royston, 5 Oct. 1605.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 107.)

Dudley Carleton to the Same.

1605, Oct. 6.—May I add a few lines to a former letter, though I write with so much grief that I wish *non posse scribere.* By all conjectures I can make of the state of my Lord Norreys's body and the accidents of his disease, I despair of his recovery.

Betwixt his fits he has perfect good sense, and though he often thinks of disposing of things and has bestowed somewhat with his own hands, yet I can give no assurance whether he has made a will or not,

Publicly he says it rests not in his power to dispose of anything he has in England, and yet privately he said to me this last night, that he had made no will when he came from thence. There has been nothing moved to him directly touching this matter because of his apprehensions, to which he is very subject, but now it is thought time to have it persuaded by my Lord Ambassador. The day he fell sick he made me more than ordinary demonstrations of his affection to his lady, which makes me believe that whatsoever he does shall be the best for her good. He has told me of an annuity he has given one of his brothers by a rent charge upon his land, which he wished me to take good note of. He commanded me to say somewhat to your lordship, as if a discontentment, with which he once acquainted you, had been the cause of his disease, but it seemed to proceed only out of melancholy, because soon after he recalled it. You may have heard of some sickness he had in Spain, whereof this may be surmised a consequent, but it was *mal gracioso* and thoroughly recovered. His excessive exercise, which the physicians most complain of, proceeded of overjoying in his good disposition, which till our coming to this town and in these 14 days that he began first to droop he would vaunt to be better than ever he had in his life. This man of mine I send expressly because he has been present both in his health and sickness, and can inform your lordship of anything you doubt of, which my want of leisure and distracted wits upon this accident will not suffer me to write. I beseech you to send your directions, as if the worst should happen.—From Parys, 6 Oct. 1605, *stilo vetere.*

PS.—At this instant, which was wont to be the time of my Lord's violent fits, there is sleep procured him, which gives us some better hope.

Holograph. Seal. 1½ *pp.* (**112.** 108.)

Sir W. Waad, Lieutenant of the Tower, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 7.—I gave only signification to you of the great offence that is taken by occasion of the great number of Irish people that frequent these parts, until I took more certainty of them. Understanding there was above 100 last Sunday before the Spanish Ambassador's lodging, I caused a constable of East Smithfield to bring 5 or 6 of them before me that speak English. By examining them I learn that Captain De la Hide, an Irishmen, took up 200 of them in Munster, Connaught and Leinster, by warrant, as he told them, from the King to levy such as were willing to serve. These embarked at Waterford, landed at Penrin in Cornwall, and came to the City. Their captain gave them only 2*s.* a man, so for want of money they have sold their swords and some apparel to defray their charges. Their often repair to the Ambassador's house is because De la Hide lodges there. Also that Captain Darcie

has also sent over 120 out of Ireland, but himself has not come over. I find very easy persuasion might divert their intended course. Amongst them are many women, and many of the men seem to be of the better sort. They have so often presented themselves on the north side of Tower Hill beyond the Postern, before that tower where the titulary Desmont was lodged, in such numbers, and with that demonstration of affection to him, that I have removed him to a prison in Coldherbert [Coldharbour], where he can neither be seen nor see any of them, which he exceedingly stomachs. The offence generally conceived by all men by the wandering of those people up and down in troops, and especially about the Tower, is so great, that I could not forbear to signify the same, and to put you in mind that your lordships gave special directions to stay the transportation of the Irish. The resort of these people chiefly to these quarters, grows in part out of another notable enormity I have found in these parts, remote from that end of the suburbs subject to the view of you and other Lords, which you will think strange in the manner, and more strange in the toleration of such abuses. There is at the end of a new built lane called Hogge Lane, towards the fields leading to Ratcliff, a cluster of base tenements termed Knockfergus, peopled with Irish of very base sort, who live only by begging. The best of the inhabitants inform me that of 80 households lately erected the dwellers in them and all the stuff in their houses is not worth 40*l.*, but are mere rogues and lewd people that live by stealth, pilfering and shifting, who disperse themselves abroad in the day time, and lodge there in the night. There are also 20 children at least, begotten upon queans amongst them, of which there is no father known. How to reform this I know not. To bind the landlords to the Star Chamber has for these many years served only to encourage offenders and bring scorn to the justices, who have taken great pains to inform these fearful abuses, certify the presentments, bind the offenders, and select the better sort and chiefest trespassers. The justices have given very dutiful attendance, but I never saw any course of proceeding. It may be the full measure of these abuses was not grown to that height it now is heaped up. If reformation be not taken, besides other inconveniences, the City will never be free from sickness. So many new buildings are erected in these parts daily, as if there were a strait command to join East Smithfield to Ratcliff.—The Tower, 7 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* **(191. 51.)**

SIR JOHN CROKE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Oct. 8.—I am bold to present to you some things which I have collected concerning the question whether the counties of Salop, Hereford, Gloucester and Worcester are within the Marches of Wales or no, the ordering whereof much concerns the continuance of the peaceable government of those

places, as also of the other shires of Wales. These collections are only motives of much more material observations to be prescribed by you, which out of my duty, fearing what consequence innovations may bring I present, to be reformed as you shall command.—Serjeants' Inn, 8 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**112.** 110.)

JOHN LAYFIELD to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Oct. 8.—I received a message from your lordship by Mr. Brewton, to know my mind touching the suit which my Lord's Gr[ace] and my Lord of Exeter made for Graveley. May it please you to remember your promise thereof, and seeing the first presentee can by no means, who has tried many, make himself capable of it, extend your favour to me in the second.—8 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**112.** 109.)

[*Cf. Calendar of S.P. Dom.*, 1603-1610, p. 232.]

The EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to the SAME.

[1605], Oct. 8.—Begs to be excused from attending this meeting, being ill with much pain in his head of the "megrom."—Richmond, 8 Oct.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Lord Admiral." ½ *p.* (**191.** 52.)

——— to LORD ———.

1605, Oct. 10.—Sends particulars of the estate of Mr. Jocelin, which he understands of his own knowledge, having of late been an arbitrator between the two brethren. The estate includes the Manor of Hie Rooding, Essex; the Manors of Newehall Jocelines and Bronsey Bery, which are the jointure of Mrs. Jocelin; and the Manor of Hide Hall, Herts. His debts are thought to be 600*l.* or 700*l.*—10 Oct. 1605.

1 *p.* (P. 2154.)

KING JAMES to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Oct. 10.—For your better satisfaction touching Anne Gunter we let you wit that whereas not long ago she was a creature in outward show most weak and impotent, yet she did yesterday in our view dance with that strength and comeliness and leap with such agility and dexterity of body that we, marvelling thereat to see the great change, spent some time this day in the examination of her concerning the same. And we find by her confession that she finds herself perfectly cured from her former weakness by a potion given her by a physician, and a tablet hanged about her neck; that she was never possessed with any devil nor bewitched; that the practice of the pins grew at the first from a pin that she put into her mouth, affirmed by her father to be cast therein by the devil, and afterwards that and some other such pin-pranks

which she used together with the swelling of her belly, occasioned by the disease called the mother, wherewith she was oftentimes vehemently afflicted, she did of long time daily use and practice make show to be matters of truth to the beholders thereof; and lastly that she hath been very far in love with one Appleby, servant to the Lord of Canterbury, and is still, hath sought his love long most importunately and immodestly (in manner unfit to be written) and now she doth most humbly and earnestly crave our furtherance that she may marry him; and this last is confessed also by himself. Whereof you shall hear more by the next messenger; in the meantime we have sent you this letter enclosed for the better satisfaction of my Lords and yourself.

And because we know that by reason of the Parliament and other weighty affairs you cannot write much with your own hand, we shall be contented that you shall use your secretaries' labour therein.—Finchingbrook, 10 Oct. 1605.

Sign manual and seal. Endorsed by Cecil: "The King's Majesty." 1 *p.* (**134.** 70.)

The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 10.—Now that the Parliament draws on so near and we hear nothing of any prorogation, I hope we shall see you in London before the end of this month. I have some term business to direct my man in at London which requires some haste, and is contained in this enclosed letter, which I pray may be speedily sent him. I never yet sent any letter post but the direction was always to you; therefore I hope you will pardon my overboldness.—At Warsop, 10 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. ¾ *p.* (**88.** 110.)

Lord Say and Sele to the Same.

1605, Oct. 10.—He acknowledges Salisbury's letter, signifying his Majesty's pleasure that Mrs. Bridgett Hungerford be disposed to her eldest son Sir John Hungerford. Although he has been at great charge to indict her, and the benefit of her was likely to exceed any two of the rest, he willingly submits, and will desist further proceedings against her. So many of the King's servants have obtained the like suits, and the judges have been so diligent to discover and convict, that any three he shall now procure will not countervail the benefit of this one. Salisbury, for the benefit of Mr. Wingfeilde, exempted out of his note Sir Everard Digby of Rutlandshire, the chiefest in estate of all he named. He begs, in view of his great expense in the matter, and that Mr. Robert Car, who has already received 20*l.* from him, must have 60*l.* more, that his number of 8 may be made 10. Also that he may continue his interest in those he named before, especially Edward Morgain, who, to defraud the King and him, has lately sold all his lands and leases in these parts, being a great recusant.—Browghton, 10 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 53.)

Sir John Peyton to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 10.—I beseech you to take into your protection such causes as concern my poor estate, amongst which there is now one in question touching the recovery of the fen about the Isle of Ely, that much imports me, and in which I have spent 30 years' industry, and made the first overture of the feasibility of that work, as by the fruits and effect thereof appeared unto my Lord Chief Justice upon his late view made in those parts for that purpose. My son shall inform your lordship of the particulars.—Jersey, 10 Oct. 1605.

PS.—This bearer can inform you of the proceeding in the cause of Sir Walter Rawleygh's debts in this island, commanded unto [me] by your letters, and as by my answer therein may appear.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**112. 111.**)

Sir John Peyton, the younger, to the Same.

[1605, Oct. 10 or later.]—Having divers times attended to present my service, as well of myself as by my father's directions, and of late not so happy as to obtain the same, I presumed to address my devotion to your lordship in a letter. The miserable calamity of the surrounded Isle of Ely whercin I live is well-known to you, and pitied, as through your favourable care for the recovery of them appears. Such as have been employed and are about the work have not as yet perfected the least part of their project, being a straighter or corrected conveyance of the fen water from the river of Neane to the outfall at or near the London "loade." The unwillingness of the people to the bettering of their estates, and their wilfulness not to conceive their own good have been the chief cause of the easy proceedings of the undertakers; which obstacle, though to the great loss of the country, will with these great wets without question be removed, and the county be the easier drawn to part from a convenient portion of the fens for the certaining of the rest, now they shall perceive their whole estates subject to be overthrown by one month's continual wet. The length of the work now in hand will be 3 miles, the breadth 40 foot, the depth 8 foot. There is 130,000 acres allotted by Commission of Sewers for the recovery of the rest. My father is like to part from a great deal and as much as any man there, that has an hereditary estate, and neither himself nor I shall be anyway unwilling to yield to such a proportion as shall be thought fit for the effecting of so general a good.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." 3 *pp.* (**112. 112.**)

Sir Fulke Grevill to the Same.

[1605], Oct. 10.—To enquire after his health, with other compliments.—From Horrold's Park, 10 Oct.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**112. 114.**)

The Mayor and Citizens of Exeter to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 12.—We have been informed that divers of the merchants of London endeavour to be made a corporation for the French trade, and have written to us, the merchants of this city of Exon, advising us to send them the names of such of us as (having been mere merchants by the space of 15 years) are desirous to be united unto them; and likewise to signify their intent unto our neighbour towns of Devon. If such a patent be granted them, we are persuaded that it will be altogether unprofitable to his Majesty, and hazard the estates of a great number of our western merchants, who (being made subject to their commands) shall adventure but what and how much and when they list, and shall be disabled to do anything without directions from so distant and remote a place. For our own part we are incorporated already by the late Queen under the great seal for a French company, which patent we entreat may be now confirmed by his Majesty, and our city and county of Exon excepted out of that charter which those Londoners endeavour to procure. For the effecting of which business we have purposely sent one of our neighbours, beseeching you to afford such furtherance as may best continue the peaceable and free trading of our merchants into the dominions of the French King.—12 Oct. 1605.

Signed: Henry Hull, maire: John Davye: Jo. Perrham: Wm. Martin: Nicholas Spicer: John Howell: Hugh Crossinge, Governor: Rychard Dorchester: Walter Borrowe. *Seal.* 1 *p.* (**112.** 115.)

Lionel Tichborne to Thomas Gawen.

1605, Oct. 12.—I commend me heartily to you and your good bedfellow, wishing St. David to be her saint. I would desire to write your letters to Sir William Peter to make a letter of attorney to Rafe Parsons for the gathering of his rent in Sarum.—12 Oct. 1605.

PS.—I lie at Townsends where Mr. More also lodges.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 116.)

Captain Matthew Bredgate to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 14.—I desire you out of your wonted favour to take pity on my poor self, in restoring me to my credit and liberty again, and put me upon any service or employment that shall be for your Honour. I am a true subject and an honest man. I was simply overtaken by the Lord Arundell. He gave me only good words, assuring me the favour of many his honourable friends (naming your lordship for one), but for any reward I never had penny nor pennyworth. This is to my undoing to have my employments to be taken from me, and this chargeable imprisonment to be put upon me. My hope is upon your lordship and my Lord Admiral. He is willing that I should

have my enlargement, and willed that I should put up my petition to the Privy Council.—14 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**112.** 117.)

LEYSAGHE O'CONOR to the EARL OF DEVONSHIRE, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

[? 1605], Oct. 14.—I met this morning with Capt. William Darcy, who tells me there is not above threescore and ten by poll coming in his company, and that Capt. Garald was in Ireland at his departure from thence, being wind-beaten in after once setting forth. What will become of him he knows not. Mr. Preston [*marginal note:* "Vicont Gormaston's brother"] is past me up to London with a dozen men in his company yesterday, but Darcy tells me that his company were in bark a fortnight before his setting forth from Ireland. I have turned back with Capt. Darcy to meet the company at Donstabill, where I will attend with them till I hear further from you.—From Readburn, 14 Oct.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**112.** 118.)

DUDLEY CARLETON to SIR WALTER COPE.

1605, Oct. 14.—I thought I should have been with you before this time, but have been stayed by an unfortunate accident of my Lord Norreys's sickness, which began 15 days since, and still continues. He has had many conflicts betwixt life and death, but it has pleased God to work a sudden change beyond expectation, and we have good hope of his recovery. Pray inform my Lord of Salisbury thus much.

Excuse any offence that may be taken at an advertisement I sent a week since, which proceeded out of my care to have the best made of the worst that might happen. In his sickness the two greatest physicians of this town, and, for one of them, it may be said of this time, La Riviere and Maliscot, have showed by their deaths that their art is *tota projecta*, and more *ad alienas utilitates* than their own. You must look for no other news from a sick man's bedside, from whence I stir not. My stay upon this occasion will be longer than I looked for.—Parys, 14 Oct. 1605, *stilo vet.*

Holograph. Endorsed: Charlton, Sir H. Noell, Toby Mathew, Sir H. Goodyere, H. Constable, Ch. Chester, Mr. Townley, Sir Ed. Baynam. 1 *p.* (**191.** 54.)

JAMES PLUNKET to his brother.

1605, Oct. 15.—Finding this convenient messenger I thought it fit to salute you with these few lines. My coming from Ireland has been but lately, for I was there within this fortnight, and then our friends were all well, but desirous as I am myself to hear how you do and where you are, with all speed.—London, 15 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. Unaddressed. ½ *p.* (**112.** 119.)

The Bailiffs of Maldon to the Council.

1605, Oct. 16.—We received your letters, wherein you recommended unto election for a burgess for Parliament my Lord of Walden, for which care of our poor township we hold ourselves very deeply engaged. There being some 8 days past since Sir Edward Lewkner's death, divers have made means for the place, and there being a gentleman within 3 miles of our town, one Sir John Sames, a man well esteemed of, had procured many voices for his electing, and in all appearance was like to have the place; whereat upon receipt of your letters, we were driven to some hard exigent, and sent for the knight and acquainted him with your letters, desiring him to forbear opposition. Unto which he yielded, as not willing to oppose himself against so worthy a man as my Lord of Walden. There is an oath of a freeman to be taken by my Lord of Walden before he is eligible by our grant. And the presence of the nobleman with us on the election day (by cause of an ancient use) will be expected. But if otherwise his affairs cannot give him time, we desire to know whether we may send our officer to take the oath and then proceed to election.—Maldon, 16 Oct. 1605.

Signed: Willm. Burt; John Soan. 1 *p.* (**112.** 120.)

Lord Chancellor Ellesmere to the Lord Treasurer.

1605, Oct. 16.—I have received the enclosed from my Lord of Salisbury. The time of meeting you see is 2 in the afternoon to-morrow; the place the Council Chamber at the Whitehall.—16 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**191.** 55.)

Paul de la Hay to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 16.—I received letters from Sir William Wade touching the apprehending of Cadwalladar and Edwards, two seminary priests, by means of the recusant John Smith. Smith upon his coming home procured a letter from Edwards, which he delivered to me, by which I understood Edwards was lodged in the house of one Staney in Monmouthshire, where with the privity of the Bishop of Hereford I caused search to be made. Though he was then in the house, yet by reason of certain secret vaults our directions took not our desired effect. Since then we can gain no understanding of either Edwards's or Cadwalladar's residence, but think this country for a while is quite purged of their society. The Bishop asked my assistance in examining witnesses against Rice Griffs [Griffiths] a seminary priest; I enclose the breviat of our proceedings. The Bishop's service in Griffiths's apprehension, and his forwardness against recusants, has been the occasion of the reformation of many in these parts, who before relied on Griffiths's false alarms of toleration in their Popish error; so that since his apprehension, of above 1,000 recusants in this county, the tenth part of them

are now scarce left for the Pope, and most part of them women. Smith for his pains is so wellbeloved amongst them, that he is like to remain awhile unabsolved of any his ghostly fathers. This is the second time he has been unkind to his brothers, for in '88 he apprehended one of their chief apostles, one Silvester, that was executed as a traitor.—Alterenes, 16 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 56.)

The Enclosure :—Brief of the examinations taken against Rice Griffiths, *alias* Williams, a seminary priest. Evidence is given by numerous witnesses, named, that Griffiths said mass, administered the sacrament, heard confessions and gave absolution, and solemnised marriages. He used slanderous words against the King, and published false rumours of toleration for liberty of conscience, by Thomas Price, his massing clerk. He seduced the King's subjects from the religion established. He carried Watson the traitor about this country to recusants' houses, immediately before his apprehension. He was greatly familiar with Roger Cadwallader, the priest. He practised to bring into Herefordshire more seminary priests, as John Scudamor. Having access to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Hereford, what he heard from them he disclosed to priests and recusants, enabling them to escape arrest, as in the cases of Cadwallader, Elizabeth Bromwich, North a priest, and Rice ap Rice. He assured seditious recusants, who had made riots about Hereford, that the Archbishop had persuaded the King the riots were but a matter of a broken head or two. He acquainted John Smith with the contents of all letters passing between the Bishop of Hereford and Sir Charles Morgan for the apprehension of priests. Smith sent word ten months past to the Bishop of Griffiths's doubleness. He told Smith that he would be revenged on Sir Edmund Ashfielde for calling him a lewd priest, and said he would reserve it for a trick to stop the Archbishop's mouth, if ever he came into any question. He harboured a sorcerer in secret, and practised enchantments upon some of good sort.

Signed : Paul de la Hay. *Endorsed :* " Breviat of examinations taken by the Bishop of Hereford and Paul de la Hay." 3 *pp.* (**191.** 57.)

George Southaick to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 17.—Asking to be released from imprisonment, for the purpose of delivering up a priest named White, and laying information as to others coming from abroad.—The Marshalsea, 17 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**112.** 121.)

King James to the Same.

[1605, Oct. 18].—My little beagle ; that I have been so long in writing to you, ye may only impute it to lack of matter, for I daily hear of so great diligence and carefulness in all the

Council and of you so continual consultations upon all my affairs as I protest I was never so void of care for all my great turns; but on the other part I cannot but be sensible of that needless and unseasonable profusion of expenses whereof ye wrote in your last to Lake. Ye best know both my part and mind in all the unnecessary waste that comes that way. That anent the Spanish Ambassador I never heard it nor can yet understand it; as for the other he is such an unsatiable epitome of avarice as I doubt not he hath found out a new art of begging, whereupon he may add a book to the bibliotheke of his countryman Rabelais. But when I consider the extremity of my state at this time my only hap and hope that upholds me is in my good servants, that will sweat and labour for my relief, upon such grounds as I laid at my parting; otherwise I could rather have wished with Job never to have been than that the glorious sunshine of my entry here should be so soon overcasten with the dark clouds of irreparable misery. I have promised and I will perform it that there shall be no default in me; my only comfort will be to know it is mendable; for my apprehension of this strait (however I disguise it outwardly) hath done me more harm already than ye would be glad of. As I can not but highly commend the Council's care in all their consultations, so can I not forbear to express my good liking in special of that letter written by them to the judges anent the reformation of abuses in and about London, the execution whereof will produce many great good effects. The Duke of Lennox importunes me daily to put an end to his turn, wherein I can say nothing till I hear your advices that I employ in that errand. I am not now in humour to write in my former style to you, for except that thing I write of be helped I can sing no other song but *ad vada Maeandri concinit albus olor* and swan-like shall I live and die both in purity and innocence; only this word of mirth that I envy your nephew that hath observed that strange alteration in the Earl of Lincoln that I could not foretell by all my astrology; but the reason is that now noble lord lives by the influence of Dis that domines over him and therefore is not under the climate of Phoebus nor subject to any celestial influences. And to the purpose of this plutonical subject I am glad to hear how hath coursed the priest and his devil; and now ye may see for how many bad purposes this counterfeit devilry would serve for, if it were not prevented; but ask of 3 [Earl of Northampton] how he thinkes a priest can both make and eat a god, and lodge both god and the devil within him *simul et semel*, but sure I am that 3 loves dearly his old 30 [the King] as he spares not to conjure both priests and devils for his master's service. And thus with my kindest commendations to him and Suffolk and Worcester and all the rest of your honest society I bid you heartily farewell.—James R.

Holograph. Endorsed by Salisbury: "18 October 1605. His Majesty to me." *Seal on red silk.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (134. 72.)

Sir Daniel Dun to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 18.—Hercinclosed I send the French copy I last received of your lordship, with such answers as Mr. Smith and Mr. Harrison, French merchants, and Mr. Gibson, one of the Custom House, with whom I have severally conferred, affirm to be agreeable to the truth. I find the same differ not much from answers made by commissioners heretofore unto like propositions.—From the Doctors' Commons, 18 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 122.)

The Bishop of St. Davids to the Same.

1605, Oct. 18.—Sickness makes him unable to travel from St. Davids to London, wherefore he prays for leave to be absent from the next session of Parliament.—18 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. Signed: Anth. Meneven'. ½ *p.* (**191.** 59.)

Jo. Poulett and Dudley Carleton to the Same.

1605, Oct. 18.—They have now good assurance of Lord Norreys's recovery. They describe the course of his illness.—Paris, 18 Oct. 1605, *stilo. vet.*

Signed. 1 *p.* (**191.** 60.)

Lord Sheffield to the Same.

1605, Oct. 19.—Expresses the regret which the death of Sir Thomas Hesketh has given them all in those parts, and the maim they have received by the loss of a counsellor of so great worthiness. Begs that his Majesty will respite to bestow the place till he sees him, he being within two days of taking his journey to that end. Before that time he will have care to think upon some man of best trust, fit for the execution of his Majesty's service under this his government.—Normanby, 19 Oct. 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**191.** 77.)

Henry FitzWilliam to the Same.

1605, Oct. 20.—Pardon my boldness in renewing my suit made to you at Apethorpe, when the King was there, touching that outrageous fact committed upon me in the highway near Fotheringhay to the great peril of my life, as in my petition to my Lord Chief Justice may appear; and for that by his letters to Sir Robert Wynfeild and others my petition is proved true upon examination, that you will join with my Lord Treasurer on my behalf, requiring his Honour to proceed to the due punishment of the actors of my spoil by shedding of my blood in such abundance at my mouth, nose, and ear, as I am grown to divers imperfections, to the great loss and discomfort of myself, my wife and eleven poor children.—From London, 20 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**112.** 123.)

THOMAS BYWATER to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[? 1605], Oct. 20.—Has been imprisoned above a year and a half, and is now entered upon a new imprisonment. Begs Salisbury to consider the lack of his ministry, the hindrance of his study, the want of his friends' and the Church's society, and the danger to his health, and to favour his enlargement.—"This 20 of October, 10 weeks prisoner in the Clink."

Petition. 1 *p.* (196. 105.)

The EARL OF SALISBURY to KING JAMES.

[1605, Oct. 21].—The letter in which Sir Thomas Lake delivered me your pleasure concerning the parks at Grafton and the stewardship bearing date 20 Oct. came to my hands to-day at 4 o'clock and not before by reason my servants were loth to wake me sooner, having not rested all night in respect of some physic which I took over night for pain in my head coming late from Hampton Court.

I have been with my Lord of Cumberland ever since five o'clock this morning whom I found in opinion of all the physicians like to leave this life ere many hours, whereof I will forbear to make any judgment seeing they speak in their own element; only this I know will greatly content your Majesty which I can as truly report as another, that he has made to Mr. Dr. Andrews a religious and penitent confession in a faith constantly and clearly condemning all Popish and corrupt opinions. He hath received the communion, forgiven all the world lovingly, and discreetly reconciled all dryness between him and my Lady, dutifully and affectionately professed both his obligation and his honest heart to your Majesty and hath of his worldly estate bestowed all things with care and conscience, committing to his brother, to my Lord Wooton and myself the executorship of his last will. Wherein the world hath been witness of such an extraordinary confidence in myself, as by God's grace it shall never lie upon my conscience to betray the trust of an ancient nobleman, my friend, ever well affected to your Majesty, and so confirming his own particular precedent affection as he hath done now in the time of so perfect a memory and so pure intention as, if my Christian duty did not impose care upon me, moral honesty would challenge me for the least neglect or error. Of which I confess I write with grief, and yet do conclude that such a death God send both me and my friends. For, if ever any, I may say of him, Death is to him a vantage. And so much for the present state wherein I left him, being newly come back to return your Majesty mine answer.

I have particularly examined my commission, and as well as my discretion would serve me delivered your pleasure; wherein as I have only been curious to concur with your own affections as I conceive them, so I do hope your Majesty will in no ease suffer my interpretation of your answer to be converted to my prejudice, seeing I have racked my spirits to speak in yours,

and yet "mought" have been doubtful in what sense to deliver it, seeing the bearer of your letter and others gave out before I had opened it that they had brought a grant, which was far otherwise in the letter; and yet I believe so much in your favour to me as I should not have been disavowed if I would have out of artifice engaged you as mistaking you, especially to a nobleman so far onward to his end. When I came to him I suffered all things to run on which were fit for him to do in best strength and quiet lest any alteration in him might be suspected to grow by your message; which being dispatched he began himself to ask me what your Majesty had answered upon his letter. Whereunto I replied that I had received from you a commandment to visit him, and to recommend your Majesty's gracious care of him, whose weak estate of body greatly grieved you, because your Majesty had not only tried his faith, when there was time for him to show it, but particularly loved his person, valued his blood and sufficiency, and took particular contentment to have him near you in regard of his own inclination to follow you in your princely and manly sports and exercises. And for this particular of Grafton had commanded me to say thus much, that howsoever now his own brotherly affection made him press for his brother, that your Majesty would appeal to his own judgment whether in that place where you meant to make residence only for delight, and whereof no profit could be made without dishonour, it were not something cross to any prince's nature to be drawn by importunity from bestowing that where the person should not concur in these circumstances, which might make him capable of those familiarities and commandments for which his lordship's brother must needs be improper considering he is a stranger to your Majesty in conversation and nature, in respect of himself and many others long bred with you, although you hold him an honest and a faithful gentleman worthy of that which nature should have cast upon him.

Secondly, your Majesty even in reason of state did well consider how necessary it was for you to be served with ancient noblemen in those parts where they are best able, so as your Majesty had no reason to be author of their diversion from their residence in those parts. To which in this particular you had commanded me to add this one impediment, that the Duke of Lennox had long since obtained of your Majesty a promise to be placed in the first office of this kind which should fall in England. Of all which reasons I concluded thus, that there might many other things present themselves, wherein your Majesty might favour his brother, in which you had commanded me to assure his lordship that for his sake you would be good unto him, and so desired him from you to be of good comfort, even for your own sake who wished his recovery. After he had heard this patiently without the least note of any alteration, he said your Majesty's message was very gracious and for

yourself your reasons judicious, in which consideration he would forget nature before love and loyalty. Only he was grieved to leave a brother so weak in his estate by his own lack of providence, as he had grounded his desire upon that which dissuaded your Majesty. For he desired it for his brother's retreat until he had made his fortune fit for the place where your Majesty desired to use him. But seeing this suit had these exceptions, it should be sufficient comfort to him, if I would give him comfort of your favour towards his brother in a debt that hung upon his estate for a sea prize, wherein her Majesty was to have a share, in respect of a ship she lent him for his voyage; as also that your Majesty would perform your word for that land beyond Esk which he was to hire of you at a rent improved, the dispatch whereof was only put off to this term. Then was I at a stand being loth to engage myself in any thing, and yet being so well acquainted with your heroical spirit as I am I did not only promise before them all to speak, but presume to give some good hope, rather than by any dry answer to so well born a subject full of softer affection than many others that serve you to have left it disputable whether more comfort from you might not have done him good; first because the matter of the land is just, secondly the debt is not above 2000*l.*, and due in that kind wherein you shall do very justly to do him favour. For which I have no way bound your Majesty in particular, neither shall you now need to put yourself any further than to say you will be gracious unto him in both these kinds. For he will either be past your Majesty's further comfort before you can or else there will be here some such comfort of his recovery as may keep these things from question. Which I wish with all my heart because I loved him living and now admire him dying.—*Undated.*

Draft corrected by Salisbury. Endorsed: "21st Oct. 1605. To his Majesty." 6 *pp.* (**134.** 81.)

Thomas Provis to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 21.—At the beginning of the late sessions I was against my will by the Corporation of Penrin borough chosen one of the burgesses for the town, which accordingly all the said sessions I attended, albeit to my great hindrance and loss. Now, as my trade and adventure require myself in person, and knowing no matter of importance there for the said town to be moved, and that I think some man fitter may by your means supply my place, my suit is that I may be excused for my attendance in that service this sessions now following, and that you would appoint some other more sufficient in my room. I have entreated my friend Sir John Parker, knight, to solicit this my suit and if I may not be dispensed withal do purpose upon intelligence from my friend with all convenient speed to yield my attendance.—Penrin, 21 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**112.** 124.)

The Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses in Cambridge to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 21.—Our University through a wrong intended unto us and our printers by the printers of London is forthwith likely to receive great prejudice, except by your favour it may be prevented. For whereas heretofore, for the determining of divers controversies between us and them, it was covenanted under hand and seal of both sides, that Thomas's dictionary, begun and perfected here by the industry of him and divers other our learned men, should remain as a several copy unto us for the better maintenance of our press, certain of them have of late attempted in the end of another work of that kind subtly to insert the said dictionary and by that means hazard the overthrow of our printers and print, which we justly hold to be an ornament of ours not lightly to be esteemed. We for our part have held ourselves strictly to the agreement, and whereas by our charter we may print *omnes et omnimodos libros per procancellarium et tres doctores approbatos*, we have since that time forborne to print any copies in the said concord reserved unto them, and dealt only with such books as might be printed by us without their prejudice. Wherefore we beseech you that these men by your means may be stopped in this their injurious attempt and we maintained in our own right.—21 Oct. 1605.

Signed: Jo. Cornell, Roger Goade, Robert Soame, Tho: Nevile, Jo. Duport, Laur. Chaderton. *Seal.* 1 *p.* (136. 134.)

Tho. Brudenell to Sir Griffin Markham.

1605, Oct. 21.—I have received yours of October 5 and 17, both to little purpose, unless you suspected my honesty, which has not been spotted. Your mother has given me no assurance, but delays; and you both know it has almost ruined you all. If I perform what I said, I shall do as much for myself as you have done for each other. If I deal with the land, I will do that I promised, having that time after my assurance which at your departure you allotted me. It scarce can ever be in my power to redeem Gamston, because my aunt Lucy Brudenell distraining upon Kirkly for her annuity, your brother Sheldon says he must of force extend Gamston for his security. Fear not my just dealing, but remember your promise stands engaged to save me unindamnified by these bonds of yours, as deeply as mine was to you concerning all royal dealing in this business of Weston Favell. You have broken yours, but I have not stained mine; but only desire to keep you in mind of yours, and where you are too loose to tie you to what you said you would perform. What was done before your going is only done: and no more.

Your letters were too naked, both of news and directions how I may address letters to you; only I remember the scrivener's in Paul's Church Yard that you told me of. I would be glad

of your good fortunes; therefore bar not your friends of these small comforts which you may give them.

Our nation affords no news, only Lord Saye's practice holds hotter and more violent than ever. Taxis, our late Spanish Ambassador, is not clear of folly therein, nor accessory of any good that may befall us. I have gotten a wife, but have lost her father, for Sir Tho. Tresam died a month past: our loss is great, either public or private in my judgment, for divers dependencies that were noble in their ends. Farewell, good knight, distrust me not, for I protest were I as "friche" and potent as I can and will be honest and true to my trusting friends, I would not suffer in seeing my friends suffer so deeply as they do divers of them, and divers ways. If I may receive letters and have means to write to you, I will monthly visit you. —Deene, 21 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed by Salisbury: "Winter being asked of this gentleman, cleareth him from ever being privy to any disloyal purpose." $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**191. 61.**)

Proposed economies in the Royal Household.

1605, Oct. 22.—The proceedings of the Lords of the Privy Council in household causes:—First to know his Majesty's pleasure whether the dict issued to himself and the Queen shall continue in as ample manner for number of dishes. And if the same continue, then what abatements may be made in spice, napery, wood, coals, etc.

Item, to know his Majesty's pleasure touching the "voydey" daily issued to himself and the Queen, yearly standing his Majesty in the sum—1000*l.*

Item, that the Prince's house should be dissolved, and he to remain in his Majesty's house by means whereof there will be yearly saved.—2000*l.*

Item, that the Duke of Lennox's diet be reduced to a diet of 10 dishes, being as much as is served to the Lord Chamberlain or Earl of Worcester.—350*l.*

Item, that the two messes of meat of 7 dishes now served daily to the Queen's presence chamber shall be henceforth served but upon warning to be given by the gentleman ushers signifying the intent of ladies in Court to dine or sup at the said board.—300*l.*

Item, that a mess of meat of five dishes now daily served to the board end of the maids'-of-honour table shall be discontinued from henceforth.—255*l.*

Item, that a diet of 7 dishes now served to Mrs. Dromond shall be reduced to a chamber mess of two, being as much as is issued to any lady in Court.—250*l.*

Item, that the apothecaries of the King and Queen shall have allowance only of one mess of meat of 3 dishes betwixt them, at such times as the King and Queen shall be resident in one house.—100*l.*

Item, that a diet of 4 dishes of meat now served to Mrs. Hartside shall be reduced to a chamber mess of 2 dishes.—50*l.*

Item, that 6 chief messes of meat of 10 dishes shall receive board wages in lieu thereof.—1286*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Item, that 7 messes of meat of 7 dishes shall be put to board wages.—1247*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Item, that 3 messes of meat of 6 dishes shall be put to board wages.—366*l.*

Item, that 7 messes of meat of 5 dishes shall be put to board wages.—582*l.*

Item, that 2 messes of meat of 4 dishes shall be put to board wages.—134*l.*

Item, that 24 messes of meat of 3 dishes shall be put to board wages.—1146*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Item, that 8 messes of meat of 2 dishes shall be put to board wages.—267*l.* 10*s.*

Item, to move his Majesty touching allowance given in the charge of household to 15 livery pages belonging to himself and the Queen.—300*l.*

Item, that the diet now daily issued to Sir Peter Young should at all times cease in his absence from Court.

Summa—[9635*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*]

The abatement of ministers and officers of household, which may be spared, will in time hereafter save his Majesty per ann.—10,300*l.*

The like course in the chamber and stable will yearly save.—2000*l.*

The benefit of his Majesty's pastures which by this occasion may be spared.—500*l.*

Ready money to make provisions at the best rate will yearly save.—1500*l.*

Unsigned. 3 *pp.* (**112.** 125.)

Viscount Butler to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 22.—Being arrived here and intending presently to ride towards the Court to do my duty unto his Majesty, I was troubled with the heat of the liver (a disease that has followed me long), and having taken the advice of a physician, he wished me to repair to the Bath, where he doubted not I shall have some ease. Upon which I resolved to go presently thither, and there to stay for 3 or 4 days. In the meantime I have dispatched the bearer hereof, Mr. Robert Roth, toward the Court, to let you understand both of my coming over, and of this cause why I went not presently forward thither.—From Bristol, 22 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**112.** 127.)

The Bailiffs and others of Colchester to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 22.—We have by this bearer sent you up your Honour's fee, and entreat your letters in our behalf to the Lord Chancellor of England, to tax and assess the same fine upon the confirmation of our charter, that was in the first year of our late Queen, viz. 12*l.*, and that the same may be confirmed under the great seal, with the charter of King Henry VI added, as it is already ingrossed, perused and examined by Sir John Tyndall himself, who thought it very fit that the said charter should be put in.—From Colchester, 22 Oct. 1605.

Signed: Henry Osborne, Nicolas Clere, bailiffs; Ralphe Worthaye, Tho. Haselwood, Thomas Heckford, John Bird, Richard Symnell, Robt. Wade, Marten Sessell. 1 *p.* (**112.** 128.)

The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Same.

1605, Oct. 23.—I am bold to cover this with a direction for his Majesty's service, for that herewith I send the certificate of the view of the men, horse and furniture of the trained-bands in Derbyshire. We hope (my wife and myself) to see you about the end of this month.—At Worksop, 23 Oct. 1605.

PS.—I trust your lordship has spoken a good word to my Lord Chamberlain for a lodging for me at Whitehall.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**112.** 129.)

The Earl of Southampton to the Same.

[1605], Oct. 23.—One Capt. Gifford, who is a servant and has been employed by the Duke of Florence, as I am informed, has been in England proclaimed a pirate. There is of late come into Dartmouth a ship laden with goods belonging to this man. Let me know whether he has his pardon or not, or if you think fit it should be winked at, for otherwise the ordinary course in such cases is to be taken and a seizure made of the goods. I intend next week to see you at London.—Tichfield, 23 Oct.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**112.** 130.)

Postal endorsements: "Rec. at Estmene y^e^ xxiij Octtob. at ix of the elok at night. Rec. att Allton 23 Octobr. at xj of the cloeke at night. Receved at Harfort Brige at fif being Thoursday in the morning. Rec. att xj of the cloke Staines."

Sir Robert Cross to the Same.

[1605], Oct. 24.—I sent your lordship a poor present of "melecatons," doubting of their goodness, it was so long ere they were ripe, but that must not make me forgetful to signify the love I have and ever will have to you.—From Marten Abbey, 24 Oct.

PS.—I would entreat you if you have any spare places to bestow, to make me a member of the Parliament. I have no other friend to depend of, neither do I seek for any.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**112.** 131.)

Sir Edward Caryll to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 24.—I have received knowledge from my servant of your desire for the having of some few red deer of me out of a ground which I have in Cambridgeshire called Thorney, which I most willingly grant. For the number I refer to your own pleasure. The ground is very wide and wild, therefore I much fear how you will come by them. My servant that has the keeping of the ground will be at London about the last of this Oct. at which time he shall attend you, and then if you will send down some servant of yours, he shall have the best entertainment that I can give him.—Hartyng, 24 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**112.** 132.)

Sir Henry Townsend to the Same.

[1605], Oct. 24.—It has pleased the King to send down his commission under the great seal to levy his "mises" due in the county of Chester, a course against the prerogative, for now knowing the King's pleasure those commissions are to be granted under the broad seal out of the Exchequer in the county palatine of Chester, according to the usual precedents; by which appears that his Majesty is in consideration thereof to grant a pardon and confirmation of the liberties. My Lord of Derby promised me to write to you herein, and Mr. Thomas Irland to solicit for a recall of the said commission. Of late I have been in Cheshire, where I determined fourscore causes at hearing, besides the rules at the bar, where I find great encroachments offered to that jurisdiction by the courts in Westminster Hall; and now, which was never seen or heard of in Cheshire, prohibitions come down to the Chamberlain of Chester out of the Common Pleas, but concerning those matters I have given Mr. Glacier instructions to inform you therein. If his Majesty would give leave to have a conference between the King's Bench and some of this Council, and reason might be yielded to upon both sides, these matters would be reconciled.—From Ludlow Castle, 24 Oct.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**112.** 133.)

Ro[bert] Wintour to ——.

1605, Oct. 24.—Good cousin, I must entreat you to look into my book and accordingly draw a deed from my father [-in-law] Tabott [Talbot], whereby I shall be licensed to sell 12 of the 24 therein comprised, and to set the other 12 from Christmas next for 21 years, reserving 40*l.* yearly and 40 strikes of real salt. I must take no denial but that this deed must be ready to be sealed on Saturday next, on which day I will come over unto you betimes. If you doubt of anything let me know it by this bearer.—24 Oct. 1605.

PS.—To: will be here upon the 10th Nov. and then will bring answer of your lease.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**112.** 134.)

JOHN MURRAY to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Oct. 25.—I have received your letter together with the grapes and peaches, which I delivered to his Majesty. He was well pleased and bade me give you hearty thanks for the same.—At Royston, 25 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. 3 *seals.* ½ *p.* (**112.** 135.)

LORD SAY AND SELE to the SAME.

1605, Oct. 25.—This afternoon I am to attend you and the commissioners for renewing of a lease of some 20 acres of ground or thereabouts, lying under Banbury Castle, the repair whereof has cost me (since the recusants were first delivered thither) above 200*l.*; as also the charge in maintaining a bailly to preserve his Majesty's royalties, the which he has commanded me between that and Woodstock to have especial care to preserve, yearly costs me 20 marks above any profit I receive. May it please you in respect I have nothing but a bare decayed house of the castle, except only these few acres under it, being already in respect it is so near the tower at a very great rent, to afford me such favour in the fine, especially in provision, the old lease being yet 19 years to come, as may make me the more able to do his Majesty's service when he vouchsafes to come to my poor house, as also to attend his Majesty when he shall come into that country; which is likely and I hope will be to Woodstock every year.—25 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 136.)

The EARL OF SALISBURY to [SIR EDWARD COKE], Attorney [General].

[1605, Oct. 25].—Now we must recommend unto you the dispatch of a patent agreed on by all parties with a general applause for setting the trade of the Levant at liberty, which was before the King's coming contracted into a few men's hands; who fearing their monopoly would be overthrown, with the rest gave over their patent and thereby put the King in danger to lose a rent, which they had answered the Queen two whole years together of 4000*l.* a year for that patent. By which course the trade being left out of all order either for maintenance of the Ambassador or sending the presents to the Grand Signior, it was wholly like to perish, and with it much of the great shipping of the realm, besides the rent of 4000*l.* to the crown. All is now in a course to be rectified for they have now assented to freedom for all the subjects of England and to pay the imposition at which they had hitherto spurned; and in respect of the great debt wherein the Company is cast, since the trade had no government, they have all subscribed upon a general assembly of merchants, that now at first coming, and never after any more, 25*l.* shall be paid, which shall be converted to discharge the trade of the debts already past: by the benefit

whereof as it grows due upon an even consulage (for all the goods that shall go outward and homeward) all future charges for support of that trade shall be borne. It is now above a year since I farmed this imposition at 5000*l.* a year, which when I obtained it should have been given to Sir Robert Melvyn only for a debt of 4000*l.* This course was first thought upon by my Lord Chief Justice and yourself, but then because the first sum was 50*l.* and should not have served for freedom to themselves and their posterity, they staggered at it, shooting still to overthrow the imposition, where contrariwise every man is now so greedy to come in, as we believe you will be troubled while you are drawing the patent with daily taking in those that will importune you. Whereupon, the trade being like to be kept up, by which the impositions only are maintained, that rent of 5000*l.* is gained to the crown. Of all which generally now that we have informed you, we send unto you this bearer whom we pray you to hear but half an hour, because he can tell you some particular circumstances, to which when you add that which seems fit to your judgment we assure ourselves both speedily and soundly, our only desire is that the book may be dispatched before the Parliament. These premises considered we know will be sufficient motives for you to take care of this business; and yet because it is a matter wherein I and the Lord Chamberlain have particular interest, I do besides my public duty desire you to take some more care of it in my respect. —*Undated.*

Draft corrected by Salisbury. Endorsed: "25 Oct. 1605." 1½ *pp.* (**112.** 138.)

RICHARD CROFT to MR. RICHARDES, once Chaplain to Sir Richard Lea.

[1605], Oct. 25.—Thanks him for his favours, expressed at the request of Captain Smith. Smith is with Sir Richard Lea, who is very ill affected in the state of his body. Begs him to favour the bearer Captain Dersie.—Oct. 25.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 157.)

The EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605], Oct. 25.—Out of the experience you have of so many languages I hope you will understand this. If you think good, I conceive it were not unfit that Lisagh stayed with the men at Dunstable, and that Darcy were presently sent for. If he or the Spanish Ambassador will undertake to convey these men, they may; if not, order may be given for their transportation back. It were good Preston were sent for and commanded to give order that none of his men land in any part of England. I am now in London and will wait on you if there be occasion.—25 Oct.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 164.)

LEWIS PYKERINGE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605], Oct. 25.—Salisbury's latest public favour to him has ended all his apprehended fears. He prays for access to his Majesty, and protests his devotion to Salisbury.—25 Oct.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 62.)

The Bailiffs of MALDON to the EARLS OF NORTHAMPTON and SALISBURY.

1605, Oct. 26.—We received your letters, and in performance of the same one of us with our town clerk will be ready at London on Thursday at night next to attend my Lord of Walden at his lodging on Friday, for the taking of the oath and other rights required to be on his part done by our grant; which done we will proceed to a full election of his lordship.—26 Oct. 1605.

Signed: Willm. Burly, John Soan, bailiffs. ½ *p.* (**112.** 139.)

The DEAN and CHAPTER of WELLS to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Oct. 26.—We have received your letters in particular recommendation of Dr. Wright, to be elected a residentiary of our church, upon the death of Dr. Cottington. We crave pardon for forbearing to make present election of any person at this time, partly for that Dr. Cottington, though dead, is to have this next year's whole benefit of our church, as if he were alive; and partly in respect of our statute and foundation, which require neither greater nor so great a number as now we have. Therefore, no place being void, and the charges of our church having been very great of late, which we are not so well able as heretofore to sustain, we are in the better hope that out of your accustomed favour you will take in good part our most necessary forbearance of election at this time.—From our Chapter House in Wells, 26 Oct. 1605.

Signed: Benjamin Heydon; Fr. Landauey; Philipp Bisse; Willm. Powell; James Bisse; Jo. Bowrne. *Seal.* 1 *p.* (**112.** 140.)

GEORGE SOUTHAICK to the SAME.

1605, Oct. 27.—According to your pleasure I entreated Mr. Levinus to p[ray] your opinion touching the speedy apprehension of Whi[te] and the other priests; but upon better consideration of the we[ight] of the business, I think that more scope of time would make the service of much more worth. For they are now determined to ride from shire to shire to insinuate with such gentlemen as are to be acquainted with their plot, by means whereof you shall have knowledge of all such as are interested in the same, and of the end of their whole purpose, and withal be certain of their meeting here in London, where I [have] no doubt but to apprehend 40 priests with many ge[ntlemen] of name at mass in good speed of their ill intent.

I received by your direction 10*l.* from Mr. Levinus, whereof there was presently disbursed for the charge of my imprisonment 2*l.* 15*s.*, and for my ch[arge] to the party that brought me from Dover and for ho[rse] hire 2*l.* 18*s.*, so that of your bounty there remains only to me 4*l.* 15*s.*, which is far from enabling me to prosecute the service. I lie at continual charges for horse hire.

To-morrow we begin our journey, and if you would command some old horse to be lent me, I should use him with respect and safely deliver him.—From London, 27 Oct. 1605.

Holograph. 3 *seals.* 1 *p.* (**112.** 141.)

The Earl of Bath to the Council.

1605, Oct. 28.—Excusing a delay in holding a view of the trained bands in the county, and giving reasons for the defects in the service.—From Taustocke, 28 Oct. 1605.

Signed. 2 *pp.* (**112.** 142.)

John Murray to the [Earl of Salisbury].

1605, Oct. 28.—I received your packet this morning betwixt 7 and 8 o'clock, when his Majesty was at breakfast, and immediately after I delivered it, so soon as his Majesty had read the letter he directed Mr. Lindsay to my Lord's Grace of Canterbury with the answer. I asked of his Majesty if he had any further directions to your Honour. He answered nothing but his hearty commendation to yourself and the rest of your society. Your grapes have served his Majesty well, for they were the best he gat this year.—At Royston, 28 Oct. 1605.

PS.—His Majesty was up this morning at 5 o'clock that he may get his fill of hunting, because he rides to-morrow.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**112.** 143.)

The Same to the Same.

1605, Oct. 28.—His Majesty has commanded to direct this letter to you with all speed. If it come not in time you may cause take best order with the posts. As for occurrences there is ne'er here but of hunting and hawking, whereof his Majesty has gotten good sport this day.—At Royston, 28 Oct. 1605.

PS.—Your Honour will cause deliver this letter to the Earl Dunbar.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**112.** 144.)

Sir Henry Neville and Sir Francis Knollys to the Council.

1605, Oct. 30.—Giving an account of the defects in the trained bands of the county of Berkshire, and promising a speedy amendment thereof.—Reading, 30 Oct. 1605.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 145.)

[Lord Saye and Sele] to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Oct. 30.—I desire least to make complaint, if reasonable offers might suffice, yet since once before my last attendance I entreated Mr. Auditor Neale's man, whose name is Page and not Pigeon, that whereas he had given me a particular of certain lands in the Isle of Grein, late the Lord Cobham's lands in Kent, for the writing of which I had already fully paid him, and yet if it had been my good hap to have procured a lease must have given him 24*l.* more in respect he helped me to the knowledge thereof; nevertheless, being inhibited by your means from proceeding therein, I desired him to deliver my bond, which when he answered he would not do without the money I offered him 20*s.*, but under 12*l.* he would not deliver it, saying I might have passed it as well as Sir John Luson, who since had sold it for 150*l.*, which Sir John confesses but to the use of payment of my Lord Cobham's debts. This in no sort notwithstanding wishing your displeasure towards him, so that without further charge he will deliver me my bond.—30 Oct. 1605.

Unsigned. Endorsed: "L. Saye to my Lord." 1 *p.* (**112.** 146.)

B[ridget], Lady Norreys, to the Same.

[1605], Oct. 30.—Nothing in this world should be more welcome unto me than this good news of my husband's recovery, which you write of, for I have been much grieved to hear of his sickness. I have sent one a purpose 10 days ago to him, and have written another letter, if please your lordship to send it. I do not know whether my Lord's absence from Parliament without licence from his Majesty may be finable, though the occasion be his sickness. If you think it fit acquaint his Majesty therewith, and entreat whom you will for his proxy.—From Rycote, 30 Oct.

Holograph, signed: B. Norris. *Seal. Endorsed:* "1605." 1 *p.* (**112.** 147.)

Dr. Richard Neile to the Same.

1605, Oct. 30.—Your letters signifying his Majesty's pleasure for Anne Gunter's attending him this night at Ware came to Mr. Harsnet's hands about one o'clock this Wednesday; at what time we were in the midst of our examinations and no way fit for his Majesty. Besides we had there neither coach nor any other provision fit for her conveying thither.

I have therefore sent my man to Ware with letters that his Majesty may be the better satisfied for her not coming, desiring him to let her attend him at Whitehall or some other convenient place hereafter. Whatsoever she has formerly confessed voluntarily, she has now confessed upon her oath. I sent your letters enclosed, that his Majesty may see there was

no slackness in you to fulfil his pleasure herein. My fellow-chaplain commends himself very kindly to you.—Shenfeild, Wednesday, Oct. 30, *hora* 2da *pomeridiana*, 1605.

Holograph. Seal. 1 *p.* (**112.** 148.)

Captain Matthew Bredgate to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, ? Oct.]—Thanks Salisbury for his kind words to his wife. Begs for enlargement out of this chargeable place, where he has been 7 weeks, especially for that on Saturday there will come upon him an execution of 200*l.* He promises not to go down to his house at Dover without the King's leave. Speaks of his 25 years' service to the State.—The Fleet.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605," *and the following:* "Captains at sea: Bredgat, May, Cross, Gyfford, Wayman, Troughton, Sommer, Kemish, Pepnell, Plessington, Preston, Leigh, Perker, Tomkins, Norton, Fenner, Button." 1 *p.* (**113.** 132.)

The Same to the Same.

[1605, ? Oct.]—Prays that he may not be kept close prisoner, which will cost him his life. If the Council take pity on him he hopes to recover the King's and their favour again. To-morrow he will possess Salisbury with that which shall move him to give him liberty, and to put off his Majesty's displeasure. —*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 133.)

The Same to the Same.

[1605, ? Oct.]—I entreat you to peruse this, by which I possess you with the manner of Lord Arundel's passage over in the *Adventure*, his Majesty's ship which I had charge of; but now by the Lord Admiral is put into another's charge, and myself sent for under guard as though I were a traitor. I am a true subject, and so will live and die. The day before the late Spanish Ambassador embarked, there came to me one Mr. Thetcher, a kinsman of the Lord Treasurer's, who dealt with me for his own passage and Sir Edward Parham's, and 5 or 6 other gentlemen. I told him I could not give them passage without the Council's warrant. He afterwards told me they had promise to go all over in the Admiral, as they did. He said to me "I understand you are shortly to go over to Flushing: do a kindness for me: give passage over with you to a follower and kinsman of Viscount Lisle's, the Governor of Flushing: and suffer him to land when you come to Gravlen [Gravelines] and to come aboard with you again: he will go disguised and keep himself from being known unto them of Gravelen, or any of the Ambassador's followers." Whereupon I granted him passage, and bid him go aboard, but he desired

not to go aboard before I went myself, or that I would send him by some token unto the gunner, that he might be there secret in the gunner room, for fear of being discovered unto any of the Spaniards. So at his going aboard he went in at the port of the gunner room, and kept himself private until his going ashore at Gravelen. At the gate there he met with Mr. La Mence a merchant of Antwerp, who knowing him told me first of him; and I fearing what has now come to pass, desired to have satisfaction of his lordship, whereupon he wrote to you, to Lord Northampton and Lord Southampton, to assure you of my innocency in his passage. I desire you to stand good to me, and that I may not receive the King's displeasure.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (**113.** 134.)

The KING to the CHANCELLOR of the DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

[1605, Oct.]—Of the shameful abuse of Enfield Chace, through the neglect of the officers, whereby not only "one of our most pleasant grounds, hard under our ordinary residence" is like to be utterly spoiled and deforced; but also those poor persons who might have relief by keeping cattle and sheep, are, by new tenants and encroachers of the Chace, eaten out and brought to misery. The Master of the Game pretends he has no power to reform; but this answer is not admitted; and if between one officer and another the matter falls to the ground, the King will make it appear where the fault lies, and show himself sensible of these gross negligencies. If the Chancellor be absent through infirmity, the King expects from his Attorney not only more care, but better execution, and will judge hereafter the effects, and not the promises, of the Chancellor's service.—*Undated.*

Draft, in hand of Salisbury's secretary. Endorsed: "Minute to the Chancellor of the Duchy, about Enfield Chace. Oct. 1605." 2½ *pp.* (**191.** 63.)

ARCHBISHOPRICS of ST. ANDREWS and GLASGOW.

[1605, ? Oct.]—Three papers:—

(1) The Duke of Lenox by his Majesty's command has resigned in favour of the present titlers.

The 2 Archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow, together with the temporalities and spiritualities thereof.

The entries [*side note*, "fines"] of 17 baronies of lands.

The patronages of 8 great churches, annexed to the said prelacies.

The fees and rights hereditable.

The wards and marriages of a great number of the said tenants, and other casualties.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605. Notes of S. Andrewes and Glasgow." ½ *p.* (**115.** 26.)

(2) Rental of the Archbishopric of St. Andrews. 1605. *Signed by Lord Blantyre and another.* 3 *pp.* (**140.** 185.)

(3) Rental of the Archbishopric of Glasgow. 1605. *Signed by Lord Blantyre and another.* 2 *pp.* (**140.** 187.)

[Possibly enclosures in Lord Dunfermline's letter to Salisbury of October 7. *See Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1603—1610, p. 235.]

The Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral, to the Earl of Suffolk.

[1605, ? Oct.]—It was late before her Majesty returned to Hampton Court. Then my Lord of Worcester and I acquainted her with my cousin's having the smallpox. She commanded me presently to go to the Prince, and that this morning I should bring him to her. When I came to Richmond I found the Prince in his bedchamber in his nightgown, out of temper, and with much hoarseness in his throat, so as the Doctor stands in doubt that it may turn to the smallpox ; and we all think it might breed danger to remove him, and that he may be here very safe whatever should happen. This morning I mean to acquaint the Queen herewith and know her pleasure, and so return to Richmond, when I will acquaint you with it. My cousin was very well yesternight, and there is not above 8 or 9 come out ; and his schoolmaster and servants have carried themselves very discreetly, with a special care of the Prince's person, for they keep in, and all things are brought to them that they lack. This morning I will see how his Highness doth, and what temper he is in, and then go to Hampton Court. He makes no account if [he] should have them, and says, better now than when he should be elder. He has showed a wonderful good nature in the care he has had of my cousin.—Friday.

PS.—My cousin has taken good rest this night. I do not think the Prince will now have them, but that his hoarseness is rather a rheum.

Holograph. Endorsed : "I pray you acquaint my Lord of Salisbury with this letter." "1605." 1 *p.* (**192.** 4.)

Lord Zouche to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 1.—I have been with Mr. Bacon to let him know my Lord's pleasure for his attendance upon Sunday ; whereupon he let me know that he had recommended 2 papers to your lordship whereof he kept no copies concerning this cause which might much help you. I presumed I might borrow them and therefore am to entreat you for them. Ceremony might have pressed my own attendance, but I know you have many businesses, and I confess I was weary.—Philip Lane, 1 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 155.)

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 2.—This poor man, John Bodeman, who by suspicion of coining was brought up by the means of Sir Henry Bunberie, for that being fellow servant to Mr. Whitemore with Thomas Dewsing, *alias* Taylor, *alias* Ward, who was to be touched for coining, he conversed much with him, and therefore was suspected. Mr. Ledsham an honest gentleman and his neighbour in Cheshire, whom for that purpose being now in town I sent for, reports very well of Bodeman's honest conversation, and that his case is generally bewailed in that part of the country where he dwells. He has a wife and 5 children whom he maintains, and has been in prison 34 weeks. Therefore, no man all that time coming to accuse him, I think it just that he be delivered.—2 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 65.)

John Bird to the Same.

1605, Nov. 3.—One of two persons that were licensed on Thursday last to speak with the Viscount Mountacute about his liberty of St. Mary Overey's to be strengthened against arrest, was and is a secular priest named John Loane, being his domestical steward and receiver of his rents. Howsoever he goes in gentlemanlike sort with variety of colours in silk, silver and gold lace, gilt rapiers, and for all exercises in play horses and dogs is companionable for any knight after 500*l.* by the year, being a Kentishman born and a younger brother with small or no living. And if by the Viscount or himself it shall be denied, I will show proofs to have seen him under a cope in one Cope's house, executing the office of a priest at many masses, auricular confession and suchlike. It is said these weekly masses are used in the old lady's house to the family of Brownes and their adherents, and in one assembly or conventicle choice of Jesuits and seminaries there harboured and of the laical sorts out of London, especially three uncles of the Viscount's, (as fish or fowl in nets) may be there surprised. Whereof that cursed fraternity may be broken, and by an exemplary punishment many hundreds of pounds may be drawn into his Majesty's purse. It is very probable to find one that by corruption of money will discover his secret oratories for massing, vaults and places for all their books, church ornaments for closets and chambers for all festivals, saints' days, Sundays and working days in costly workmanships of gold upon velvet and silks, chalices, pipes, silver implements, beads well stored with valuable stones and gold, private letters of advertisements of foreign occurrencies and domestical from Jesuits and seminaries, and other things out of which great riches and secrets may be drawn. As the Viscount is of the Romish church in England held for their grand captain and

firm pillar, so are his houses receptacles for all such dangerous guests, at their arrivals from Rome and foreign countries. And let the Viscount, Loane and Cope, his negotiators, be roundly dealt withal, if it be his Majesty's pleasure to have Blackwell brought forth of his lurkings, the Pope's arch-prelate, and one Wallys, a principal Jesuit, they may be made to discover and surprise them. And most like it is that they, and one Gerrard, an arch-jesuit, have been the hatchers and plotters of this damnable stratagem.

The Viscount told Loane that he has two strong enemies, your lordship and the Lord Chancellor.

How was no rebellion in Ireland these 30 years, but the Pope's legates ordinarily harboured in the Viscount's aunt's houses, called the old Countess of Kyldare, that has been as a teat to give suck and nourishment to all Romish rebels, were there hatched and contrived at the first. And so long as she is there suffered to dwell uncalled into England, no sooner is one rebellion quenched, but by those firebrands others are in kindling.

If I should use these motives for my own particular relief, being for debts by overcharging myself in zeal to my country's good ready to perish by general wants in Ludgate of 2 years' continuance, I might gain the less credence for these public detections, for it might be said that therein I do but *captare benevolentiam*, whereas one hundredth of more due to me for entertainment behind in Ireland would redeem me from all usurer's dangers and enable me to bring thousands into his Majesty's coffers. Nevertheless, whiles of the works of mercy, to redeem the captive and clothe the naked are *per magna opera charitatis*, especially to him that did not shrink in hazarding his own life for saving yours threatened, with my sword making him to yield, whom no powers nor policies of great ones could surprise in his lurkings, and thereby lost a horse, it shall be great honour to you to extend *subsidium charitativum* in any measure.—3 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**112.** 156.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], Nov. 4.—If you be pleased to suffer these letters to go in this form, I may say they are the most favourable that ever I carried into these parts, and that I was never so happy a man as I am made by the testimonies they yield of his Majesty's gracious disposition to me.—4 Nov.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**112.** 158.)

George Mason to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 4.—Your Honour has granted me the keeping of your house at Greenwich during my life, but because the house is very old and still will want some reparations, which

I am loth to eharge you with, I am now to plant an " oreharge " [orchard] whieh will be ehargeable unto me. My life is so uncertain that having wife and children that would be glad to reap some fruits of my labour when I am gone, I desire a lease for 21 years of all that I have in possession, or rather of all your lands there, and I will inerease your rent and be bound to all reparations, and free you from the elamours of sueh as will never be satisfied so long as it is in your hands, except they may have it for little or nothing.—From Grenewieh, 4 Nov. 1605.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**112.** 159.)

The Earl of Northampton to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605 [? Before Nov. 5].—We were not worthy of the tender care you have of this worthy Lord, if we should not aceount to you for his state, which I thank our Lord is on the mending hand, only he eomplains of a little weariness and sleepiness, whieh are inseparable aceidents from a declining distemper. This night he forbare his supper and went to bed for the repose of weary limbs, but without any fit or other aeeident to show relies of his ague. The Lord Warden thanks you for your good opinion of his earriage this day, which was qualified between desire to show eharity with eaution, and to work compassion by good eonsideration.

This lady makes me dispateh that she may write, and therefore I will give place to beauty.—*Undated.*

Holograph. (**114.** 96.)

[*At foot, in another hand*]*:* I am too sleepy to write mueh to you that is great with the Q[ueen] and her sweet ladies. One of them doth brag to take your love from me. I give her leave to try her strength, and love him the better that is so mueh desired. I am so weary of eompany that I go to " Wismoster " upon Tuesday [? Nov. 5 ?].

Endorsed: 1605." 1 p. (**114.** 96.)

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney-General, to the Same.

1605, Nov. 5.—Leonard Smalpece, with whom Thomas Wynter eonferred at Mr. Talbot's house, is presently to be sent for, before he ean have possibly any inkling of this overture. They say he is exeeedingly popish but very timorous and therefore like to diseover a truth. Mr. Talbot's porter is also to be sent for, and this is all that I have to trouble you with after your painful day's work.—5 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ¼ *p.* (**112.** 161.)

The Council to the Lord Mayor.

1605, Nov. 5.—It is the fashion of evil-disposed persons or sueh as are apt to spread idle rumours (upon sueh an oeeasion as now hath happened) to utter their own coneeits, or any vain speeehes as they have heard. We understand that some evil

bruit hath been east out, as though the Spanish Ambassador might be touched with this horrible practiee of treason which was intended. Which is so far from him as he having desired to be present this day to see the form of Parliament, and this being granted unto him, was in the same condition and fortune as all the rest to have been destroyed. Therefore his Majesty being careful both of the honour and safety of the Ambassador for the better assuranee that no disorderly persons may offer unto him or any of his any affront, is pleased that you shall have care to suppress all such speech, as also have an eye to his house for his safety, that no wrong may be done unto him or attempted.—5 Nov. 1605.

Lo. Arch : Lo. Chan : L. Th'rer : L. Admiral : L. Chamberlaine : E : of Northumb'land : E : of Salisberye : L : Zouch : L : Stanhop.

Copy. 1 *p.* (**112.** 162.)

Sir William FitzWilliam to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 6.—Understanding this very morning from London that you took the part of my letter to be doubtful touching the sheriffwick of the county of Northampton, I beseech you to coneeive that my suit to you is to frec me from it ; for in truth I am not fit for it yet.—Milton, 6 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**89.** 79.)

The Lord Treasurer to the Same.

1605, [Nov.] 6.—Aeeording to my promise I attended here in court from our coming from the Star Chamber until 5 o'clock, to have joined with you touching some good course for the French merchants, but considering how late it was, and that at your return from the Tower it was likely that you would straight to thc King to report what was done there, and I also having much business to dispatch at home, I went away ready and willing to meet you at any time and place you shall appoint.—Wednesday, 6 Oct. (*sic*) 1605.

PS.—I tarried till half hour after 5.

Holograph. Endorsed : "6 Novemb. 1605." ½ *p.* (**112.** 163.)

Justice E. Grange to the Same.

1605, Nov. [6 *or* 7].—In searching for Piereie, Thomas Symson is apprehended, a man dwelling in Greyes In[n] Lane, against whom I was informed not long sinee your warrant was forth, partly about his undiscreet carriage towards yourself and some others of the Privy Council concerning an ass whose milk was to be used for the Earl of Cumberland, partly for matter best known to yourself. He fled his house when the eonstable came to scareh it this present. The cause of his flying he saith to be a desire to avoid poursuivants lying in wait for him. Though I find no guile in him upon the first

view, yet I thought it my duty to send him to you, not knowing what your lordship hath to charge him withal. I have made out warrants upon the receipt of your letters this morning.—"[St.] Gyles in the fieldes. . . . . Novembris, 1605."

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 165.)

Sir William Waad to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 7.—This morning when Johnson [Guy Fawkes] was ready (who hath taken such rest this night as a man void of all trouble of mind), I repaired unto him, and told him if he held his resolution of mind to be so silent, he must think the resolution in the State was as constant to proceed with that severity which was meet in a case of that consequence; and for my own part I protested I would never give him over, if I were not overruled by commandment, until I had gotten the inward secret of his thoughts, and all his complices, and therefore I willed him to prepare himself.

But first I told him I had received a commandment from the Lords to advise him in one thing to deal plainly, which was, if he had made a vow and were tied by oath, or received the sacrament to deal truly therein, and used some reasons to intimate that in such a case of conscience I was at a stay how to wrestle with him. Upon some further pressing of him, finding him to waver, he confessed unto me he had both made a solemn vow and oath and received the sacrament upon it, to perform it and not to disclose it, nor to discover any of his friends. I asked him whether this vow and oath was taken here or beyond the seas. He answered here. I asked him when? He said a year and a half since, and concluded that he knew not what torture might do, but otherwise he was resolved to keep his vow. Withal he added that the priest which gave him the sacrament knew nothing of it. Further discourse he used of canons and such arguments of learning wherewith he is furnished, as in our judgments he appeareth to be of better understanding and discourse than before either of us conceived him to be. Mr. Corbet came into the prison when we had proceeded thus far, before whom I caused him to repeat his confession, which he will relate to your lordship with other circumstances. I hope his Majesty will allow that respect I used in my poor judgment upon this confession to forbear to proceed with him at that instant, for then he would conceive I took advantage upon his confession to deal more rigorously with him.—From the Tower of London, 7 Nov. 1605.

PS.—I am confident, notwithstanding his resolute mind, in the end he will be more open.

Further PS.—He told us both that since he undertook this action he did every day pray to God he might perform that which might be for the advancement of the Catholic faith and saving of his own soul.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**112.** 164.)

Sir Walter Ralegh to [the Council].

[1605, Nov. 9].—I have not had any other affair with Captain Whitlock than familiar and ordinary discourse, neither do I know any other cause of his coming unto me than to visit me, having not much wherewith to busy himself. I have sometime spoken to him to find the Earl of Northumberland's disposition towards me, from whom I never received other than a dry and friendless answer. From the Earl I neither received letter, nor sent him any either by Whitlock or any man else since my troubles.

With the French Ambassador I have no affairs. His wife came hither once with the Lady of Effingam and the pale being then down she saluted me, and desired me to give her a little balsam of Guiana ; Whitlock being then in her company, I sent it by him to her.

I sent your lordships in the beginning of my troubles a letter from Sir John Bodle's concerning Rensey and others, and the same was my utter ruin. I did it to do the King service. If I now knew anything, or could devise how this horrible and fearful practice might be discovered, yea if it were with the loss of mine own life, as God liveth, I would give the one to perform the other. I beseech your lordships to call to mind my many sorrows and the causes, and to remember my services and love to my country, and I beseech you in charity and for the love of God not to make me more odious than ever the earth brought forth any, by suspecting me to be knowing this unexampled and more than devilish invention. Your humble servant.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : " 1605, 9 Nov." 1 *p.* (**107.** 108.)

[Printed *in extenso* from a transcript in the British Museum in Edwards, *Life of Sir W. Ralegh*, Vol. II, pp. 387, 388.]

Gamaliel Cassell to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 9.—Asking him to accept a present of some fruits of his country exercise, viz. a few partridges and pheasants killed with a hawk and a " havor " with his bow.—9 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**112.** 166.)

The Warden and Fellows of All Souls, Oxford, to the Same.

1605, Nov. 9.—The King and your lordship recommended unto us one Sr. Yeo, a bachelor of arts, to be chosen at our last election probationer of our college. Insomuch as the said Yeo was not chosen, we thought it our duty to acquaint you with the true cause which hindered us to make choice of him. By an injunction it is ordered that such scholars as expect a room or place in the college should 3 days before the feast of All Saints make their appearance in the chapel

of the college, there to be tried for their sufficiency in learning. Contrary to which injunction the said Yeo did not submit himself to any examination at all. Also we had upon due examination passed our consents to other scholars (before the said Yeo delivered his letters), not expecting any other competitor. Further his Majesty very earnestly, and with a clause of derogation to any future letters, recommended unto our choice Sr. Cesar, second son of Sr. Julius Cesar, his Majesty's Master of Requests, whom we elected accordingly.—From All Soules College in Oxon, 9 Nov. 1605.

Unsigned. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 167.)

Lord Say and Sele to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 9.—He has not yet been able to obtain benefit out of the 8 recusants which the King bestowed on him. Begs Salisbury to be a means to the King to lend him 1,000*l.* to the enfranchising of his poor estate, till he can bring in that sum into the Exchequer from the recusants.—9 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 67.)

Sir John Haryngton to the Same.

[1605], Nov. 9.—When I told you at Windsor of my purpose of dealing with Mr. Sutton, you allowed my endeavours therein; upon which I have proceeded confidently, my conscience being 1000 witnesses of my clear intention. The wisest and oldest have sparks of ambition, though it be like a young maid that blushes and will say nay, and is glad to seem forced. I pray let such a writ be made as I moved, and such a letter or message. If I bring not a deed sealed of *Dominium et Manerium de Castle Camps*, to Duke Charles and his heirs after the old man's life, that is above 70, I will bring back the letter, cancel the writ, and hazard the censure of my wit for attempting that I failed to perform. If I can once make this entry, having well battered the place with long letters and many discourses, Camps cannot come to this sweet Duke naked and alone. Give me expedition in this, as I know you dearly love the King and his children. I have set a rest upon it, and if all I have dealt with play fair and above board, I will get rest by it. If it miss, nobody's labour is lost but mine, and I have a strong belief I shall not lose it.—9 Nov.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 68.)

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Thomas Edmondes.

1605, Nov. 9.—Gives the account of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot.—9 Nov. 1605.

Copy. 7¼ *pp.* (**227.** p. 109.)

[This with slight variations is in the same terms as the letter addressed to Sir Charles Cornwallis and printed *in extenso* in Winwood's *Memorials*, II, 170–173. It contains the first

postscript there printed with the change of "the Archdukes" for "the King his brother" but omits the second. The original letter to Edmondes is in Stowe MSS. 168, fol. 213. *See* S. R. Gardiner, *What Gunpowder Plot was*, pp. 31, 131, where it is noted that the date of the original has been altered from Nov. 7 to 9.]

The Enclosure :—Anonymous letter sent to Lord Monteagle.

Copy. ¾ *p.* (227. p. 117.)

[Original in P.R.O. State Papers, Domestic, James I, 216 (2).]

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Thomas Edmondes.

1605, Nov. 10.—I have written to you yesterday at large of the circumstances of that horrible conspiracy intended here against the State, and of the manner of the discovery thereof : by which as you may see on the one side the monstrous wickedness of the undertakers, so on the other side we have cause to give thanks unto Almighty God for His extraordinary goodness in preserving his Majesty and this state from their violent hands. And forasmuch as by daily examinations it doth appear that there is great cause to suspect that Owen hath been made privy to this horrible conspiracy, I think it very expedient now for his Majesty's service that you do inform the Archduke of it, and put him to the trial of the sincerity of his extraordinary professions towards his Majesty, by showing the horribleness of the fact and requiring at his hands whether he would not give order to make stay of the said Owen in some place of safety, until it may further appear what cause we shall have to charge him with in this action, and then to leave it to the Archduke's own judgment upon the proofs thereof, what course he shall think fit to hold with him. This you may press somewhat earnestly with the Archduke and put him to the wall, that when hereafter we shall have cause to charge Owen (as we have very probable suspicion already) the Archdukes shall not excuse themselves by alleging that he is fled and not in their power. The managing hereof I leave to your discretion.—From Whitehall, 10 Nov. 1605.

PS.—You shall do well to keep Hoboque's packet in your hands until you have spoken with the Archdukes of this matter to make all things sure.

Copy. 1 *p.* (227. p. 116.)

Justices of the Peace of Bedfordshire to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 10.—A suit is now preferred by the bearer, Mr. Peter White, and other her Majesty's tenants, the inhabitants of St. Neots, co. Huntingdon, touching the repairing and new building of a bridge leading out of the county of Bedford to the said town. This bridge by ancient custom was main-

tained by the priory and monastery of St. Neots, the same land being now assured to her Majesty. The reparation thereof belongs to her Majesty, and Mr. Peter White, having heretofore wrought means whereby 40 arches of the bridge were new built, we seeing his forwardness in such work have thought fit to recommend him to your lordships. It is a very common road and traded way by which the inhabitants thereabouts have their only passage to and from the town and market, and by the decay of the bridge the inhabitants are greatly impoverished, in such sort that the market is likely in very short time utterly to be unfrequented, and his Majesty's subjects travelling that way in great danger, there being some lately drowned in the waters; in which regard we are the rather become suitor to you to vouchsafe your favour for the new building of the bridge.—10 Nov. 1605.

Signed: Olyver Seyntjohn: O. Cromwell: Edward Radclyffe: Robert Newdegate: Richard Conquest: Jo. Rotherham: Richard Dever. . . . . *Seal. Endorsed:* "Sir Roger Wilbraham as Chancellour to her Ma^ty. is to consider of the contents of this letter, and to take such order in it as is convenient." *Countersigned:* "Salisbury." 1 *p.* (**112.** 168.)

Sir John Savage to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 10.—Whereas he has formerly endeavoured to be dispensed from the bill of sheriffs for Cheshire for divers reasons much importing his poor estate; yet considering the danger of this time he is so far from seeking to be dispensed as he will take great comfort in any employment, if it shall seem good to the State.—10 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 169.)

Thomas Wicliffe to William Wicliffe.

1605, Nov. 12.—Brother, within one hour after my coming to Tynemouthe this 12 Nov. came thither Sir Henry Wodrington with commission for the avoiding of the captain out of the castle, with the like power for Alnwicke and Cockermouthe, so that my going to Tynemouthe is determined. God preserve my Lord of Northumberland and grant all the treacherous hearts in this conspiracy may be laid open that the sackless may be freed from blame. As for your occasions at home, I shall attend them as required. So wishing you a prosperous journey with a short return I take leave.—From the Castle, Tynemouthe, 12 Nov. 1605.

PS.—The captain had done all that I should have done by virtue of your warrant at Alnwick. Nevertheless he thought meet that I should have gone thither, but that Sir Henry Wodrington's command hath altered my second seizure.

Signed. Seal. ½ *p.* (**112.** 171.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], Nov. 12.—When I saw after the first discovery of this most devilish treason, by the confirmation of the rising in the country and removing and transporting of arms that further danger was apprehended, I could not but show myself in Court with like readiness for any occasion of his Majesty's service as others his loving subjects. Whereas otherwise I should have forborne going thither for the dispatch of my particular affairs till further order from you according to your directions in that behalf, as I shall do, now the apparent brunt of this treason is past.—12 Nov.

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**112.** 172.)

Sir Richard Verney to the Same.

[1605], Nov. 13.—There is come to my hands even now this enclosed letter; although it be without name, yet it is sent from Mrs. Vaux, the Lord Vaux's mother. I hope I am not so unfortunate that you will easily think me inclinable or apt to be moved by such provocations as the acquaintance only that I have had formerly with her as a gentlewoman, and this entreaty of hers at this time in a business of that consequence. For the men which she endeavours to describe to me in her letter, I conceive them to go under the names of Thomas Anderton, John Clifton, William Thorneberry, or Matthew Batty, all taken in the company of Mr. Hurleston, and what opinion we conceived of them is expressed in the catalogue of their names, that I sent by my last messenger. And of these men I will give an honest and safe account. For the inducement which she makes of the letting pass on of my Lady Digby's man, whom I conceive she intends to be a servant to Sir Evoratt [Everard] Digby, either I am assured I was not present, or else it was before we had knowledge that Sir Evoratt Digby was one of the conspirators. I have even now received letters by Sir Robert Digby, for the sending up all the persons in my custody attached since this last rebellion. The number of them is such as may appear by the same catalogue, as I suppose upon your view of their names and qualities, I shall receive a more particular direction, which I hope will be returned to me as soon as I shall possibly be prepared of a company of fit men to conduct them.—In great haste, Warwick, Nov. 13th at 9 o'clock at night.

Holograph. Endorsed in Salisbury's hand: "L. Vaux at Mrs. Grantz," "14 horses by Singleton [*struck through*]. Gerrct Ogle." 1½ *pp.* (**112.** 173.)

John Lytler, Mayor of Chester, to the Same.

1605, Nov. 13.—Having received your letter of the 10th inst. and a paeket directed to the Lo. Deputy of Ireland, I forthwith impressed George Combes, an owner inhabiting

in this port, and to him have committed the charge of transporting these letters with all celerity. Immediately after the receipt of letters for the apprehension of Thomas Piercie, I made stay of all shipping in this port, so as no passengers nor any person whatsoever have been permitted to put to sea for transportation into Ireland or any part. I have also caused search to be made in all places here adjoining for apprehension of the said Piercie, but as yet have not been so happy as to meet with him.—Chester, 13 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**112.** 174.)

Powell von Stetin to Jochim Wedeman, in Sivilien.

1605, Nov. 13.—He wrote him on the 24th of last month by Hamburg. Hans Gruffel is ill at home, but his ship sails, and Stetin begs Wedeman to provide it with a good freight for the Elbe, and see to its dispatch. Acknowledges his letter of Oct. 20, and certain goods for Harmen Rickman and Jurgen Albers. As to sale of linen and corn. As to a shipment made jointly by him and Jurgen [Schiritzer], per Master Hans Berghman, to Wedeman, with instructions for the disposal of it. State of the corn market.—Lubeek, 13 Nov. 1605.

Inscribed: "copia." *German.* 2 *pp.* (**113.** 1.)

Alban Stepneth, Sheriff of Pembroke, to the Council.

1605, Nov. 13.—Upon intelligence had by this bearer, William Dugdall, one of the messengers of his Majesty's Chamber, of the most horrible and detestable treason lately practised, I, with other gentlemen of this country, according to Lord Zouch's letters, Lord President and Lieutenant of Wales, have caused due watch to be set all along the sea coasts in this county, that no strangers or suspected persons shall take shipping or pass the seas before they be examined. Conferring with the Deputy Mayor and Aldermen of Haverfordwest, in joy and thanksgiving for the preservation of the King, we have caused bonfires to be made, and the bells to be rung, and prayers to be celebrated accordingly. This poor and little county of Pembrokeshire is free from treason and treacherous practices, and filled with most faithful subjects.—Prendergast, 13 Nov. 1605.

Signed. Endorsed: "High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire. The proclamations sent are published." 1 *p.* (**191.** 69.)

Sir Thomas Shirley to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 14.—The bearer his servant, for whose honesty he vouches, can inform Salisbury of some things which may concern the King.—14 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 2.)

THOMAS LAWLEY to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Nov. 14.—On the 8th of this present month I, with all the small power I was able upon a sudden to make, did attend Mr. Sheriff of Worcestershire unto a place called Holbache, and there did my best endeavour for the suppressing and apprehending of the traitors there assembled; one of my servants being the first man that entered upon them, and took Thomas Winter alive, and brought him unto me, whom I delivered to the said Sheriff: and thereupon hasted to revive Catesby, Percy, and the two Wrights, who lay deadly wounded on the ground, thinking by the recovery of them to have done unto his Majesty better service than by suffering them to die. But such was the extreme disorder of the baser sort, that while I with my men took up one of the languishing traitors, the rude people stripped the rest naked, their wounds being many and grievous, and no surgeon at hand, they became unecurable, and so died. In the hurly-burly my man that took Thomas Winter seized his horse, which I keep to the King's use. Now the Sheriff of Staffordshire, who was not at that service, nor any gentleman of Staffordshire but myself, demands of me the horse, which I refuse to deliver unto him until I know your further pleasure therein. And hereupon he threatens to complain to you and the rest of the Council: in regard whereof I have thought it my duty to inform you of the truth.—Prestwood, 14 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 4.)

The COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND to the KING.

1605, Nov. 14.—Since the glad tidings come to us of your Majesty's happy delivery from the abominable conspiracy so inhumanly contrived by the devil and his "suppostis" against your royal person, the Queen, your Majesty's children, and strength of that State, we used the diligence become us to make the same known to all your Majesty's good subjects of this your native and ancient kingdom. In whom we have found, from the highest to the lowest, and in all qualities of persons, such an emulation who might show himself most devotious in praising God for that inestimable blessing, and most cheerful in his outward exultation to manifest every way that exceeding joy that all good subjects ought to have for the safety of their most dread Sovereign. And lest we, in whom your Majesty is graciously pleased to repose the trust of your service here, should either wrong the rest of your well affected subjects in not testifying to your Majesty their exceeding gladness, or neglect our duty to congratulate, with our most earnest wishes for your Majesty's everlasting happiness, the unspeakable mercy of God in that miraculous delivery, we have presumed by these presents humbly to offer to your princely consideration that which in the midst of our joy gave us greatest matter to think upon. First the many blessings

we have enjoyed by your Majesty's most just and happy government: next the desolation should have ensued if God's infinite merey had not prevented that evil day: last, the fear that still possesses our hearts if the ground of so pernicious a plot be not ripped once to the quick and surely extinguished. In these diffieulties we were comforted with the assuranee that that omnipotent God, who ever from your Majesty's conception has ever wonderfully with His right hand protected your Majesty, and has made your Highness in despite of the devil and all your enemies the corner stone of His kingdom in this earth, howsoever our neglect of duty either to God or your Majesty has deserved the contrary, will still keep and defend your royal person and posterity, to the glory of His Church and comfort of all your subjects. We are likewise assured that your Majesty lacks not about you wise, valiant and faithful ministers, and subjects of all degrees, who resent with us their own misery in your Majesty's overthrow, if your Majesty's too great clemency, which we would if we durst term preposterous, were not a hindrance to their proceedings, both in the trial and punishment of so barbarous and inhumane a parricide would leave nothing undone that might detect and avenge the same. And therefore since there is nothing resting to us but our earnest and hearty prayers for wisdom to your Majesty in proportion answerable to this time, and to attend and execute to our power your Majesty's royal commandments: only we are bold to assure your Majesty that many thousands are here who sorrow, that by the sacrifiee of their lives may not attain to that felicity to have a part in the trial and avenging of so cruel and detestable a fact. And if it shall please your Majesty at any time to make use of their service, as in your Majesty's greater wisdom you shall find convenient, they will not weary to spend their lives and whatsoever is most dear unto them in the performance of your Majesty's gracious pleasure. Therefore we are bold, out of our bounden care for the tender preservation of your most saered Majesty, in whose safety stands the life and weal of all your subjects, humbly to request your Majesty curiously to research and severely punish, but [without] respect of persons, whomsoever ean be detected to have in any sort been of this more than barbarous conspiraey: that neither quality nor profession, alliance nor kindred exempt them. And "sen" [since] pity eannot assure your Majesty's innoeency, let justice prolong your days, that we having daily matter to praise God and rejoice in your welfare, the devil and all his "suppositis" may think their labours all in vain against him whose person is guarded by the Most High, and estate maintained by the entire and loyal affection of so many worthy subjects as the Great Britayne eontains.—From your Majesty's burgh of Edinburgh, 14 Nov. 1605.

Signed: P. Dunkeld; Glasgow; Ross; J. Balmerinoch; J. Saltoune; A. Spynie; Linly^{t}q^{w} [Linlithgow]; Orknay;

J. Abercorne ; Jo. G. Montrois ; Argyll ; A. Elphinstoun ; Halyrudhous ; Erroll ; W. D. Anguss ; Al. Cancellr. ; Flemyng ; J. Lyndesay ; M. Neubotle ; A. Elphinstoun ; J. Torphecin ; Cl[ericus] Reg[ist]rii ; D. Uhittingham ; D. Scone ; Robert Melvill ; Cranstoun ; T. Hamilton ; Jo. Prestunn ; Kilsay[t] ; J. Cokburne. 2 *pp.* (**113.** 5.)

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Thos. Edmondes.

1605, Nov. 14.—By my last letters you have received the particulars of that horrible attempt which hath no example in no ages ; and the means how it hath been discovered. Since which time the wretch hath been won to confess many things, as by the copy of this declaration of his appeareth, standing a great while very obstinately upon a vow he had made, fortified by the receiving of the Sacrament, never to disclose anybody. He hath now directly accused Owen to have been made privy by himself not only to the general design to do somewhat for relief of the Catholics' cause, but particularly to the detestable act of blowing up the Parliament house by gunpowder. In which respect his Majesty is now determined this afternoon, when the Baron of Hoboque doth come unto him, to require of the Archdukes the delivery of the person of the said Owen into his Majesty's hands : a matter wherein the Archdukes shall do themselves also great right to condescend, thereby to make their detestation of so great an abomination appear the more clearly. I hope upon my former letter you have made sure work with the Archdukes before Owen could have notice to withdraw himself. Concerning the Lord Arundel, his Majesty is pleased at the Archduke's entreaty to dispense with his return into England again, albeit that the example of such an impunity might draw on others hereafter not to carry such due regard of his Majesty's commandments as they ought ; but herein his Majesty doth labour to prevent all bruits abroad of any jealousies between the Princes, which oftentimes is as much apprehended by such circumstances as by matter of greater consequence.

For the rest of the traitors that declared themselves in open action in the country they are all dispersed ; most of them are taken, Catesby, Percy, John Wright and Christopher Wright, who were principal actors, standing peremptorily upon their defence, were first sore hurt and then died. Some others are fled, which maketh us to continue the restraint of passages at sea but by extraordinary warrant, as this bearer doth, whom the Archdukes' Ambassador hath dispatched.—From the Court at Whitehall, 14 Nov. 1605.

Copy. 1½ *pp.* (**227.** p. 129.)

[An imperfect draft is in P.R.O. S.P. For., Flanders, 7.]

GEORGE WHITHEYCK to RALPH BOWES.

1605, Nov. 15.—I send the bearer my servant with a letter to his lordship my master; advise him the best means to get it delivered without offence. I think it the best, if his lordship be at commandment still, that you will make my Lord of Salisbury acquainted with it, for I would be loth to incur any displeasure, for I live only to serve my Prince and country, and next my master. I pray God bless him and grant he may show himself a true nobleman to his Sovereign. I am yet extreme evil, hardly able to write right English. God confound all traitors, and especially Thomas Percy, the monster of the world. As soon as I am able to sit on horseback I will not fail to be at Court, wishing to God I might do any service for the apprehension of these villains. This same day it is said that Percy is in the country here. I pray God he hap on my side. For troth I cannot write it, but I am sure. There is notice given to Sir Henry Wooddrington thereof. He is like to get cold entertainment here, for no man living is more hated than he is in this country.—Tynemouth, 15 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 7.)

LORD HARINGTON to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605], Nov. 15.—This gentleman Mr. Milward, of Alehureh, has informed me of divers persons vehemently to be suspected to be acquainted with this late treason, or favourers thereof; and that where among the Papists great store of armour was in readiness, the same has been of late conveyed away, no doubt to as evil a purpose as it was provided. I have therefore procured his speedy repair to you, that he may inform you hereof, and of the state of Worcestershire where he dwells.—Coventry, 15 Nov.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 8.)

RALPH RADCLYFF to the SAME.

1605, Nov. 15.—I commend to you an advertisement which may import subsequent matter of the Earl of Northumberland. In summer last one Mr. Harris, dwelling near Lysearde in Cornwall, whose "surname" I take to be Christopher, brother to Harris now or lately Vice-Admiral of the Ports of Plymouth and Cornwall, being in London (and having been long time especially favoured by the Earl), went to do his duty to him. The Earl no sooner heard of him, but "diseased" all the noblemen and others at his table to make Mr. Harris a room, and after dinner singled him out into a privater place, where after long discourse the Earl said, "Mr. Harris, you know I love you well. I dare tell you the King will speak to me and say I am an honest man; but he loves me not, no more doth the men of the sword; and, Mr. Harris, I may say to you we have a discontented State. Many Lords and noblemen are troubled in mind; and as the State now stands, it cannot hold,

and that will shortly appear." What further speech passed betwixt them I do not know, but in the end the Earl persuaded Mr. Harris to come up before the Parliament, and he would speak with him further. About this time of conference Harris was going into Cornwall; but afterwards, whether by a letter from the Earl or according to the former appointment it is uncertain, up came Mr. Harris, and upon discovery of the treason and the Earl's commitment, went down into the country again. All this was discovered to one John Davyes, a brother-in-law or near kinsman to Mr. Harris, by himself. This Davyes remains most in that country and has there to do under Sir Richard Smythe about the tin mines. You may be further satisfied by Harris and him at your pleasure. Please return me your warrant how far forth I shall be authorised to deal in these affairs, wherein my services shall approve my honesty.—15 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 9.)

Susan, Countess of Kent, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 15.—She has knowledge that Mr. William Willughby should be one of this most hateful treason. His living in Suffolk is but 200*l.* which by his most foul act is rightly his Majesty's. She asks if Salisbury is willing that she should beg it of his Majesty; or, if Willughby be free, some other of the like estate of living, to help her extreme hard estate.—London, 15 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 11.)

Sir Richard Walshe, Sheriff of Worcestershire, to the Same.

1605, Nov 15.—I understand by my kinsman, Mr. Homfrey Salwey, of your good acceptance of my late service for the suppressing and apprehending of these notorious traitors; whereby you have bound me to your service.—Wigorn', 15 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 70.)

William Tate to the Same.

[1605], Nov. 15.—Remaining unsatisfied with my unprofitable endeavours in the former search, on Thursday towards the evening I renewed it with my servants; and approaching near to the place where this hidden serpent should seem to lurk, though there were no appearance to give the least suspicion, I insisted long upon that part of the house, upon intimation given that there was a secret receptacle in the roof of the same. I examined every corner there, and was resolved to have broken open some part of the wall; yet before proceeding so far, I required Richard Richardson, a servant of Mrs. Vaux, then present, to deal truly with me; who after some debate opened the door, whereat I entered and searched

the same, and found it the most secret place that ever I saw, and so contrived that it was without all possibility to be discovered. There I found many Popish books and other things incident to their superstitious religion; but no man in it. I am assured none could evade out thence after I entered the house, having guarded it day and night round about, and within myself and servants keeping the keys of all the doors. For better caution I commanded a strong watch to be kept day and night throughout all the country adjacent and no man suffered to pass, unless he were very well known to them, but that he should be brought to me or some other justice. By this occasion many being stayed, one John Laithwoode was brought to me, whose examinations I enclose, praying for further direction concerning him, whom I yet restrain. At his first examination he was insufferably insolent, but on the morrow he became of a better tempered spirit. These priests and Jesuits masking under other habits make me jealous of any unknown to me professing themselves Catholics.—Harrowden, Nov. 15.

PS.—After these letters were written I received your directions to repair up to you with Mrs. Vaux in my company, which shall be performed, and on Saturday the 16th we will take our journey towards London. I beseech you I may understand how and where I shall dispose of her at my coming up, she having no lodging provided of her own. The Lord Vaux will likewise make his repair forthwith.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 71.)

Sir William Lane to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, Nov. 15].—I have read this letter of the Earl's [of Northumberland], herewith sent unto your lordships. It continues a declaration of some circumstances to show the improbability of his partaking in this mischievous and detested attempt, humbly and submissively set down. He remains confident, and protests highly of his innocency, yet acknowledges his Majesty's great wisdom and your honourable proceeding with him, as the case stands. I beseech God to make you the happy instrument of this needful and most worthy discovery in these practices odious to God and men.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "Nov. 15, 1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 72.)

A Ship laden at Hamburgh.

1605, Nov. 15.—Letters patent of the city of Hamburgh testifying that Barthold Bekeman junior their fellow citizen had sworn that he had laden in John Berchman's ship the *St. Peter* 2 chests of table linen marked with the sign in the margin hereof, made in Silesia, and three bales of flax marked as in the margin, on account of Anthony Mölner living in Seville, whither the said ship and goods were bound.—15 Nov. 1605.

Latin. Common Seal of Hamburg. Parchment, damaged. (**222.** 3.)

Sir Benjamin Ticheborne to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 16.—According to the Council's letters to Sir Thomas Dennys and himself, for the apprehending of Alexander Cuffolde, gent., they caused search to be made for him at his house near Basing. They were answered that Cuffolde had been more than a fortnight in London, and have taken order for his apprehension as soon as he returns home. They continue their watch of the better sort of the inhabitants, and desire instructions as to the continuance thereof. The state of their country (which he fears is too general in other shires) is one of the greatest impediments to justice; and is not to be remedied but by the King's commandment, or some act of Parliament. It is caused by making the most basest sort of the common people petty constables and tithing men; it being an evil custom of late to make the tithing man by the house, never respecting the honesty of the man, be he never so disorderly or unable. If it happen upon a widow's house by turn, she must be a tithing man, and whom she can get best cheap must execute the office, no way respecting his ability, so that it usually alights upon the poorer and baser sort of people, "that dare not say buffe to a goose." Recommends that tithing men of good ability be chosen, able to answer their contempts if any happen, upon special searches, watches, and other occasions that many times fall out, whereby pickers and idle wandering people escape unpunished; as also those shifting recusants which play at base from county to county, either confined or not confined, would be the sooner apprehended for not conforming themselves to the laws of their confinement, which would be a stoppage of their intercourse.—Ticheborne, 16 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**113. 12.**)

Sir Edward Hoby to the Same.

[1605], Nov. 16.—I was yesterday informed by Mr. Attorney that the letters patent which I had from the King are very defective, because in my grant the words were "Collegium Roffen," and the foundation is "Ecclesia Cathedralis Roffen," whereby the church refuses to pay such tenths unto me as the King's pleasure was to assign. If Mr. Attorney had warrant, he would by a new bill mend the errors of my former. My suit is you would write to him for the drawing of such a bill.—Blackfriars, 16 Nov.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113. 13.**)

Order of Council as to opening the ports.

[1605, Nov. 16].—Since the first discovery of this late horrible treason the passages from any port or haven were stopped for some certain time to prevent the escape of persons guilty of the conspiracy. The plot being now thoroughly discovered, and

the principal offenders in the hands of his Majesty, there is not that occasion to continue the restraint. You may now therefore permit not only all the ordinary couriers employed either from the Ambassadors or the merchants, but also any honest known merchant or his factor, not giving any extraordinary cause of suspicion, to pass freely. But for all others who shall repair unto any port in the quality of a soldier or traveller, either alone or in the company of any merchant or courier, whose privileges some may seek to use for their own escape, unless they show passport from the Council you shall not suffer them to embark.—*Undated.*

Draft. Endorsed: "16 Nov. 1605. Minute for the opening of the ports." 1 *p.* (**113.** 14.)

Sir Richard Verney, Sheriff of Warwickshire, to the Council.

1605, Nov. 16.—Under the conduct of Mr. Edward Reade, nephew to Sir Fowlke Grevyle, and one who diligently attended on him and executed his directions in this troublesome service, Mr. Peter Burgoine, a gentleman who commanded the company which were purposely sent to that part of the country which was most fit for these rebels' passage into Staffordshire, and Mr. Edward Gybbes, who was one of the principal gentlemen that commanded the companies prepared for my assistance, by God's grace shall be safely delivered unto your Honours the prisoners named in the schedule enclosed, whom they have taken in charge by indenture betwixt them and me. Mr. Purefie our Mustermaster, and Mr. Richard Nason for his associate, I have directed to go before to the lodging these companies shall be brought unto, to provide all things fit for them. For Mr. Huddleston, I purpose with all expedition to bring him to you myself.—Warwick, 16 Nov. 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**191.** 73.)

Sir Richard Walshe to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 17.—Asks when it is Salisbury's pleasure he should attend his Majesty and himself: which he has forborne to do, in respect that he would not leave the charge of his place: his country being left very weak through the absence of most of the gentlemen thereof, now drawn up to London for their own private or public occasions.—Sheldisley, 17 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 15.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Same.

1605, Nov. 17.—I received the enclosed from Thomas Morgan this morning by an Englishman, a stranger to me, but as he says well known to Sir William Waad. It was delivered him by Sir Robert Dormer. The contents are strange to me, for I never borrowed money of him, nor to my remem-

brance spake with him; but such a man I saw when I was very young at Paris, by reason of the company I kept with Sir Roger Williams and one Denys a Frenchman, followers of my Lord of Oxford's, to whom he sometimes resorted. It is true I was for a time with the Duke of Guise, as you may have heard: was called thence by her Majesty's command and made to know the error of that course, which has served me for a warning ever since. The man is known to be no well willer to this State, and I cannot guess what his purpose is in challenging a supposed debt of 30 years old in this conjuncture of troublesome and traitorous practices; but his meaning I take has some further scope, and therefore I thought it my duty to acquaint you herewith.—17 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Sir Francis Vere with a letter from Thomas Morgan out of France." 1 *p.* (**113.** 16.)

Sir Richard Walshe to the Council.

1605, Nov. 17.—According to your letters, I have seized to his Majesty's use the armour and munition of Mr. John Talbott of Grafton, and also searched among his papers, but cannot find anything worthy your advertisement; only this enclosed letter of Lord Windsor's. I have further made search in Winter's house at Hoddington, and have seized his armour, munition and goods, but cannot find there as yet any writings or papers which may concern this horrible treason. His goods are of no great value which are left, by reason much both hath [been] and is conveyed away daily. What remains shall be carefully looked unto till I understand your pleasure.—17 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 74.)

Francis Merbury to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 18.—Acknowledges his favours. Recommends the bearer, his nephew, to Salisbury's service.—18 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Mr. Marbury my Lord's Chaplain." ½ *p.* (**113.** 6.)

Powell von Stetin to Jochim Wedeman in Sivilien.

1605, Nov. 18.—Since his last letter of the 13th, by Hamburg, he has heard nothing from Wedeman. The latter will no doubt have heard that Jurgen Schiritzer and he have shipped jointly certain linen and other goods by Master Hans Bergkman. Desires them to be sold to the best advantage, as also the corn shipped by him. It would be better to wait time and opportunity, as through the arrival of many ships prices are now low. Desires information of the markets, and certain accounts. He hoped to receive more than he has for the corn sent, and did not expect so many great expenses. Orders certain goods. Master Hans Gruffel is ill at home, and

Horstman made Master in his place. Begs Wedeman to obtain for Horstman a good freight for the Elbe, so that his ship may not be delayed.—Lubcek, 18 Nov. 1605.

Inscribed: "eopia." *German.* 2 *pp.* (**113.** 10.)

Richard Willinson and Sir John Ferne to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 18.—Cuthbert Parkinson, being apprehended by Sir Henry Wooddrington and by him detained by warrant from the Counell, cannot be examined here as directed. Although Thomas Pearey and he have been of long familiarity, yet this past half year, when they chanced to meet in the sight of others, they made show as though they were strangers. About Maytide last Richard Shereburne, of Topcliffe parish in Yorkshire, riding in company of Thomas Pearey towards Wetherby to meet the officers of the Earl of Northumberland, Parkinson coming from Wetherby passed by Pearey, and asked Shereburne who the said Pearey was. When Shereburne told him, Parkinson answered he must then speak with him, and after a strange salutation between him and Pearey, as though the one had never seen the other, Parkinson rode back with him about a mile towards Wetherby, they two riding close together and talking very privately. Then Parkinson, taking leave, returned on his way northward. After his departure, Pearey asked Shereburne what his name was. Shereburne answered, he is a noted man over all this country: it is Cuthbert Parkinson. "Oh," saith Pearey, "is it that honest gentleman?" At supper that night at Wetherby, in the presence of Sir Henry Slyngesbye and others the Earl's officers, Pearey told them he talked with a gentleman upon the way, meaning Parkinson, and knew him not. This is the effect of Parkinson's examination. Before we had knowledge of Cuthbert Parkinson's apprehension, search was made for divers of that surname: George and Philip Parkinson of the Haghouse; and for others noted to be near to Thomas Pearey, as John Legg and Allan Pearey, brother to Thomas. But these, on knowledge of the search, willingly suffered their houses to be thoroughly searched, and voluntarily submitted themselves to us, nothing to be suspected being found either in the houses or by their examinations. As we are certified by the Dean of Durham and others that George and Philip Parkinson have always showed themselves loyal and conformable, we dismissed them. Legg also being conformable, and no matter known to charge him with, saving his wife's recusancy, we have also dismissed. Allan Pearey confesses that Thomas Pearey has repaired sometimes to him at Beverley, but denies to have any knowledge or suspicion of any treason intended by his brother or any other. Nothing was found in his house, save divers letters written from Thomas Pearey to him, which only concern their private business. Allan is reputed to be of very honest and quiet conversation,

well affected in religion, and has often expostulated with his brother concerning his backwardness in religion and his profane course of life : which moved us to license him to depart home.—York, 18 Nov. 1605.

Signed. 2 *pp.* (**113.** 17.)

LORD CLINTON to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Nov. 18.—The happy and joyful tidings of the discovery of the late most horrible treason, and the variable reports of the barbarous treacheries following so thick, make me presume to trouble you with these scribbled lines, being at this time as it were alone, without any other commissioner near me, the most of our men of quality being now at London. Therefore I stand doubtful what to do or how to proceed in searching suspected places, or suppressing any seditious mutiny, if the Papists should grow to a head to attempt anything in treasonable or tumultuous manner. Whereof as I have no evident presumption, more than the general fear had upon the report of the like in other parts of the realm, so I perceive their hatred to our religion is mortal and irreconcilable, and nothing more desired than the extirpation thereof. Therefore nothing will be omitted that may but seem to serve for that purpose. Your Honour in your infinite wisdom well knows how weak our poor justice of peace unarmed is upon such an occasion without more ample authority ; besides it is suspected that some of the traitors are as likely to be harboured in this country as in any parts of the kingdom, and I assure you some of our Papists are strong in faction, wit and power, and of inward familiarity with some of the fugitives.—Sturton, 18 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**113.** 18.)

WILLIAM TATE to the SAME.

1605, Nov. 18.—Being ill accommodated of coach and horses for so sudden a journey, which I have supplied as time and place would permit, our travel is become slow and troublesome. Nevertheless I doubt not but I shall bring Mrs. Vauxe to London this night. That I may understand your pleasure how she shall be disposed of when she comes to her lodging, and what further service I shall be commanded, I have dispatched this messenger.—St. Albons, 18 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 75.)

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to the SAME.

1605, Nov. 19.—Was moved by his lordship's letter reporting the manner of the most detestable treason ready to be executed against the King's person and his royal issue and all the principal ministers and members of the State to the greatest astonishment ; his heart has not failed to acknowledge thankfulness for the timely prevention of so great a mischief.

On Salisbury's letter being delivered to him on Friday at 6 o'clock in the evening, he took the liberty without ceremony to go presently to the Court and declared to the Archduke all the particulars of that most abominable practice and requested on his Majesty's behalf that order might be taken for the seizing of Owen as there appeared a cause to charge him with being a dealer in the conspiracy.

The Archduke was much moved and asked whether any of the nobility appeared to partake in the conspiracy. Edmondes answered that his Majesty in his own mind cleared from suspicion all persons of honour but that it was thought fit for form's sake to appoint the Earl of Northumberland to remain under the charge of the Archbishop of Canterbury till matters were thoroughly cleared because Thomas Percy the principal author of the treason was a near kinsman of his. Concerning Owen the Archduke hoped he would not be found to be a participant but would take order to have him apprehended and promised to write forthwith to President Richardott about it. Edmondes spoke further of the malicious complots of the English in Flanders and their abuse of the favour granted them under pretence of their religion.

Relates his proceedings with Richardott and how he succeeded in having both Owen and Baily who acts as Owen's secretary committed to the prison of the town, there to remain till further knowledge comes from his Majesty how they are to be charged. If there fall out matters to charge them the Archduke will not refuse to yield them to justice but Owen's friends will labour earnestly to assist him. Is bold out of his duty to say that, if his Majesty suffers this nest of vipers to remain unscattered, it will make them hold themselves more established than ever.

The Secretary Mansciscidor is Owen's special supporter and has procured him further liberty than he was allowed at his first commitment. Baily was heretofore introduced into these services by Holt the Jesuit and by all men's report is for his affection as bad as the worst and more capable than most of them to do mischief. He draws an entertainment of better than 25 crowns a month and Owen 160 the month.

Edmondes has communicated the news of the conspiracy to all the ambassadors and great men at the Court. Some have seen in it a purpose to reduce the State to a Commonwealth and of a practice that none were so like to be authors as the States of Holland and are sorry to find that it falls out in good earnest that they are Catholics which are detected in the conspiracy and wish rather that the infamy had lighted upon the Huguenots.

It may please Salisbury to be a means that thanks be acknowledged to the Baron of Hoboque for the Archduke's ready yielding to the apprehension of Owen and the other and that like notice be taken of the diligence showed by President Ricardott.

The return of Spinola has been long expected but it is said that the continuing of Count Maurice with his forces about Wesell makes him for fear of some attempt against the new forts he builds delay the dissolving of the army, whereby the sickness has much more increased among them. A report is now come that Maurice's forces have surprised the town of Nuys upon the Rhine which belongs to the bishopric of Cullen. This would be of great use to them to stop the passage of victuals down the river to the new fort, but the news is not yet well confirmed.

Monsr. de Terrail has not been able to proceed in his enterprises as he has found new provisions made against him by the towns by the casting up of half moons without the gate to hinder his access for applying his "pettars." Count Henry Vendenberg remains very much discontent for the charge of Lieutenant General of the Horse has been disposed from him unto the Cavalier Melchy.

The French Ambassador has lately complained to the Archduke of a purpose he understood he had of placing a strong garrison upon the frontiers of France at a place called Ivoy, for by the treaty of Cambresis there is special provision against both sides settling any garrisons in the places about Terrovane; but the Archduke denies any such intent.

Has not yet heard anything from the L. Arundell since writing to him, which makes him think he intends to be very shortly in Brussels. Captain Throgmorton that was reported to be dead is yet living but in great extremity. Captain Atherton is since dead of the hurt he received at the siege of Wachtendone.

Presumes to write to his Majesty in thankfulness for his happy escape from the late plots.—Bruxells, 19 Nov. 1605.

Copy. 8 *pp.* (227. p. 118.)

[Original in P.R.O. State Papers, Foreign, Flanders, 7.]

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the King.

1605, Nov. 19.—Expresses his joy and thankfulness for his Majesty's miraculous and happy escape from the monstrous and execrable treason lately contrived against his royal person, his issue royal and State.—Bruxels, 19 Nov. 1605.

Copy. 1½ *pp.* (227. p. 126.)

[Original in P.R.O. State Papers, Foreign, Flanders, 7.]

The Same to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 19.—Whilst making this dispatch an Englishman calling himself Barnes addressed himself to him. It seems he is employed to make relation to the Pope's Nuntio of the proceedings of the Catholics in England. He promised to make discovery of the business wherein he shall be employed. For a beginning Edmondes has got from him the enclosed copy of a letter written from Dr. Gifford from Lisle to the Pope's Nuntio's secretary in Brussels, wherein may be seen the course

of their cunning and ingenious projects. In making use of it it may please Salisbury to conceal Gifford's name for Edmondes has entered into a correspondency with him and would be glad to make a trial how he would acquit himself therein.

Hears that Owen confidently justifies himself, but thinks it could not be but that he was acquainted with the practice. Salisbury may please to have it examined whether Sir Edmond Bainham were not also privy to the conspiracy. When in Brussels he was very inward with Owen and much favoured by him.—From Bruxels, 19 Nov. 1605.

Copy. 1⅓ *pp.* (**227.** p. 127.)

[Original in P.R.O. State Papers, Foreign, Flanders, 7.]

Lady Lovell.

Examination of John Tuttye.

1605, Nov. 19.—He dressed 4 horses in the stable of the Lady Lovel, about the Tuesday that the business was at London, and they stayed but 2 days. Two gentlemen and a serving man came together, and one other came the day before, what day certainly he cannot tell.

Examination of John Sel.

He heard Broughton had said that he had ridden 3 or 4 score miles that day that he came to his house; but he cannot remember who told it him; and that he said to himself that he had come that day a great journey.

Examination of Mrs. Anne Percye.

There have been at her mistress's house, since she came to dwell with her, which was about the second week of Lent, none of the conspirators named to her, but only one Mr. Catesby before Midsummer once; and Sir Evered Digby twice; the first time Sir Oliver Manners was with him, and the second time he came alone.—19 Nov. 1605.

Endorsed: Examination of John Tuttye, John Sell and Mrs. Anne Percye, waiting woman to the La. Lovel." 1½ *pp.* (**113.** 19.)

Sir Richard Gargrave, Sheriff of Yorkshire, to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, Nov. 19].—According to your letters I have herewith sent Mr. Allen Percy, eldest brother to Thomas Percy, the traitor.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "Nov. 19, 1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 76.)

Captain John Seintleger to the Same.

[1605], Nov. 20.—It has pleased God to lay His heavy hand of poverty on him, and if his father had left him that living which his ancestors left him the world would have more respected him. Prays assistance in his suit that all those which purchased their lands of his unfortunate father may be required

to give him some reasonable allowance for his present maintenance, since they bought at so low a rate. Also he has spent his youth in the service of the late Queen.—" From my house this 20th of November."

Signed. Endorsed: " 1605." 1 *p.* (102. 28.)

THOMAS WILSON to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Nov. 20.—On Saturday last I entreated a Berkshire gentleman going then home, to enquire of Mrs. Perkins's abode. This evening I received a letter from him of this day's writing from Newbury, that about a fortnight or three weeks before that she was at Hartley Court in Berkshire, the house of one Mr. Speake, but what is for the present become of her he cannot yet learn. It seems she is not to stay there, for that Hartley Court is since on the sudden sold to Sir Thomas Smith, Clerk of the Council, and that Speake and his wife are here at this present to pass the assurance. He writes further that, at the very time of the late mischievous practice, there was great resort of dangerous persons to and from that house, the master thereof, Mr. Speake, being then at home, as there did also at the same time to the house of Mr. Kerry not far off resort store of people, especially horsemen.

The occasion of this letter puts me in mind to send you certain notes of the haunts and residence which Jesuits were wont to have a good while since, whereof haply there may be some use made at this present, *nam ibi latet malum &c.* These are gathered most out of some papers of yours and some out of memorials of mine own.

Blacwell, with one Mrs. Mayney, or the Lady Arundell, or the Lord Montague's steward at Montague House; and used sometimes to lie at a baker's near the Swan in Smithfield.

Bavin, with Mr. Pryce near Oundell in Huntingdonshire, or with Sir Thomas Trisham.

Johnson, amongst the Tirwitts in Lincolnshire.

Standish, with Mr. Abington in Herefordshire, or with Mr. Thomas Throkmorton.

Drayton, with Mr. Rookwood, or Mrs. Drewry in Suffolk.

Fennell, with the Earl of Westmorland's daughter, the Lady Gray.

Parker, with Mrs. Ratcliff in Yorkshire.

Clennock, with one Mrs. Williams in Monmouthshire.

Birckhead, with the Lord Montague.

Shawe, with Sir Francis Lacon in Lancashire or Yorkshire, which is he that is about to levy a regiment for the Archduke, and either hath or is to have money shortly aforehand to do it. All these Jesuits and priests beforenamed are of the Archpriest's assistants, unless they be changed very lately.

Garnett, at Mrs. Brokesbye's in Yorkshire, and sometimes was wont to be at Arundel House.

Holby, at Mr. Hogeson's at Heborne near Newcastle.

Lister, at Mr. Cotton's at Warblington in Hampshire.
Bennet, with Mr. Barloe of Pembrokeshire.
Perecy, with Mr. Fitts in Essex.
John Gerrard, with Mrs. Vaux and young Mr. Hastings.
Gilbert Gerrard, with Edm. Forteseue's widow and young Mr. Hurstone.
Blunt, with Mr. Torrell in Sussex.
Bankes, with Mr. Wisman of Brodoke in Essex.
Hutton, with Mr. Abinton of Worcestershire.
Tismond aceompanies the Provineial Garnet.
Jones, with Mr. Draeot at Paynsley in Shropshire.
Stanney, with the Countess of Arundel.
Pullen, with the Lady Lovel and Mr. Porrige.
Cooling, with Mr. Bentley in Northamptonshire.
Johnson with Mr. Rieh. Thimblebey in Lineolnshire.
Walpole with old Mr. Cotton at Swanborowe in Sussex, who hath a fair house upon the seaside, whither resort many of these people at their first landing. There was one Walpole and another Jesuit which eame from Spain at my being there, and as I heard sinee were landed thereabouts. I am not sure whether it be this Cotton or the other of Hampshire that owns this house.
Perpoint with Mr. Carvile in Norfolk.
Owen with Lady Clerke in Oxfordshire.
The rest that before this were in any eustody or prison and are sinee released, are gone into some of these places, and all of them use to ehange often one into another's place, espeeially at times when they suspeet seareh, that if sueh a man by sueh a deseription be sought for in sueh a plaee, there may none sueh be found there, though perhaps there be lately a worse than he eome in his room, and yet escape unsuspeeted; sueh eunning have foxes in ehanging burrows when they smell the wind that will bring the hunt towards them.
This memorial of names I thought fit to send you at this present, if haply there may be some needful remembranee had of them. I thank God I have even almost gotten away both my eold and fever and . . . . . healthful many years.—20 Nov. 1605.
In hand of Thomas Wilson, signature torn off, and damaged. 3 *pp.* (**113.** 20.)

Sir Francis Hastings to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 20.—He has not presumed to present himself to Salisbury, who has now a work of great import to wade into. Prays God may assist him in finding out the depth of the intended danger, and in following the same so that the King and his issue may be preserved from the peril of sueh plotters, and the kingdom freed from sueh bastard slips as seem to delight in nothing more than in praetising ruin both to King and kingdom. Begs him to consider him as a poor younger

brother, an old servant of the late Queen, and a true subject of the present King, whose favour he desires.—20 Nov. 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**113.** 22.)

Sir W. Waad, Lieutenant of the Tower, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 21.—Mr. Forcet has taken cold and would be glad to go to his house to take some course for his health. I think if it shall seem good to you he may be spared, for Faulx is watched every night. Rookwood can procure no succour from any of his friends, in regard of the odiousness of his actions; but I understand that Digby has two trunks in Aldersgate Street in which amongst other things there is 100*l.* in gold and 50*l.* in white money. If you please to give order, the 50*l.* may be taken for provision of his bedding, diet and other necessaries. He further says the Sheriff of Warwickshire took from him 400*l.* which I thought fit you should know.

Thomas Winter finds his hand so strong as after dinner he will settle himself to write that he verbally declared to you, adding what he shall further remember.

I understand there was a meeting at the Lady Lovell's not long before the time of the intended mischievous plot.—21 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 24.)

Examination of Pownsard and Butt.

1605, Nov. 21.—Examination of Nicholas Pownsard of Sherborne, Dorset, cutler, and Richard Butt of Sherborne, joiner, taken before Thomas Hulet and Richard Bythwood, constables of Sherborne, 21 Nov. 1605.

On Nov. 16 there came into Pownsard's house one Edward Clench of Milborn Port, to make merry with them. Clench said that within three hours he could know anything that was done in London. Also that at a fair at Sherborne, one called him aside and told him that on the 6th of Nov. Sir Walter Ralegh should be in danger of his life; but notwithstanding, "he will escape, and come to greater matters than I will now speak of." Also that there will be a rising in the North: and at a banquet there will be a great falling out among the noblemen. Butt answered that then this was the rising in the North, for that he heard say that divers of these traitors were taken in the North. Clench answered, this was a beginning, but you shall hear of greater matters before Christmas next; and that he could say more, but would not at that time.

Certificate follows by Margaret Thornington, wife of William Thornington, gentleman, and R. Eane, that they heard the above speeches.

1½ *pp.* (**113.** 25.)

Sir William Romeny to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 21.—He has signified to Mrs. Wright Salisbury's pleasure concerning the Barbary horse that was in her husband's keeping. She answers that the horse was taken from her house on the Tuesday by Marmaduke Ward, who said he would ride on him to his wife and children dwelling at Newby, very near Borrowbridge in Yorkshire. Her husband had three or four other horses at that time also in his stable, employed that morning, some by one man, some by another; but what has become of them she knows not.—London, 21 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**133.** 26.)

Sir William Lane to the Same.

[1605, Nov. 21].—My Lord has written of some particulars to you which seem to concern his private estate. His desire is you would take some further information from Wyckliffe, whereby it may appear how long Percy the traitor has been in the way of treachery and abuse to him in his estate.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605, Nov. 21." ½ *p.* (**113.** 27.)

Sir Edward Leigh to the Same.

1605, Nov. 21.—Upon the return of my man from you he let me understand your pleasure that those 2 of the traitorous company that had taken Holbache house in Staffordshire and were taken at Walshall should be sent up with some speed; and therefore have sent them by this bearer Mr. Jo. Wilks, one of the high constables of the Hundred of Ofloroe in this county of Stafford, and others; who can make known to you the courses observed by us when the rest of that traitorous company with them came out of Worcestershire into Staffordshire to the house aforesaid; which will prove otherwise than it was reported to be by the Sheriff of Worcestershire, as I hear, whose actions I neither praise nor dispraise, but leave them to his Majesty and your good considerations to be censured; but could have wished his forwardness had not been a hindrance to our intended service.—Rushall, 21 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 78.)

Sir John Ferne to the Same.

1605, Nov. 21.—I make bold to signify the diligence of this messenger, Tho. Wright, who arrived here with his Majesty's writs and proclamations enclosed, for the apprehension of Winter and Littleton (two conspirators in that detestable treason), at 11 of the clock in the forenoon this day; and according to your letters to me directed, I have given a present dispatch for the delivery of those writs and proclamations accordingly by post. This Winter is a nephew to Sir

William Ingleby (being his sister's son). At his house in Worcestershire was David Ingleby (a recusant and traitor often harboured): which Ingleby had conspired her late Majesty's death. No doubt Winter's house is full of vaults and secret conveyances. If he fly northward, I suppose he will resort to some of his kindred on his mother's side about Ripon, where he has a plentiful alliance, and most of them Papists. I will presently have a secret search made in all their houses.—York, 21 Nov. 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**191.** 79.)

SIR THOMAS EDMONDES to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Nov. 22.—Introducing the bearer Barnes, the person mentioned in his last letters.—From Bruxelles, 22 Nov. 1605.

Copy. ½ *p.* (**227.** p. 129.)

[Original in P.R.O. State Papers, Forcign, Flanders, 7.]

CAPTAIN RICHARD GYFFORD to [the SAME].

1605, Nov. 22.—I beseech you vouchsafe to give ear to your grieved servant who in no respect willingly have deserved to be accounted in the number of the guilty and unworthy members. I am a poor gentleman, altogether want friends, and means of my own but small. I have neither wife nor children which might bind me to retire into my country; but my allegianee towards my King and love to my country shall never by me be broken, whatsoever merchants or enemies may report of me. In serving the Great Duke of Florenee against infidels with his commission and colours I hope my gracious King will oppose no more against me than against any other of my sort that serve under any other Christian Princes, or as merchant ships of London that have or do serve voluntarily the Great Duke in like aetions.

My going out of England in our Queen's times was with a lawful commission; but not being 30 days at sea, understanding of our now gracious King, I proceeded not in what my eommission lawfully authorised me unto. Had I been evilly disposed I needed not have left so good a ship as the *Lioness* was, so well victualled and with so many good men in her at my command. I might have done great spoil as a rebel unto my King and country. But God let me live no longer than to be a most true subject! No, no, my good Lord, they are some envious merchants, that upon their factors' false reports, for the better colouring their riots and large expenses, advertise their masters they are damnified by my proceedings and thereby to fill up their accounts with such and such damages; by which means they maintain their credit with their masters, and myself disgraced, nay rather accounted a rebel and a pirate through their false accusations. I beseeeh you to enter into due consideration of all my proceedings; then shall you find them to be honest and I hope lawful. Being lately in Spain in the

Great Duke's ship and serviee I saw a proclamation wherein our King commanded all his subjects to repair home that were in service with other Princes; which seen I obeyed, and sent a man of purpose advising the Great Duke of my coming home. But hard is my fortune, I bending all my care in all places to perform the part of a most loyal subject, to be eondemned for a rebel and a pirate and in disgrace with your lordship and my friends. I was coming to submit myself unto your pleasure, but understanding [you] to be greatly displeased against me thought best first to deelare my case in writing. Most of my time since my being out of England I have employed in merchant voyages, as the bearer ean show at large.—22 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (89. 122).

[The Council ?] to the Dean of the Chapter [Chapel Royal ?], Mr. Wilbraham, Master of the Requests, and Dr. Neale.

1605, Nov. 22.—Robert Ersby has been stayed and examined by order of the Lord Mayor of London. In his house there were found many letters and other superstitious "tromperies," of which some are sent in this bag. They are to call Ersby before them, examine him again straitly, and report.—Court at Whitehall, 22 Nov. 1605.

Draft or copy, unsigned. 1 *p.* (113. 29.)

Sir Edward Hoby to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], Nov. 22.—Begs him to recommend this bill, which Mr. Attorney has drawn, to Sir Thomas Lake, that his Majesty may be pleased to sign it. His former letters patent are of no validity, nor has he received any profit from Rochester as yet, for want of inserting the true words of the foundation.—Nov. 22.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (113. 30.)

Sir Walter Ralegh.

1605, Nov. 23.—Examination of Harry Wattes of Curry Rivel, Somerset, husbandman, taken 23rd November 1605. About some fortnight after Midsummer term last was twelvemonth, Mr. Charles Thyne came to Mr. Harry Meres's chamber in the Inner Temple, and demanded of Mr. Meres how the suits stood between him and the Earl of Northumberland, and whether he had paid the Earl his money that he owed; when Mr. Meres answered he owed the Earl none, and that none he would pay. Whereupon Mr. Thyne said that if he would leave to proseeute the matter against Sir Walter Rawley, he should be released of the Earl's suit against him, and haply have 1000*l.* besides; for if he left it Charles Thyne said no man elsc would follow it. Mr. Meres answered, I prosecute that cause for the King, and therefore I will [not] leave it for anything you can do; and thereupon Thyne replied

again in some heat, and said that he should not prevail, and that Sir Walter Rawley should eertainly eome forth of the Tower, or that else one that was of great worth, even the seeond person of the realm, would adventure all the eredit and means he eould make of it ; and that he would bear Sir Walter Rawley out of the Tower upon his back rather than he should tarry there. And after his departure this examinate followed him to the Temple stairs, where he saw him take boat and row down the Thames towards the Tower ; and took sueh a eonceit of this kind of speeehes, as when he saw the same Mr. Thyne after, he observed him well.

He says also that upon Tuesday last, as he eame between Shaftesbury and Salisbury, one fell in speeeh with this examinate touehing Sir Walter Rawley : and that it was said he was exeeuted : amongst whieh speeehes the said party, whose name he knows not, used these speeehes to this examinate, that a tenant of his named William Stone, who dwelt at Stower by Shaftesbury, had been at Sherborne to have his locks mended about some three weeks before that, but eould not have it done for the party that should have done it told Stone he was so busied to make ready divers pieees of Sir Walter Rawley's muskets, harquebusses and pistols, which were to be done with sueh speed as he eould have no leisure to trim the loeks. And the party said also he marvelled Sir Walter Rawley, long in Tower, should make such provisions ready. He says there were some three or four more in Mr. Meres's chamber when the words aforesaid were spoke by Mr. Thyne, but remembers not their names.

In Sir Jo. Popham's hand, and signed by him. Endorsed : " Examination of Henry Watts, takcn by the Lord Chief Justiee." 2 *pp.* (**113.** 33.)

Ralph Bowes to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], Nov. 23.—Being unable to meet with the Earl, he sends the enelosed.—Whitehall, 23 Nov.

Holograph. Endorsed : " With some letters to the Earl of Northumberland, and others out of the North. 1605." ½ *p.* (**113.** 38.)

The Bishop of London to the Same.

1605, Nov. 23.—I send you a letter direeted to Sir William Cornwallis, east into a tailor's shop at Highgate, unknown from whenee it eomes, and unperused by me or any other that I can understand of ; also another paper of information, out of whieh your wisdom may gather something more than I ean eoneeive.—My house in London near Paul's, 23 November 1605.

Holograph, signed : Ric. London. ½ *p.* (**113.** 39.)

THOMAS ALABASTER to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Nov. 24.—In divers chief places of trade beyond the seas sundry principal houses and merchants have failed, whereby the house of Mr. Antonio Balbani in Paris, a great creditor of the above houses, is in danger to fail also. In respect whereof, Mr. Juliano [. . . .]otti who is in Balbani's business here, fears that the creditors of the Paris house, will seek to recover of the house here the debts owing by that of Paris. Juliano [. . . .] therefore prays to have protection from the creditors of the Paris house, which runs in the name of Benedetto, Bernardino, Massei and Antonio Balbani, as the houses are of two different accounts, properties, and partners.—24 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Mr. Alablaster the merchant." *Damaged.* 2 *pp.* (**113.** 40.)

SIR PETER MANWOOD to the SAME.

1605, Nov. 24.—This day was brought to me Mathew Laurence who has been staying at Dover three weeks to get passage to Lord Arundel; and now returning to London, was last night taken in an alehouse near Canterbury. He is aged about 55, somewhat red faced, blackish hair and beard, somewhat grey, bald headed. At first he told me he had business over, and having spent his money was forced to return; but never confessed to Lord Arundel till upon search these letters from the Baron to him about apparel were found, and a copy of his to his lordship of news from hence; neither did he make any Commissioners at Dover acquainted whither he was going, but being not well and his money spent, he sent over his letters by Michael Clerke, a post. What so great a provision of apparel out of England means, and to be so secretly kept, I understand not, and therefore have sent up the letters and papers taken about him, and have committed him till I know your pleasure whether he shall be sent up or discharged.—My house near Canterbury, 24 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 41.)

SIR THOMAS SMITH to the SAME.

[1605], Nov. 25.—I have made as diligent search of Mr. Herriott's lodging and study at Sion as the time would permit. To have made an exact survey of all papers there would have required many days, and I think it would not be to any purpose, because these be all of another sort than such as I should find. Letters there are few, almost none, and such as are carry an old date. Books of all sorts of learning, and many: of all sorts and professions of religion: but neither one place nor other, though I opened all his chests, has afforded me anything needful to be brought to you. I have therefore sealed up his study close and his chests, to the end there may be a more

exact survey if you shall think meet. My Lady of Northumberland, with great respect unto the warrant that I had and with all willingness, yielded to the making of the search.—25 Nov.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 43.)

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, Nov. 25].—Hopes his lordship has long before this received his last letters of the 19th instant advertising the order procured for the imprisoning of Owen and Bailie. There is much discontentment here, especially among the Spaniards, that such a course of rigour should be taken against Owen only upon suspicion, he being a person that has served the King of Spain almost 40 years in these countries. He has been much visited in prison and there has been much labouring that his lodging might be assigned him for his prison. Edmondes upon receipt of Salisbury's last letters sent in the Baron of Hoboque's packet repaired yesterday to the Archduke, who protested his readiness to give his Majesty proof of his sincere dealing, though for his own part he believed there could not fall out any matter against Owen to charge him with being a practiser in the treason. He understood from his Ambassador that he had lately been with his Majesty, who had acquainted him with the course of proceeding but had used no express speech about Owen than only that he would further advise of that matter. In the meantime pressed by Edmondes to renew his order for the better assuring the persons of the prisoners, the Archduke acknowledged the motion to be reasonable and promised to take order accordingly.

Is ashamed to mention to Salisbury the daily new inventions at this Court to free the Catholics from the scandal. Some maintain it must be some suborned device against the Catholics of the Puritans. Others will have it to be a common practice of those of the religion in France and the discontented Puritans in England and those of the United Provinces to have reduced the State to a Commonwealth. The last consideration which these discourses resort unto is that the Catholics will receive a great blow for the King cannot but be justified in any severer courses he shall now take against them.

The disguised name of Johnson which Faux gave himself has hitherto prevented Edmondes from learning anything of him in these parts, but now upon the discovery of his true name he is generally deciphered for such as he has declared himself. It is said he has remained in these countries these 10 or 12 years serving for a long time as a soldier in the regiment of Sir Wm. Stanley and afterwards lived more domestically with him as a steward. After the battle of Newport he served at Alferez under the base brother of Sir William, whose company being shortly after discharged Faux went into Spain, where it is said he obtained a good *Aiuda de costas*, and shortly after his return hither he went into England and it is judged was absent there

some six months and returned back about the time that the Earl of Her[t]ford came into these countries and in August following went secretly back into England pretending to go into the camp to obtain a company. During his journeys while in these countries he conversed with no other than Sir Wm. Stanley, Owen, Baily and Balwyn the Jesuit. He is justified by all men's reports to be as resolute an instrument for the doing of mischief as could have been chosen. He was a long time accompanied with a kinsman of his called Harrington that was born in the north, served here as a soldier, afterwards turned priest and went into England more than a year since and it is said still remains there. Harrington's elder brother serves the old Lady of Southampton.—*Undated.*

Copy. 5 *pp.* (**227.** p. 131.)

[A portion of the original letter, dated 25 Nov. 1605, which is in P.R.O. State Papers, Foreign, Flanders, 7.]

THOMAS WINTER'S confession.

1605, Nov. 25.—*Headed in Coke's handwriting:* "The voluntarie declaration of Thomas Winter of Hoodington in the county of Worcester, gent., the 25 of Nov. 1605 at the Tower, acknowledged before the Lordes Commissioners."

Dated 23 [altered apparently by Coke to 25] November 1605.

At foot: "Delivered by Thomas Wynter all written with his oune hand 25 Nov: 1605. Edw. Coke."

Holograph. Endorsed by Salisbury: "25 Nov. Mr. Tho. Wyntors declaration" *and in another hand:* "The forme of the Othe. The tyme Robert Keys came in. What ll. were wished emonst them to be warned to be absent, and by whom. What money was expected." 10 *pp.* (**113.** 54.)

[This is the original draft of the document dated "23 9ber. 1605" at the Public Record Office in Gunpowder Plot Papers, No. 114, and printed *in extenso* by S. R. Gardiner, *What Gunpowder Plot was*, pp. 57–69. The wording has been altered in many places and passages have been struck through or underlined probably by Coke for omission in the final copy. The following are the more material passages in the Hatfield draft which have been omitted or altered in the copy printed by Gardiner.

Gardiner, p. 62, l. 12: after "and received the blessed sacrament upon the same" has been inserted by Coke: "by the hands of Gerrard the Jesuite," the last two words being struck out. In the margin here is inserted by Winter, headed by Coke "theffect of the oth", the following passage, omitted in the P.R.O. copy: "You shall swere by the blessed Trinity, and by the sacrament you nowe purpose to receave, never to disclose directly or indirectly by word or circumstanc the matter that shalbe purposed you to keep secrett, nor desist from th'execution thereof, untill the rest shall give you leave."

Ibid. p. 63, l. 12 : Hatfield MS. has " Robert Keys " for " Keyes " and adds " abought a moneth before Michaelmas."

Ibid. p. 64, l. 14 : for " the Duke's chamber " Hatfield MS. has " the Ducks company."

Ibid. p. 64, l. 21 : after " fit place for preparation " Hatfield MS. has " Of the yunger Lady Mary wee never had speech ", struck out.

Ibid. p. 65, l. 7 : for " might make away with us " Hatfield MS. has " might most annoy us."

Ibid. p. 67, ll. 9, 10 : " I told him that his Grace thought not to be there " : Hatfield MS. has " I tould him that as my L : Mounteagle passed by Richmond he went in [to] kiss the Princes hands, and amongst other speeches understood that his Grac thought nott to be ther," the additional words not being marked for omission. Gardiner has omitted the words " I heard that " which have been inserted in the P.R.O. copy after " I told him that."

Ibid. p. 68, l. 5 : after " the uttermost trial " Hatfield MS. has the following, not marked for omission : " for which end he went one Monday to Sion, saying, ' if ought be amisse I know they will stay me.' "

There are a few small errors or omissions in the transcript as printed in Gardiner, the more important being : on p. 58, ll. 10, 11, for " for Allhollantide " read " from Allhollantide until the beginning of Lent " ; p. 64, ll. 5, 4 from foot, for " we would not enjoin," " we could not enjoin " ; p. 66, l. 4 from foot, for " fifteen hundred pounds," " fifteen hundred, the second two thousand pounds " ; p. 67, l. 10 from foot, " for myself," " for himself " ; and on p. 69 the names of the Earls of Worcester and Devon have been omitted from the Commissioners.]

Tho. Lawley to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 25.—I informed you of the good service of this bearer, my servant Thomas Bannyster, in the suppressing and taking of the late rebels at Holbach. As he was the first man that scaled the wall, entered upon them, took Thomas Winter prisoner, and brought him unto me ; whom I caused presently to be delivered unto Mr. Sheriff, because I hasted to have revived Catesby, Percy and the rest (if it had been in my power or skill) ; I have now made bold to send the poor man to you, to show you such superstitious and Popish idols as were found about some of the said rebels. Stand his good lord that he may be a partaker of his Majesty's bounty for the good service he has done, which I assure you (upon my poor credit), was the best of any man that served against these traitors that day.—Prestwood, 25 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 80.)

Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justiee, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 25.—There is this night in Southwark a very notable outrage committed by eertain insolent priests, sueh as the whole town was put in exeeeding fear and uproar; yet the constable so handled the matter as he took three of them, who nevertheless continued in most insolent manner, threatening that they would not leave until they had fired them out; after whieh there eame more, and gave great words and threats at the priest; the town pursued them also, but could not take them; and being searehed for letters, one of them answered, if thou hadst searehed me three weeks sinee, thou mightest have found a hundred about me. I have sent for that party to examine him presently, and will attend you at your time preseribed, and then you shall understand more; but there are too many of that kind about this eity, and more than time they were looked unto.—25 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 81.)

Jo. Churchill to ————

1605, Nov. 25.—Understanding not long sinee that there was a house found out about Enfeild Chase, whither Catesby and his eompany often resorted, I remembered that about 2 years sinee he desired to take a house of Mr. Thomas Compton's at Earith in Kent, in my name, beeause he would avoid mueh company that pressed him at his house by Uxbridge, where he then dwelt. He requested me (for some aequaintanee he had with me by means of Mr. Aeton his near kinsman) to talk with Mr. Compton and to agree with him for a rent and term, whieh he then told me of and I have now forgotten. Whieh I did aeeordingly and went with Mr. Catesby thither to see the house. But how Mr. Compton and he agreed afterwards I know not, nor was ever requested any further in it, nor so mueh as thought of it till now. The house stands in a private baek lane near the water. How it may be dangerous to harbour some of ill intent I know not, but leave it to you to aequaint his Honour therewith, if you think fit.—Holborn, 25 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. Unaddressed. ½ *p.* (**112.** 137.)

Sir W. Waad, Lieutenant of the Tower, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 26.—Thomas Winter hath set down in writing of his own hand, as he was direeted, the *whole* eourse of his employment into Spain, which I send to you hereinelosed.

It may please you to send to the Commissioners for a fair searf that Ruewood made, whieh is amongst those things whieh were left with the Lady Merydethe. By the figures or ciphers something may be gathered; and if that searf whieh Persy

had could be recovered, it were well it were seen. I perceive there were very fair scarves made for divers of them, and it were not amiss to learn of the embroiderers what scarves of such sort have been lately made, and for whom. Ruewood made also a very fair Hungarian horseman's coat, lined all with velvet, and other apparel exceeding costly, not fit for his degree. I have made all things besides ready as I was directed.—26 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 44.)

(?) *The Enclosure:*

Thomas Wintor's confession, 26 Nov. 1605.

The year before the Queen's death, Mr. Catsby and Mr. Tresham wished me to take a journey into Spain, which should be for the good of the Catholic cause, and in particular beneficial to myself. The message they delivered me was that I should move the King of Spain to bestow some pensions here in England upon sundry persons, who making use of the general discontent that young gentlemen and soldiers were in by reason of my Lord of Essex's death, and the want of his purse to maintain them, might no doubt by relieving their necessities have them all at his devotion. Because in all attempts upon England the greatest difficulty was ever found to be the transportation of horse, they assured him of 1000 or 1500 against any occasion or enterprise. And to make it the more probable that these three were able to go through with such a promise, they said that they would extend the knowledge of this to others as occasion served, but as then it was not fit for fear of disclosing to impart it to more. Besides, that those which sent were of a quality most convenient, for if greater personages should have sent, it might sooner bring the matter into suspicion. I went into Spain and by means of Father Crewswell had speech with Don Franceza, Secretary of State, to whom I imparted my message, and after to the Duke of Lerma, who assured me it would be an offer very grateful to his master. I spake shortly after with the King at Esquirrall, who told me that he took the message from the Catholics very kindly, and that in all things he would respect them with as great care as his proper Castilians; for further answer I should attend the progress, which I did. In the end I was called to the Count of Miranda, who gave me on behalf of his master this answer, that he would bestow 100,000 crowns to that use, half to be paid that year, the rest the next spring following, when he meant to be with us, and set foot in England. The King gave me for mine own expense 1000 crowns and a chain of gold. The means which they proposed to exchange this money first into Flanders and after into England was by help of Frederick Spinola, who offered, if the King would give him security, to do it himself. I returned about a month before Christmas into England and delivered

answer of all had passed to my Lord, Mr. Catsby, and Mr. Tresham. Shortly after, by reason of a sickness, I was fain to leave London and remain till Candlemas in the country, all which time what passed I can less say than themselves, only expectation of money there was and none came. After the Queen's death coming to see my Lord Monteagle, he told me that he had done with all former plots, and wished me to have no speech with him of Spain, for he was resolved to stand wholly for the King, the which did Mr. Tresham; but Mr. Catsby sent into Spain Christopher Wright to advertise of the Queen's death and to know their resolutions, where he soon understood how violently they were bent for a peace with England, and to that end Taxis and the Constable were sent hither as Ambassadors. Then did he solicit for part of the money both in Spain and to the Ambassadors here, which was ever promised but never performed.

Signed: Tho. Wintour. *Countersigned:* Notingham, Suffolke, E. Worcester, Devonshire, Northampton, Salisbury, Edd. Coke. 2 *pp.*

On another page: In this relation there is wanting of what I delivered by word of mouth these two points. First, that Don Piedro Franceza asked me at my departure, in what part of England was best landing for an army. I answered him, that if the army were great, I thought Essex and Kent fittest as countries abundant and fruitful, besides that they neighboured upon Flanders, from whence they might supply all necessaries. If the army were small and trusted upon succours here, then I thought Milford Haven more convenient, being in parts where they could not be offended with the Queen's power until their friends might have time to assemble. I said also to your lordships that this last I had long since heard to be an opinion of Sir William Standley's. The second point was that after I had ended of discourse, Mr. Attorney asked me if none else besides whom I had named were acquainted with this voyage of mine. I answered no, then said he "I will show your lordships how drily he dealeth—was not Father Oswald Tesemund *alias* Greenway acquainted and went he not with you?" I said my meaning was, when I denied, of laymen. Friday after, being called again, I told your Honours that at my being in Spain, I found that Adonell [O'Donnell] had possessed the King and Council that it stood with his credit and Catholic charity to renew the wars of Ireland, from which I laboured to dissuade them all I could.

My Lord Chief Justice asked me whom I thought, if the Spaniard had invaded, he meant to establish the succession? I answered, by words the Duke of Lerma spake, I gathered Savoy or Parma; but after Fre[derick] Spinola told me they meant for the Infanta.

Signed: Tho. Wintour. 1 *p.* (**112.** 91.)

Sir W. Waad, Lieutenant of the Tower, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 26.—My Lord Grey is exeeedingly unwilling to part from the lodging he has kept in so long, and where his books and other necessaries are placed, wherein he entreated me he might write to you. In the briek tower there are two Lords already, the Lord Mordant and the Lord Sturton, and the windows in those lodgings have prospect over all Tower Hill to the Minories and St. Catherine's, so as they are not fit for that use, I am to take order. The chambers where Faulx was for other respeet were thought by all the Lords to be ineonvenient. So as there is no other plaee but the Constable Tower, where the Lord Montague is at this present, or the Lord Grey's lodging. Yet my Lord Grey to show his conformity has removed his stuff. In the mean season I have provided a very eonvenient lodging in my upper rooms.—From the Tower, 26 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 47.)

Sir Thomas Windebank to the Same.

1605, Nov. 26.—Topperley is lodged in the house of one Bankworth, in Bow Lane, a serivener. Informs his lordship, so that he may give what further direetions he pleases.—26 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**113.** 45.)

Sir Edward Hoby to the Same.

[1605], Nov. 26.—I send you the letter enelosed, sent this day to me, by my servant W. Wash, a tailor dwelling in the Strand, where the gentlewoman mentioned sought to have lodged; and I think she is at this hour lodged not far off. I have willed him to attend you, and if he find you from Court, to leave this letter, if any light thereby might arise.—Nov. 26.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Sir Edward Hoby, with a letter from his brother Sir Posthumus." ½ *p.* (**113.** 46.)

The Enclosure:

Sir T. Posthumus Hoby to Sir Edward Hoby.—There is a woman lodged in the Strand that reports that she should have been a nurse to his Majesty's last daughter. It might be that she was motioned thither to some purpose, by those that named her to that plaee of trust. For she was sister to the Wrights that are slain, and well acquainted with Perey, that is likewise slain. She was wife to one Redshawe of Yorkshire, deeeased, who lay in prison at York for debt, whilst this woman, with her brothers, Perey and one Mylner, that was a companion of Perey's when they robbed the now Arehbishop of York when he was Dean of York, and were pardoned for it, did keep open house at Redshawe's house. If this be the woman, as she reports herself to be, this is her condition, which was ever held to be light.

For your own business, I have left it with Sir Francis Bacon's servant, Mr. Yonge; and have left a note at Mr. Urmston's lodging (an attorney) to attend you, that you may employ him in the business.—26 Nov. 1605.

PS.—Excuse me to my Lord of Salisbury in that I did not my duty to him; occasioned by my sudden departure 14 days before I thought; being sent by my Lord President to attend the sitting as Vice President. If he would thank my Lord President for his favour to me, he should favour me very much.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Sir Thomas Postumus Hoby," *and the following names:* "Sir Philip Hobby, Sir Thom. Hobby, Sir Posthumus Hobby." 1 *p.* (**191.** 82.)

SIR PETER MANWOOD to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Nov. 26.—Robert Heards of Canterbury informed him that his kinsman, John Heards of Cork, lay at his house last night, and had communication with him as set down in the enclosed examination. Manwood took John as he was going to Sandwich, and the enclosed letters, two of which have a direction, but not the two worst. He encloses John's examination also, and doubts he is a dangerous young man. He details John's history, from his following Sir William Standley to his imprisonment for slandering the Earl of Dorset and my Lord of Canterbury.—My house near Canterbury, 26 Nov. 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**191.** 85.)

Two Enclosures.—(1) Examination of Robert Heards. Gives particulars of his communication with his kinsman John Heards. John intended, if he could not get passage in the *Vanguard*, to go to Dover, to the Governor of the Spaniards there, with whom he said he was well acquainted, in order to get passage.—26 Nov. 1605.

Signed by Robert Heards and Manwood. 1 *p.* (**191.** 84.)

(2) Examination of John Heards. He confesses that he was going over to Brussels to deliver letters to Sir William Standley, Captain John Standley his nephew, and two more to Edward Standley and William Standley, youths at school about Douay. All the letters were written by Mr. John Standley, Sir William's brother, of Cork. He meant to go aboard the Admiral's ship the *Vanguard* in the Downs, where there is a kinsman of his wife's, William Mills, by whom he hoped to get passage over.—26 Nov. 1605.

Signed by John Heards and Manwood. 1 *p.* (**191.** 83.)

SIR THOMAS LAKE to the SAME.

1605, Nov. 27.—His Majesty this evening after his return from his sports commanded me to put you in mind of [one] thing in the examinations whereof he does not remember that you are yet cleared. That is, that where at Lambeth at the

house whither the powder was brought by the porters, there was a young man that received it, which his Majesty and you conceived at first to be Winter, but since, as his Highness judges, could not be so, because the examinations make mention that that young man had no hair on his face, which is otherwise in Winter. He would therefore know whether you have yet found who was the receiver of the powder, or if it have not been enquired of, by reason of the multitude of other things, that you would bestow labour to discover it.

His Majesty has commanded me also to signify his pleasure to my Lord of Canterbury, that where in remembrance of these two great deliveries wrought by God for his Highness upon the Tuesday, the sermons in his own house are kept upon that day, his lordship would consider that a like order might be taken generally in the realm where sermons be on weekdays, that the same might be transferred to the Tuesday, that a universal thanksgiving might be on that day for this great work of God. There will be difficulty in this for the country towns, because for the most part where they have any lectures in weekdays they keep them upon their market day.—Hampton Court, 27 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1¼ *pp.* (**113.** 48.)

Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 27.—His Majesty has this evening been spoken unto by the Duke [of Lennox] for the stay of the letters patents granted to Sir William Cooke for Hartwell Park; and the complaint was made against me for procuring the bill. But it came not through my hands, and so I answered his Majesty. Whereupon his Highness remembered that they were offered by Sir Thomas Wyndebanek in your name. Much altercation was between his Highness and the Duke about it, the Duke being very much grieved with it and holding his reputation touched, as well because it is without example that the underkeepers had letters patents, as for that Mr. [*sic*] Cooke never sought his good will nor anybody else for him. His Majesty wanted not arguments to reply unto both those reasons; but the Duke was so instant, as the conclusion is that I should signify to you that his Majesty's pleasure is that as well Mr. Cooke's bill, as the Duke's, be stayed from the great seal till his Majesty's coming, who will then hear the reasons on both parts and determine. Another reason of the Duke's was that by that example others might sue for letters patents, one of them being Mr. Robert Knollys, a nobleman and a Councillor's brother, and so the chief commander have no power in effect, but a title. He offers to give Mr. Cooke any assurance for his enjoying it without letters patents. But his Majesty's pleasure is as I have signified.—Hampton Court, 27 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 86.)

ROBERT YAXLEY to [the EARL OF SALISBURY ?].

1605, Nov. 27.—I have learned that Captain Gower was this last summer in the wars with the Archduke, and that he returned about 20 days since; and that Captain Allen had a purpose to have gone, but that his man robbed him of his apparel and some other things some little time before the day appointed for that journey.—27 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 51.)

———— to LORD ————.

1605, Nov. 27.—Death of Mr. Hugh Parlour, of whom the writer holds his lease of the Gatehouse, which by the death is now void. Prays that he may be well dealt with about the Gatehouse, which stands him in much money.—27 Nov. 1605.

Unsigned. ½ *p.* (**191.** 87.)

WILL. JULIAN to CAPTAIN WHITLOCK.

[1605, Nov. 27].—I received of Sir Edward Francis 40*s.*, of which I sent you by Mr. Hudson 20*s.*; the rest I kept for my board wages and lodging. I was to have spoken with the Lord of Newhall, and could not, but I perceived my answer was slight, and so I dissolved. I have sent you this morning ½ ounce of "tobbaca," price 3*s.* I know not how you will like it, but I take it to be good. Mr. Whaller the Lieutenant's man locked up your desk without perusing anything, and in a chest of Mrs. Watson's it is.—*Undated.*

In margin: "This came this morning, 27 Nov. 1605."

Foot note: Sir William Waad to the Earl of Salisbury: "This letter came this morning to Captain Whitloeke, and was delivered by my privity."

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 143.)

SIR WILLIAM MONSON to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605, Nov. 28].—I am advertised of the departure of the Spaniards this day from Dover about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with a great and large wind, so that I assure myself about 9 o'clock in the night they will arrive safely in Dunkirk. Their business was carried both secretly and subtly, for neither did the masters of the ships that carried them, or any other of the town, ever suspect their going until the very hour of their embarking, though the barks had been hired above 5 weeks. The particulars I am not able to inform you, and therefore refer you to the report of them that can make a truer relation.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "24 (*sic*) Nov. 1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 42.)

Postal endorsements. "Abord the Vangard the 28th of November past 4 in the after none. Will. Monson. Hast hast

post hast post hast hast post hast hast. At Cant[erbury] at 8 a Clock at night. Settingborne at 11 a Cloeke at night. Roehester past one a clocke after midnight. Darford past five in the morning the same day."

[Printed in *Monson's Tracts, III*, 340 (Navy Records Society).]

Sir William Lane to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], Nov. 28.—Though the place I am now come to by your lordships' pleasures be very unpleasing, as this first night's lodging has given me a taste, yet do I proffer my service to his Majesty without respect, so long as may please your lordships to enjoin me. My Lord's [Northumberland's] first coming hither was full of passion, but now more reposed. For my direction and better respect in this place, let somewhat appear under your hand; for it seems Mr. Lieutenant takes no particular notice of my service here.—From the Tower, this 28 November.

PS.—I desire to be allowed 3 servants, because 1 will for the most part be abroad employed.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 50.)

George Blackwell to the English Catholics.

1605, Nov. 28.—To my reverend brethren, assistants and other priests, and to all Catholics whomsoever within the realm of England.

Since my late letters published declaring the unlawfulness of the late desperate attempt against our gracious Sovereign, the Prince, nobility, and other states of this realm, as also the inward heart's grief generally conceived among us that any Catholics should be instruments in so detestable and damnable a practice, odious in the sight of God, and horrible to the understanding of men, some uncertain rumours have lately been spread of intentions against persons of special honour and state (which how true they be God best knoweth): yet myself, in tender discharge of my duty with the first to fear the worst, and hoping charitably of the best, that they are rather reports than true suggestions, have thought good to signify unto you, mine assistants, and to all other my brethren, priests and Catholics whomsoever within this realm, that no violent act or attempt against the person of our dread Sovereign Lord the King, his royal issue, nobility, councillors or officers of estate, can be other than a most grievous and heinous offence to God, scandalous to the world, utterly unlawful of itself, and against God's express commandment, the which I desire you mine assistants to communicate to our brethren the priests, and we and they, as heretofore we have done, to instruct our ghostly children accordingly; assuring myself that as his Holiness hath already to me in general prohibited all such unlawful attempts, so undoubtedly, when notice of such shall come unto him, he will by his public instruments manifest and declare

to the world his utter dislike and detestation thercof, with as deep ecclesiastical censures as arc in his power to impose upon such as shall so wickedly and maliciously contrive such devilish devices. In the meantime, by the authority I have and so much as in me is, I do humbly entreat and straitly charge and enjoin all Catholic persons that live under obedience of mine authority, upon the utter pain that can or may ensue thereby, that none of them dare or do presume to attempt any practice or action tending in any degrce to the hurt or prejudice of the person of our Sovercign Lord the King, the Prince, nobility, councillors or officers of estate, but towards them in their scveral places and degrees to behave themselves as becomcth dutiful subjects and religious Catholics to their royal King, his councillors and officers serving in place of authority under him. "Vester servus in Christo, Georgius Blakwellus, Archipresbyter.—28 Novembris 1605."

Copy. 1 *p.* (**113.** 52.)

Sir Gamaliel Capell to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov. 28.—Being informed that he is proposed for sheriff of Essex this year, he begs that he may be spared the appointment, on account of his debts and inability to undergo the charge.—28 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**113.** 53.)

Sir Henry Widdrington to the Same.

1605, Nov. 28.—He acknowledges Salisbury's letters of Nov. 17, and has accordingly examined Ourd and Fargus Storey; but finds nothing fitting to be committed to writing. They stand upon their innocency; but he detains them till his Majesty's pleasure be known.

Touching the further examination of Cuthbert Parkinson, what speeches passed between him and Thomas Percey about conveying over or entailing his land: Parkinson has not a foot of land, and affirms he has had no speech with Percey these 10 or 12 years. He met Percey, with another travelling, the one passing by the other, neither knowing the other but by the information of him who was in Percey's company, and only a friendly salutation passed between them. Parkinson he also detains till further directions.—Bothall, 28 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 88.)

Arendt S. Gosten (?) and Melsior van Hutsbeck (?) to David Vanderstraeten and Robert Marcellis at Seville (*per mare*).

1605, Nov. 29.—Have been expecting to hear from you. July 24, 1604, we sent over the following; having heard nothing since have sent no more. List of goods follows.—Hamburg, 29 Nov. 1605.

Copy. Dutch. 1 *p.* (**118.** 65.)

THOMAS WILSON to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Nov. 30.—The enclosed to your lordship is from Francis Seagar, servant to the Lantgrave of Hesse. He has also sent you 2 deers' heads, one of a reindeer, the other of an eland. They are here at my chambers at Somerset House, till it pleases you to have them brought to Court to see them. They were sent me by Garter King at Arms, Francis Seagar's brother.—Somerset House, 30 Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 60.)

LORD HARYNGTON to the SAME.

[1605], Nov. 30.—I enclose a letter delivered to me by Mr. Milwood. If you please to command him anything, I have means to make your pleasure known to him. He would have waited on you himself, but that the Papists his neighbours have him in jealousy, and observe his journeys and to whom he repairs.—Coventry, 30 Nov.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**113.** 62.)

JAMES I to the ARCHDUKE ALBERT OF AUSTRIA.

1605, Nov. 30.—This is the letter described below under date Dec. 2 (*p.* 537).—Palace of Westminster, last day of Nov. 1605.

Contemporary copy. French. Endorsed: "Copy of his Majesty's letters to the Archduke of Austrich, sent to Sir Thomas Edmundes, his Majesty's Ambassador there." 1 *p.* (**113.** 63.)

Informations concerning SIR FRANCIS SMYTHE and MR. GEORGE SMYTH.

1605, Nov. 14-30.—Information of Richard Jones; taken 14 Nov. 1605. Sir Francis Smythe rode out of London the Monday before this most traitorous conspiracy should have been put in execution, and returned not until the Tuesday sennight after, when it should seem he had ridden very hard, for the Wednesday following his horse was so weary that he would not rise when Jones kicked him, as he lay in the stable at the Red Lion in Holborn. Sir Francis's horsekeeper, Thomas Hubbard, rode and returned with Sir Francis.

Information of Edward Cannynge, taken 16 Nov. 1605. John Randale, Sir Francis Smyth's father's solicitor, told him Sir Francis rode on the 15th of November out of town, and that Sir Francis had been in London 3 weeks. Canning replied that could not be, as on Thursday sennight Sir Francis was in London, which was the Thursday after this horrible practice.

Information of Margaret Maseall and John Whittle, taken 30 Nov. 1605.

Richard James and Mathew Elletts, servants of Mr. George Smyth, Sir Francis's father, reported that Mr. George had sent 6 cases of pistols and 30 or 40 horsemen's swords from his house

at Wotton in Warwickshire to his house in Leicestershire called Ashbie; and that Sir Everard Digby had been at Ashbie with Mr. George and Sir Francis, since their remove from Wotton, which was shortly after Michaelmas. Also that Robert Smyth and Roger Gennynges, servants to Mr. George Smyth, marvelled that their master sold away so many good horses so suddenly after his father's death, he dying but in September last. Moreover that Mr. George Smyth has not received the communion many years, and his wife a great recusant, and have bred up their children in Popery, and matched Sir Francis their eldest son to Sir Gryffin Markeham's sister, who also are recusants.

Endorsed: "Dec. 13, 1605." $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (**113.** 95.)

Sir Edward Cecyll to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], Nov. 30.—I received infinite favour in your last letter, which besides the general assurance it yielded me of your worthy disposition towards me, you descended into those particular points of my former, where I adventured to let you perceive, what cause I had then to fear your coldness towards me, that having ever laid hold of all occasion, both of making my private duty appear and presenting you with such advertisements as fell here within my compass, I thought my endeavours had bad success to meet with more favour from you in others' hands than my own; and howsoever my messengers' negligence might well give you cause to suspect me for a tardy writer, yet none had ever more early dispatch from here, and I could not but blame my misfortune to have them at no hand acknowledged.

Touching Mr. Winwood, seeing you are contented to receive my opinion in that, I am bold to say that even in his particular, things threaten other issue than without the power of his place could well be effected; and although I ever rightly understood him the K[ing's] instrument for his negotiation here, and that it was his part to follow precisely any instructions that his Majesty might send him through you; yet I know his private to have such reference to your favour, that I cannot but wonder at his partial dealing in the business of our troops; and that he can so earnestly care to confer all honour there, where that light I have by my fortune here may so easily be dimmed. But I am persuaded when you let him know in what measure you acknowledge me, if it will not invite him to stand with me, it will certainly forbid him to meddle against me, being far from requiring his power in anything that might prejudice his public or private respect; my end (as he knows) being only to avoid servility or poorness in the rank I carry, wherein, when he shall leave interposing himself, my fortune will find freedom and I be better able to live with reputation in this profession, which otherways I shall be forced to give over.

If you will understand the true relation of the action of Brouke Castle, you shall best know it by this gentleman, for he was a forward witness, first having charged with the horse when Sir Henry Cary was taken prisoner, then after with the foot amongst our own nation, having run many fortunes that day, his horse being slain, was twice prisoner, hurt in the forehead and shot in the leg. He can tell you how our foot was commanded that day.—From my garrison at Utricke, 30 Nov.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 3 *pp.* (**191.** 90.)

SIR WILLIAM LANE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[? 1605, Nov.]—My Lord [Earl of Northumberland] acquainted me with a letter to you and the other Lords Commissioners, that imports a request to you to examine certain advertisements which he has received out of the country from his officers, by which he supposes it may by circumstance appear to you that Percy's unfaithful dealing with him in his businesses of trust committed to him, may argue no such care or tenderness over him in his estate or person as the world has imagined. The papers I have not examined but have sent them with his letter to you.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1602" [*sic*]. ½ *p.* (**97.** 68.)

GUNPOWDER PLOT.

[1605, Nov.]—This assembly in Lent last came together at the *Horns*, a tavern in Cartter Lane, Sir William Willowby, Sir Edmond Baynom [Baynham], Sir John Roe, Robert Catesby, Frauncis Tresham, Captain Winter, the master of which house dwelleth now at the Pole Hedd in Powleschaine.

These had sundry times both before and since their meetings at the house sometimes called by the name of Catsbey's, after Mr. Ferrett's, since Rookwood's house in Lambeth.

On the Thursday "sennett" before the 5 Nov. there met at dinner at the *Mighter* in Bread Street the Lord Mordaunt, Sir Jocelin Percye, Sir William Mounsonn, Sir Mark Ive, Mr. Robert Catsby, Dr. Tailor, belonging to the Archduke's Ambassador, Mr. Pickering Esquire, of Northamptonshire, Mr. Hackelett and Spero Pettingarre; and there amongst other discourses this Taylor said that all princes' ambassadors were but honourable spies.

Dinner being ended the Lord Mordaunt, Sir Jocelin Percy, and Catesby with Pickering went away together, and coming up the hill Sir William Mounsonn and Taylor took a blind way in by a church; they two alone, for Hackelett and Pettingarre went together to Pettingarr's chamber to peruse a "rutter" of Sir Francis Drake's works of navigation and so parted.

Whitlocke, that is now in the Tower, was in the beginning of summer last in the Archduke's country as he confessed himself;

and often afterwards eame to the Tower after his return and there accompanied Sir Walter Raughley.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1605. Advertisements concerning meetings about the powder Treason." ½ *p.* (**112.** 160.)

Case of Sir Henry Hastings.

[1605, Nov.]—Sir Henry Hastings sent for all his people and shod all his horses two days before the villainy should have been effected; and beeause they should not be seen in troops about his house he appointed them to go by two and two some into the pastures and some into the woods. As soon as the news of the discovery came into the country, he dismissed his company. Presently after his father went to London, but Sir Henry having been in displeasure with him long before then went to him, and rode with him upon the way as far as Foxsonn, and there the father and son lighted under a hedge, and after a long private discourse they parted with very passionate embracings and weepings, as though they should never meet again. This will be justified by one, John Hackett, a rich freeholder, who then dwelt at Braunsone, and now at Elmeston.

Sir Henry sent to this Hackett, at the first assembling of their company, to borrow 100*l.* for a month or 3 weeks. When they could not get that sum, they demanded 50*l.* or 40*l.* or 20*l.*, and in the end they were importunate for 10*l.*—*Undated.*

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**112.** 170.)

Sir Everard and Lady Digby.

[1605, Nov.]—"That Sir Everard Digbie may be examined whether at Dunchurch on Tuesday the 5th of November he said that the Earl of Northumberland was committed to the Tower; and that James Digbie may be sent for, for he has reported the same.

That the Lady Digbie may be examined whether she sent one Mr. Shelton, servant to Sir Francis Fortescue, on Wednesday the 6th of November, with 4 great horses to Winter's house, where the traitors then were; and what messages he carried and brought baek again. And that Shelton may be sent for, for that he there had conference with the traitors.

That Thomas Wintour may be examined what gentleman that was that conversed with him, Catesby and the two Wrights, at White Webbs, the whole week before the 5th of November, and then went by the name of Mr. Foxe, for that sueh a one is diseovered to converse with them."—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605"; *and in Salisbury's hand:* "Phillips." 1 *p.* (**113.** 3.)

Captain Thomas Throgmorton.

[1605, Nov.]—A letter from Thomas Oldwell the father to Thomas Oldwell the son, servant to Captain Throgmorton, containing commendations only, and wishing him to direet his letters to the sign of the *Black Lyon* in Leaden Hall Street.

23 Nov. A letter of Benedict Harecourt to Captain Thomas Harccourt his brother, concerning payment of a debt to Thomas Butler.

22 Nov. A letter of I.K., it seems to be a woman, concerning moncy matter. In this letter is a postscript of George Matthcw, senior, thanking him for his beads he sent.

4 Oct. A letter of Dan. Sparrye to Captain Harcourt, containing thanks and compliments for his favour.

Without date. A letter to Thomas Butler from Anne Perse, a love letter.

23 Nov. A letter from Will. Flamsted to Captain Butler: news of this conspiracy, and a catalogue of the traitors.

A letter subscribed with two cyphers, to his brother Mr. Gifford, wherein he complains of the intercepting of former letters, because of this horrible conspiracy.

(A). A letter of Ellen Harbart to Captain Throckmorton from London, of 22 Nov. 1605: wherein she writes that she hath received his letter of 20 Nov., and for the two packets of his therein mentioned she received not the first, but the second she received and delivered it according to the directions.

One Mr. Percye and Mr. Grys send him commendations, and so doth one Mrs. Wyntour.

A letter to Captain Throckmorton for Lewys Evans of 22 Nov. 1605. Captain Throckmorton promised to be here in London the beginning of the term.—*Undated.*

On two sheets in two different hands. The second sheet, beginning at (A), is endorsed: "1605 Abstracts of letters sent out of England to Captain Throckmorton." $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**113.** 31.)

Captain Edward FitzGerald to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Nov.—Offers services. Is very glad of his Majesty's and the Earl's happy escape from the wicked plot of those barbarous traitors, whom God confound.—Nov. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 49.)

Ireland.

1605, Nov.—Warrant addressed to his Majesty's Officers, Keepers of Records, Auditors, and others, giving authority to Edward Forrest and James Spencer to search and take copies of all the books, records and writings concerning the King's and the late Queen's accounts for Ireland.—Court at Whitehall, — of Nov. 1605.

Contemporary copy or draft. 1 *p.* (**113.** 64.)

Nicholas Fortescue to [the Earl of Salisbury ?].

[1605, Nov.]—"Reasons to prove my innocency of conceit of any business at this time." He had no familiarity with anyone in this action but Robert Winter, in whose company he has not been 10 times in 7 years, and who has never been in

his house more than once, and that a year since. He had no horse or gelding for his own saddle, nor armour. He has no recusants among his servants or tenants. He has not these many years been conversant with any riotous company, nor attended any meeting, sport or pleasure, whereby gentlemen have been drawn together. Gives details of his money matters. He was never esteemed discontented, factious, ambitious or violent. On the death of the late Queen, when the gentlemen almost in every county conferred together of the course to be then taken, he never stirred from his dwelling before he showed himself to "your lordship" in London, whence he never departed till fear of the plague drew him into the country. The probability that the eldest Winter should be harboured in his house is very small. Their acquaintance can prove nothing, because he was never in the country since the company began to break, and his wife never saw Winter above twice. Secondly, Winter was seen about the place where Catesby and Percy were slain, which is 16 miles from the writer's house: a great road lay between: so carefully by report guarded as it was not possible Winter could escape; and further, being backward, it was not likely Winter would fly upon his pursuers. As to Francis Garret, he heard of no undutiful carriage on his part. The only matter of suspicion is Winter's calling at his house, which being in their way, and first published by him (the writer), he has good hope shall not call in question his duty to the King. He prays "your lordship" therefore to hold him in his former favour.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 3 *pp.* (**114.** 16.)

Ralph Radclyffe to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, Nov.]—The Lord Chief Justice commanded me to attend the Council at the Star Chamber to-morrow, where it may be it is the King's pleasure to have the Earl of Northumberland. On deliberate consideration thereof, it seemed apparent that I should be there produced to testify what I have advertised you of. What I have adventured to write to you proceeds not through any fear to justify a truth, but when I call to mind of what consequence my affirmation can be, which implies no other matter than a relation from other men, and likewise weighing the person against whom I am to speak, being of such a spirit as either in himself will keep it in remembrance, or by his means hold some heavy hand over me when I shall not be able to appeal to you or the State for protection, then I could fall at your feet, and beg that this public testimony might pass me. For albeit I have been sparing in sending often to you, the main reason thereof having been my proponing to myself your wisdom in affairs of state, wherein I held it no comeliness for me to be too forward without very sound matter, yet to the end you may think me mindful of my duty, you may please to understand there is one Henry

Bolde, a Lancashire man, nearly allied and no less inward with Sir William Stanley, so is he of my knowledge with Owen and that faction in those parts, and their confederates here in England. Betwixt Stanley and himself there is much correspondence held. Bolde is of an active spirit, wholly Jesuited, and alike treacherous, had he opportunity to show himself outwardly to be what inwardly he is. I have long observed him, my reason being grounded upon his violent breaking out and saying, "We cannot suffer these laws: we were better die than live under such tyranny: therefore it were good something were done; and the safest way will be to deal upon single terms, for then it will be but a hazarding of one man to another" (meaning violence to the person of the King and the Prince). This fellow I have in daily view, but as yet cannot be further ascertained of any confederates with him; only this, that I assure myself he will draw in some, and participate all unto his friends at Brussels, for thence draws he all his hopes to raise his dejected estate, which is desperate. He is a fit man to make a traitor; witness his speech to me in the latter end of the late Queen's reign, who maintained it a happy deed to have made her away that hindered the free passage of the Catholic religion. But this work of his own is not yet ready. He must first send over to his friends, or go himself, for he knows the way well. If it may stand with your pleasure that I use my means to compass his designs, I shall herein be ever most loyal, and I fear not to discover him fully.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**114.** 112.)

The Countess of Northumberland to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, Nov.]—The respect you yield me in this time gives relief to my wearied mind, which cannot but be sensible that this horrible treason will be a blot to the name I love so well. Otherwise I am confident in my Lord's innocency, and that you will show yourself a true noble friend in salving his reputation, which is much wounded in the opinion of the world by this wretched cousin, who being taken I doubt not but all suspicion of my Lord will be cleared.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 99.)

Petition of Edmund Powton, on behalf of his Master, the Earl of Northumberland, to [the Council.]

[? 1605, Nov.]—That you will give warrant for the delivery of the castles of Alnewieke, Warkeworth and Prodhowe to William Wicliffe Esq.; and his Majesty's castle of Tinmouth to Mr. George Whithed, who under my Lord had the command thereof before.

That you will send for or to Sir John Spencer and Sir Thomas Bennett, knights, to whom amongst many others my Lord stands indebted, and signify to them my Lord's determination

for the satisfaction of them and all his other creditors; which signified by you will be a mean that those which are engaged as suretics for my Lord may rest free from present trouble, which otherwise by these unfortunate accidents they are like to fall into.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *p.* (**114.** 100.)

Sir Richard Walshe to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, Nov.]—I would have made you first partaker of the news of the apprehension of Robert Winter and Steven Littleton, but that I was prevented therein by some who were present at their taking and immediately rode post to give notice thereof unto his Majesty and the Council; by which means I doubt not you are before this thoroughly informed of the manner of all things. I enclose a true relation of the manner of their taking, as it was delivered to me from my friend who was present. I would gladly have brought up the prisoners but that it pleased God to visit me with sickness; so that I am enforced to commit the bringing of them up to my brother, who, I doubt not, will be exceeding careful to perform the service. I entreat you to take notice of him, rather for that in the prosecution of these traitors he has behaved himself very forwardly and most like a good subject. If I am unable to attend you so soon as my desire is, I desire you will put his Majesty in remembrance of his gracious favour towards me.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**115.** 8.)

Interrogatories for Winter, Fawkes and Digby.

[1605, Nov.]—*Winter and Fauks to be asked.* Sir Everard Digby confessed in his last examination that Catesby alone did acquaint him with the project of the powder, no man being present. 2°. Catesby had power by consent to call whom he would, and so it is like of Percey.

Of Winter. Winter, Catesby and Hurleston were together in St. Clement's parish on Monday morning, 4 Nov.: inquire what conference was had between them, and when Hurleston was first acquainted with the secret, and by whom, and to what end he was sent into Northamptonshire.

Of Winter and Faukes. What and how many of the conspirators met in the Temple Garden this last summer; to what chamber of the Temple they resorted.

Of Winter. What conference passed between Winter and Mr. Talbot of Grafton on the Friday morning, Winter then coming from Holbach, Mr. Littelton's house; who sent him, and upon what occasion; and what answer was made to him.

Of Winter. What others were employed, and to whom; to whom went Robert Winter, etc.

Sir Everard Digby. Sir Everard Digby said when he was

apprehended, if it be not done now it will be done some other time.

Lewys Tresham, brother of Francis, hath a chamber in the Inner Temple. William Tresham, brother also of Francis. All three about the time in conference.

About All Hallowtide last Lewys and Francis Tresham offered to sell their chamber in the Temple, saying they would travel, and sold it.

One Vavasor kept continual company with the traitors, and supposed to be Sir Thomas Tresham's base son.

Mem: to inquire who should have married the Lady Elizabeth, for it was in discourse between them.

A proclamation for taking of Greenway and Gerrard.—*Undated.*

In Sir Edward Coke's hand. The words in italics are marginal headings. Endorsed: "1605. Remembrances for Winter and Digby." 1 *p.* (**115.** 18.)

Informations concerning Lord Mordant.

[1605, Nov.]—That there are in the Lord Mordant's house certain persons suspected to be very dangerous, in regard of their own obstinacy and their Popish superstition, and also for labouring to seduce others from the truth; namely Tutfield, tutor to the Lord his son, and late tutor to the Lord Vaux; and Gregory Hill, a musician who teaches the daughters of the said Lord in that art. Robert Wright, a servant. There are divers officers of the said Lord having houses in Turvey, held dangerous for the like stubbornness on their religion, namely Philip Dobb, his chiefest officer in his house; John Richardson and Lewis Richardson his son, and the wife of the said Lewis, who having brought forth two children since their marriage, it is not certainly known by whom, those children have been baptised and it is thought they were privily in his own house baptised by some Popish priest.

Robert Catisbee and Sir Edward Digbie did very often this last summer repair to the Lord Mordant's house, and were very inward with him; and Catisbee in the beginning of this term came to London with the Lord Mordant.

Since the commitment of the said Lord, one John Love brought word to the household that the King should give by message good hope to the Lord of the enlargement of the Lord; whereupon the bells in Turvey were rung for gladness on Tuesday last, 19 Nov. 1605, all day long, to the admiring of many in the country thereabouts. About the same time one John Lilliat, late constable of Turvey, making report of the said Love's speedy going from Turvey to Draiton, uttered those or such like words, that he thought it was for removing of armour, for the said Lilliat said he knew of a load of muskets and other pieces to be carried thither not long ago.—*Undated.*

Endorsed by Salisbury: "1605." 1 *p.* (**115.** 34.)

——— to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, Nov.]—Sir Walter Leveson of Wolverhampton, (justice, his wife a recusant, and he a scorner of religion), the Saturday before the Parliament went in haste from London. He lay on Sunday night at St. Albans, and there said he would not for many hundreds but be about Coventry on the Tuesday. On Monday night he lay at Towcester, and was on Dunsmowe Heath on the Tuesday. He has two houses, one at Wolverhampton, the other within 3 miles of it called Ashmore's, whereunto seminaries and priests resort, and it is said there is Mass usually, he being allied by marriage to the Colls of Worcester and other great papists of those parts.

If you examined where he lay on the Saturday night, and whether he spoke with Percy, Sir Everard Digby, or any other the complotters of the treason, it is thought it would be confessed he had notice thereof, for they were resorting into Staffordshire near his house; and it is reported that they meant to set on fire the houses of Sir John Bowes, Sir Edward Leigh, Sir Gilbert Wakeringe and Mr. Walter Bagot, whom he and the papists affect not because of religion.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**115.** 35.)

Gunpowder Plot.

[1605, Nov.]—Prisoners sent to London by the Sheriff of Warwickshire.*

By Mr. Edward Reade: Richard Day, William Udall, Richard Yorke, Thomas Rookewoodde, Roberte Askew, Marmaduke Warde, Robert Key, Robert Townsend.

By Mr. Peter Burgoine: William Snow, William Willmoore, Francys Pryor, Francys Graunt, John Clyfton, Roberte Conyers, Thomas Piers, Thomas Maunder.

By Mr. Edward Gybbes: Pearson Delves, George Bartlett, Mathew Battie, Thomas Richardson, Myles Raynarde, Thomas Anderton, Marke Bretton, William Thornbury, Christopher Ather.

Signed at foot by Sir Richard Verney. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**115.** 36.)

James I to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, Nov.]—Sussex saith that Northumberland prayed him to dine with him that fatal Tuesday and that they being at dinner and discoursing of this great accident, Northumberland did ask some of his men how and when Percy got that house, who telling him that Percy had hired it long ago, Northumberland sware that he never knew before that Percy had it; so as you may see it was not *lapsus memorie* that made him deny to the Counell his knowledge of Percy's having that house, but only that purposely he will not be thought to have had any knowledge of the hiring of that house. As for his purpose of not going to the Parliament he only said

* Probably the enclosure in Sir R. Verney's letter of Dec. 2 (page 532 *infra*).

at dinner that he was sleepy for his early rising that day, but soon after ehanged his mind and went.

Cairlton [Carleton] would at his next examination be asked

i. who gave him my nativity.

ij. when he sent it and by what means to his Lord.

iij. what his errand was to Spain.

iiij. what packets he carried, whose, and whom to.

v. if ever he spake with Cresswell there.

vj. with what other Jesuits.

vij. and how often during his absenee and by what means he heard word from his Lord.

i. Herriote would be asked what purpose he hath heard his Lord use anent my nativity or fortune.

ij. if ever his Lord desired him to cast it or tell him my fortune.

iij. if ever his Lord seemed to be discontented of the State.

iiij. if ever he heard him talk or ask him of my ehildren's fortune.

v. if ever his Lord desired to know what should be his own fortune and end.

vj. and if he did cast my Lord and his son's nativity by his own command and knowledge.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Unsigned. Endorsed: "His Majesty to me." 2 *seals on red silk.* 1 *p.* (**134.** 86.)

Sir Francis Hastings to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, Nov.]—He begs for Salisbury's favour in his former suit; and that he will license him to open his soundly affected heart to his dear King. He comments at length upon "this horrible treason", the Pope's stirrers up of sedition and treason, and his dispensations to the wicked: all which Mourton, Sanders, Allin, Parsons and others prove. Refers to the Bull of Pius V excommunicating Elizabeth, and Cardinal Como's letter encouraging the traitor Parrey to shed her blood; and describes the subsequent proceedings of the Papists leading to the late attempt. Cites and comments upon the pernicious rules given by Rome to all her Catholic children, and the latitude allowed to seminary priests and Jesuits; and recommends their legal suppression.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (**191.** 140.)

The Gunpowder Plot.

[? 1605, Nov.]—"Who so evar finds this box of letars let him cary hit to the Kings magesty. My mastar litel thinks I knows of this but yn rydinge with him that browt the letar to my mastar to a Katholyk gentelman's hows anward of his way ynto Linkonsher he told me al his purpos and what he ment to do, and he beinge a prest absolved me and mad me swar nevar to revel hit to ane man. I eonfes my self a Katholyk and do hate the protystans relygon with my hart, and yit I

detest to consent ethar to murdar or treson. I have blotyd out sartyn nams yn the letars becas I wold not have ethar my mastar or ane of his frinds trobyl aboute this, for by his menes I was mad a goud Katholyk and I wod to God the King war a goud Katholyk; that ys al tha harm I wish him, and let him tak hed what petysons or suplycasons he taks of ane man, and I hop this box wil be found by som that wil giv hit to the King; hyt may do him goud one day. I men not to com to my mastar any mor but will return in to my contry from whens I cam. As for my nam and contri I consel [conceal] that, and God mak the Kinge a goud Katholyk and let Ser Robart Sesil an my lord chef gustyse lok to them selvse."—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**206.** 22.)

John Streete to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, Nov.]—He, hearing of these late traitorous rebels, pursued them, with others of Worcester, to the place of their last refuge, where he carried himself so resolute, not without the great danger of his life, that it was his good fortune at two shots to slay three of the principal of them, viz. Pearcy, Catesby and Wright, and to hurt Rukwood sore beside; and since spared no cost to provide chirurgery and all other necessary means for the preservation of their lives that were sore hurt, attending them hither at his own charges without having any benefit in the world by them. As the King promised him that would bring in Pearcy alive 1,000*l.* and his whole estate, he prays for the said 1,000*l.*, or a pension.—*Undated.*

18*th cent. copy.* 1¼ *pp.* (**249.** 44.)

[Printed in *extenso* in Lodge, *Illustrations, etc.* (ed. 1791), III, 300, 301.]

The Bishop of London to the Same.

1605, Dec. 1.—This letter was found this morning in my old ruinous hall, and being directed to me I read it, and perceiving the contents, thought it my duty to acquaint you therewith. I cannot guess who should be the writer. The God of Heaven preserve his Majesty amidst so many wolves, God's enemies and his.—London House, 1 Dec. 1605.

Holograph, signed: Ric. London. ½ *p.* (**113.** 66.)

The Enclosure (?)—"H.g.l.m." to the Bishop of London.—There are many which would be glad to do for their country, so it were no harm to others; for indeed the thanks was never found worth the pains. The King has been to Thetforde in Norfolk, a hunting; let him do no more so; there was "rods in pisse" for him, which you may find out if you will follow this direction. Mr. Ed. Cleere keeps by him, or in his secret holes, a seminary priest who goes by divers names, a reddish coloured bearded man, slenderer and somewhat higher than

himself. Cleere keeps a Scotsman's wife called Mrs. Leeman, widow to a chandler called Lee, somewhere in London. She has a bawd, an old knight of the post, a decayed embroiderer, dwelling in St. Sepulchre's Churchyard; he can find her, and she can find one Pinder, which is pander to many, but of most trust and use with Mr. Cleere; he can find him out, and Mr. Cleere can bring out the priest and the rest. It may be she or Denton can do more, but if all fail Mr. Cleere has a hiding at a pewterer's in Aldersgate Street, or in the Old Bailey at the *Black Boy*, or in Shoe Lane, where this priest ever did lie at a smith's house about the middle; or at Broken Wharf, or by Montecute House in Southwark; or within 6 miles of London in the forest by Tomwood Hill; or "ax" Dr. Fryer's wife by the Exchange. There are none banished but may be found out. If these be in custody and examined, you will find more.

I dare do more too, but till then, good night. I love you well, but by St. John, myself better. I am yet under their hands whom I more fear than trust. If you mean the King good, this is enough; if not, too much.—Nov. 30, 1605.

Endorsed by Salisbury: "A letter by an unknown person to the Bishop of London."

1 *p.* (**113.** 61.)

William Combe to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Dec. 1.—This book was brought to me from Kenelworth, having in it the enclosed papers, found under the manger in the stable where Parson Delve's horse stood when he was apprehended.—Warwick, 1 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 67.)

Sir Richard Verney to the Same.

[1605], Dec. 2.—Under the conduct of my under sheriff and others I send these prisoners whose names are enclosed,* to the number prescribed by your letter. Mr. Walter Graunte is likewise sent, who was apprehended since the last time of my coming to London to attend you, and for whose sending up I had your special commandment.—Warwick, 2 Dec.

Signed. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 68.)

Lord Say and Sele to the Same.

1605, Dec. 2.—He has not had a penny profit out of the suit of recusants, though he has been at great charge in indicting of them. He has petitioned the King that out of Tressam's goods, or some others as shall prove rebellious, he may have so much as the debt of Jifford Watkins to Tressam amounted to, being about 2,800*l.*, for the enfranchising of his poor estate. Begs his favour in the matter.—2 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 69.)

* See page 529 *supra*.

DUDLEY CARLETON to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605, Dec. 2].—Though for treatment I have no cause to complain, yet I live in great misery: for there can be no greater burden to an honest mind than to be long under suspicion of bearing part in so barbarous a villainy. I beseech the Council to take speedy course for their satisfaction in my behalf. Whatever your justice shall assign me, I shall not complain of. The greatest punishment will be too little if the least fault be proved against me; and if nothing, I hope you will think sufficient of 9 days' restraint as a close prisoner.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 142.)

[*See Cal. S.P. Dom.:* 1603-1610, p. 265.]

SIR JOHN POPHAM, Lord Chief Justice, to the SAME.

1605, Dec. 2.—According as you advised, I have caused the casket to be looked into, which a servant of the Lord Mordant's removed from place to place here about London, and find in it only these two enclosed papers to any purpose. The rest were evidences and ordinary matters concerning the Lord Mordant, which I have had sealed up and put in sufficient custody. The letter enclosed I verily think grew upon their assemblies at the late Queen's death; but what you shall think to be further enquired of it, I shall be ready to do. For the other paper, I hold it to be a copy petition exhibited to his Majesty: if not of the same, yet of some like purposed to have been exhibited.

Excuse me of my absence yesterday, which grew by means of an extreme rheum fallen into my shoulder and arm; but I am somewhat better now, and go with Mr. Attorney to the Tower.—Serjeants' Inn, 2 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 66.)

The EARL OF SALISBURY to SIR THOMAS EDMONDES.

1605, Dec. 2.—I have delivered your own letter of congratulation to his Majesty, which he received in very gracious terms; and for the particular discretion which you have used in the stay of Owen I must (for your farther comfort) say, that I have not observed his Majesty possessed with a greater contentment in any service that hath been performed by any of his Ministers. For it is very true that although his Majesty like a wise Prince seeketh earnestly the discovery of all treasons to the depth, yet is there no Prince more glad to find few involved into others' iniquities than himself, especially those Princes with whom he contracted his peace, rather by authority of his own judgment than by any general applause of the nobility or gentry of this realm. His Majesty hath lately and very plentifully acknowledged the Archdukes' sincere dealing to their Ambassador; and indeed they could not have escaped

some ill dealing in the world if that creature Owen, favoured and supported in their Court, had not been forthcoming, seeing how notoriously his practices ever since the late Queen's death for an invasion shall be laid open, besides his particular knowledge and dealing with some of these conspirators in the infernal treason of the powder. In both which, because you may know what to give out against any contestation of his friends, this is it that I do warrant you to deliver upon the forfeiture of my judgment your opinion, that it shall appear as evident as the sun in the clearest day that Stanley, Baldwin and Owen, since the death of the Queen were acquainted with a motion from the Catholics to the King of Spain for sending an army into England; and in this matter of the gunpowder that Baldwin by means of Owen, and Owen directly of himself, have been particular conspirators. And for Sir Wm. Stanley though you may forbear awhile to avow him to have dealt personally with any of the conspirators in it, yet you may assure the Archdukes that he was so far upon it as he was advised to be ready at this Parliament to come over into England upon the first advertisement from them: and therefore you may say that although by virtue now of his Majesty's commandment you do only demand the persons of Baldwin and Owen to be sent over, yet you do move likewise that the Archdukes will make stay of Sir Wm. Stanley to be forthcoming, until his Majesty may inform the Archdukes further what he may be charged with. But forasmuch as you have seemed to insinuate one thing whereof the Archdukes might be jealous, which is, that some other treasons and practices may be objected to Owen besides this last monster, you may therein assure that neither he nor Baldwin nor any other whom the Archdukes shall send over shall undergo any trial or suffer any prejudice in life or restraint for any other crime whatsoever, but shall be safely remanded again wheresoever the Archdukes shall require the same; although his Majesty is content the Archdukes should know these other causes, which might exasperate his Majesty against them, being committed in his time. And now because I spake of the practices of these men under the Archdukes with the King of Spain, you shall inform him particularly of the great contentment his Majesty taketh, considering their residence there and the aptness of those that love not their amity and scandalize the same, that the very conspirators themselves do acknowledge the Archdukes not only free from foreknowledge of that employment into Spain about the invasion, but also that the King of Spain himself refused their overtures and misliked the same, requiring them to settle their own thoughts upon no other expectations to be relieved by any hostile acts from him, unless the peace wherein his Commissioners and the Archdukes' were employed should break off; only this reference he gave them, to resort to the Constable in the Low Countries whom he had given charge to do the Catholics all the good

offices he could towards their Sovereign, by commending them in such sort as one Prince may do for the subjects of another. For any other things which may be fit for you to know and to answer, if you shall be demanded what further persons are discovered, because divers noblemen are committed, as the Viscount Montague, Lord Mordant and Lord Sturton, you may shortly answer this, That this practice is avowed by the conspirators to be taken in hand for the cause of religion, and that in all the traitors' consultations they were very careful to preserve such noblemen as were Catholics from the blow; for which purpose Catesby naming those that aforesaid were absent without any just occasion, and that Catesby had told his complices which are yet alive, a good while before the discovery, that he was sure those 3 should be absent. Whereupon these men's religion considered and the continual conversation in which the principal conspirators had lived these 2 years last past with these men and their dearest friends, his Majesty and his State could do no less than they have done in making sure of their persons, which being granted you know there is no other prison for the nobility, especially in any question for matter of state, but the Tower of London. A matter wherein I enlarge myself for the form because you may the better satisfy your own judgment in the like course taken with the Earl of Northumberland, on whom though it cannot be cast that he was absent, yet because Percy only named him and the Lord Monteagle, and that Monteagle had a letter of warning, together with the circumstances of Percy's inwardness and his coming out of the north 3 days before the time, and his resort to the Earl not twenty hours before this villainy should have been acted, the presumption hath been thought sufficient likewise to commit him to the like place and custody; and thus much the rather, because the Earl, upon the death of the Queen and after, had declared often to the King that the Catholics had offered themselves to depend upon him in all their courses so far, as his Majesty making him know his pleasure, he doubted not but to contain them from any extremity.

Thus you have as much as may satisfy all reports of more or less than I have written, wherein assure yourself that such is the justice of this time as if no more appear than this, which may well deserve as much as is done, there shall be no such rules of rigorous policy practised upon a nobleman of his blood and quality as not to set him free again without touch of his estate; assuring you for mine own part, although it is not improbable that Percy gave him some general warning according to his resolution with his confederates, and that there is no direct proof whether the Earl would have been present at the Parliament or not, because the hour was prevented of the execution, wherein it may be said he might in discretion have forborne to offer any show of absence till the very instant; yet I believe that Percy never durst acquaint a nobleman of

his birth, alliance and disposition with so unnatural and savage a plot as that, wherein so many whom himself loved must have perished. Only this is the misfortune that, Catesby and Percy being dead, his innocency or his guiltiness must both depend upon circumstanees of other persons and time.

It remaineth now that I inform you how his Majesty would have you carry your motion for Owen and Baldwin, wherein he leaveth something to your discretion, even in that point to prevent the loss of time in sending to and fro about it, in case any difficulties shall arise. You shall first insist upon the bringing over with all expedition of those 2 persons, but not to suffer Owen to stay for Baldwin if either he cannot be apprehended, or that the Archdukes shall be dainty to meddle with a shaven crown; because the time of these men's trials doth approach, wherein no proof can be like to the confronting, which you may use as the necessity of his coming over, considering the difference between accusations in paper and *vivâ voce*. If in this matter upon any new consultation difficulty be made, I shall not need in the general to instruct you how to make them sensible of the wrong they shall do to those offices of honour, necessary for Princes in such a ease as this, which exceedeth the nature of all other treasons. And that done, you may then make this offer, which if the Archdukes should refuse I protest unto you before God, though I mean not to direct you to speak menacingly, that never a good subject in England to hold friendship where there shall be so absurd a denial [*sic*]. That which you shall say is this, and (as I said before) limit it both and to Owen particularly if Baldwin be denied, that if the Arehdukes will send him over he shall be never dealt with but in the presence of their Ambassador, nay, if they will require it he shall be put into no other prison than in the house of their Ambassador, which is in a manner in their own protection. Further, when he shall have received his trial there his Majesty will safely convey him back again to the Archdukes' hands, that they may give him their own justice in their own dominions. Of this and all other particulars as you shall return answer and assign us the port and time where he shall be taken in, there shall be one of his Majesty's ships sent thither to transport him safely, or to waft any boats of the Archdukes' wherein he shall direct him to take his passage; in which we desire expedition because the trial of the prisoners here stays thereupon.

Concerning Bayly, if you find that he be any way guilty of this particular practice (but hitherto we have not heard his name mentioned) if you can get him to be brought over it shall be a good office. And now to speak of the papers, although we think that those will be obtained with great difficulty because they may contain matter relating to some other of the Archdukes' ministers, yet you may do well to insist upon the having of them, or at the least that you might have the favour

to be acquainted there with the nature of them, and suffered to send them over hither [with] such things as only tend to this discovery. If that be denied you may demand that they be sent over hither to the Archdukes' minister, to the intent we may by informing him of the times of this practice move him to examine those things that may best clear the matter, which will fall all within the compass of 18 or 20 months. And thus leaving the carriage of these businesses to your discretion I commit you to God.—2 Dec. 1605.

PS. I thank you for your care in the entertaining of that overture which may happily bring to light the practices against me, which as I continue in respect of the zeal I carry to the cause for which they hate me, so do I assure you I have as many circumstances to confirm it as ever so poor a man as I had: but I know my anchor-hold and leave all to His divine pleasure. I will in no case reveal the writer of that letter, but it was with a sharp style and a pithy. I thank you for Middleton.

Copy. 6 *pp.* (**227.** p. 139.)

James I to the Archduke Albert of Austria.

1605, Dec. 2.—We have heard by the relation of our Ambassador at your Court of the real affection, truly worthy of a Prince, which you have shown upon his communication of the recent cursed and more than detestable treason which would have been perpetrated here had not God of his immense goodness prevented it. Of what our Ambassador has now told you something we wish by these presents to assure you that all that he has already declared to you is founded upon truth; and also to tell you of the part played in this unhappy gunpowder conspiracy in particular by those wicked creatures, Owen and Baldwin, "gens de mesme farine," of which as we have made ourselves strong by the most evident proofs, so in the contrary case we shall not refuse to risk the reputation of our judgment to the censure not only of all princes with whom we are in friendship and alliance but also to all others who hear our report. And as we hold you in the first ranks of these we cannot conceal the infinite satisfaction we had in being advised by our Ambassador of the ardent affection and zeal with which you proceeded in order to show your resentment on our account; a matter which we shall always charge ourselves to recognise and to acquit ourselves of by every means in our power with the integrity which your affection demands, as we have fully made known both to your Ambassador here and to our own with you. We pray you to continue to give all credence to this both for the present and the future. And in conclusion, as consideration for our State and what depends on it moves us more than solicitude for our own person and gives just occasion to omit no means for the discovery of the origin and makers of such a conspiracy, we shall be singularly content if the world and especially those who perhaps bear none too much goodwill

to our mutual friendship know of the sincerity with which you are proceeding in the fulfilment of our desire which is founded upon so good and just reason :—" Escript à nostre Palais de Westminster le 2e. de Decembre, 1605."

Copy. French. 1½ *pp.* (227. p. 145.)

JOHN BYRDE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Dec. 3.—The extremities of my two years imprisonment for debt, for want of timely reward for good service done to the states of both realms, and the props that others had at the alteration of states, have so dulled my spirits, subdued my wits and overborne my heart as formal writing of matter enclosed are not expectable. Only the mark I level my best hopes at is a speedy consideration of my enclosed comports. The poor man's physician patience, and a good conscience, are my comforts in this cross of imprisonment.—3 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed : " My Lord, for baseness of the writer or homely handwriting let not reading be forestood and disdained, for hard heads may give light, and the harshest pen may set down somewhat worthy the reading." 1 *p.* (89. 143.)

SIR JOHN POPHAM, Lord Chief Justice, to the SAME.

1605, Dec. 3.—Mr. Attorney and myself have examined Sir Richard Weynman, who calls to remembrance that this was in the conclusion of Mrs. Vaux's letter to his wife : viz. that Mrs. Vaux moved her to pray for that she hoped or looked, that shortly Totnam would be turned French. But for the other words comprised in the note I delivered you (whereof I kept no copy) he says he remembers not, and affirms that his wife tells him she has lost the letter, whereof I make s[ome] doubt. But it appears that letters have passed between the Lady Fermor and the Lady Weynman touching the said letter, which Sir Richard says, if it shall so seem good, he will press to get at his wife's [hands], and the former letter also if it may be ; and will send up such of his folks as have seen the former letter also, who haply may remember more of it than himself.—3 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p. blotted.* (113. 70.)

MARY, LADY DIGBY, to the SAME.

1605, Dec. 3.—Begs his favour to comfort her unspeakable sorrows. She knows her husband's offence has forfeited his all, but she cannot think it is the will of those to whom she now appeals that she should be as violently dealt with as she is, her innocence considered. She encloses a note from an honest gentleman who dwells near her house in Buckinghamshire, which shows in what fashion the High Sheriff there proceeds. He has not left the worth of a penny in the grounds,

house or walls, not so much as great tables and standing chairs, that could not be removed without sawing and cutting to pieces. He permitted base people to ransack all, even to her closet, and sold cattle and grain and other things for half their worth, and gave other things away. It is said the Sheriff will get above 1,000*l.* underhand by this booty. He will not let her have so much as a suit of apparel for Mr. Digby, nor linen for herself. She is destitute of a place for herself and children to abide in, and of maintenance. She begs Salisbury that she may have the house in Bucks, as it is her own inheritance, and allowance for them and for her husband during his imprisonment, and that the household stuff may be brought again. Yet these suits are far below the principal of her desires, which is the life of her husband, to obtain which no condition shall be too hard; without it her life will be much worse to her than many deaths. Begs Salisbury to mollify the Sovereign's heart to pardon him.—3 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 71.)

Sir Thomas Flemynge to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Dec. 3 (?).—By perusing the enclosed, I hold the Sheriff has dealt unjustly against the law, and contrary to the instructions from the Exchequer, which he has contemptuously transgressed. I think the Lords should command him personally to bring back the goods he has removed, and to dispose of them for the relief of the lady, her children and family, and the prisoner's necessary expenses, according to the former instructions; to leave the residue in safe keeping; and to make nō sale but with the consent of the lady. As he has sold some part without warrant at low rates, he should deliver the money, or so much as may serve the lady's necessity for the relief of her and her husband. He should be straitly charged not to intermeddle further than he is directed by his commission and instructions.—3 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "L. Chief Baron concerning the Lady Digbye's business. 3^{0} Dec." 1 *p.* (**113.** 73.)

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General, to the Same.

1605, Dec. 3.—I send you a copy of Mrs. Vaux's confession, which you never saw, together with such postilles upon the examinations of Sir George Fearmour and Sir Richard Weynman and of the Lady Tasburgh as be pertinent to this cause.—3 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**113.** 72.)

Newnham Priory.

1605, Dec. 3.—List of evidences concerning the Priory of Newnham, Bedfordshire, delivered to Sir John Spencer by Duke Brook, esq.—3 Dec. 1605.

1 *p.* (**213.** 8.)

THOMAS BATE'S examination.

1605, Dec 4.—The examination of Thomas Bate, servant to Robert Catesby. Subscribed: Thomas Bate.

Contemporary copy in the hand of Thomas Wilson (?). *Endorsed:* "Thomas Bate's examination taken by the Lords the Commissioners." 3 *pp.* (**113.** 74.)

[A copy of the document in P.R.O. Gunpowder Plot Papers, No. 145 (*Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1603-1610, p. 267). The copyist has apparently made some errors for "in the house of one Powell where Catesby had taken a lodging" for "Powell" he has written "Dorrell," in three places for "Thomas Winter" he has written "Thomas Wryte" and for "John Wright," "John Wryte."]

——— to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Dec. 4.—"The copy of a letter cast into the Lord of Salisbury's Court, Dec. 4, 1605."

The late most wicked design for destroying his Majesty and nobility and others, through the undertaking spirits of some more turbulent than truly zealous and dispassionate Catholics, has made the Catholic cause so scandalous to those whose corrupted judgment is not able to sever the faults of such professors from the profession itself, that whoso is found to be of that religion is presumed to allow that most barbarous project, though as much abhorring it as any Protestant. Some of the Council, but especially you, is known to be *primus motor* of such uncharitable taking advantage, by so foul a scandal, to root out all memory of Catholics, either by sudden massacre, banishment or imprisonment, or perhaps by decreeing in this next Parliament some more cruel law against Catholics than is already made. Some good Catholics are resolved to prevent so great a mischief, though with assurance of the loss of their lives. You are admonished that there are 5 who have undertaken your death, and have vowed the performance thereof by taking the sacrament, if you continue plotting these stratagems against recusants. None of the 5 know who the other 4 be. It is agreed who shall first attempt it by shot, and who shall follow. Death will be willingly embraced for preventing the calamities which you threaten to us all. We protest we know no other means left us, since you seem but as a match to give fire to his Majesty, to whom the worst we wish (for intending all mischief against the persecuted Catholics) is that he may be as great a saint in heaven as he is a king on earth.

Endorsed by the 2nd Earl of Salisbury: "A threatening letter to my father." 1¼ *pp.* (**113.** 76.)

[The EARL OF SALISBURY] to MR. FAUNT.

[1605, Dec. 4].—I have received from you direction in two things, the one to learn the names of those priests who have

been confessors and ministers of the sacrament to these conspirators, because it follows indeed in consequence that they could not be ignorant of their purposes, seeing all men that doubt resort to them for satisfaction, and all men use confession to obtain absolution. Secondly, his Majesty expresses his gracious care that all things may be so used, as the Parliament may receive no new prorogation. For the first, most of these conspirators have wilfully forsworn that the priest knew anything in particular, and obstinately refuse to be accusers of them, yea, what torture soever they be put to. But you may tell his Majesty that if he please to read privately what this day we have drawn from a voluntary and penitent examination, that point I am persuaded (but I am no undertaker) shall be so well cleared, if he forbear much to speak of this but few days, as he shall see all fall out to that end whereto his Majesty shoots. And whereas in the ordering most part of his future government, the good carriage is of great importance, in which my poor thoughts are more occupied I protest to God than about any other thing now like to rise of this discovery, though it must be his wisdom must in this be all our loadstones, as in all great cases it shall be mine whilst I have breath.

For the second, there is no appearance that any of these causes should stay the Parliament, nor any other accident that can happen. But I assure myself his Majesty will conceive that the days will be long before we shall see this State in such a temper as will not give every day new matters for his Majesty to exercise his own great wisdom and to direct his Ministers' labours, considering he has a union to make, both moral and spiritual, which are no works of few days, nor such as any man dare say this State can ever stand solid without them.—*Undated.*

Draft, with corrections by Salisbury. Endorsed: "4 Dec. 1605. Minute to Mr. Faunt." 3 *pp.* (**113.** 77.)

William Walshe and Edward Newporte to Sir Richard Walsh, High Sheriff of Worcester, "at his lodging at the White Hart in the Strand, and in his absence to Mr. Arnold Olsworth Esq. at his house near to Ivy Bridge."

1605, Dec. 4.—We understand by my Lady Walsh that one of your servants remaining at Huddington has discovered a hollow place within a wall near the clock house, which has not formerly been perceived. Your lady requested us to search the said place, which we have done, and there found a cross gilt with the picture of Christ and other pictures upon it, a chalice of silver, parcel gilt, with a little plate or cover, and certain boxes of singing bread, and all other ornaments fit for a Popish priest to say mass in, and certain Popish mass books, most of them in Latin and some in English, to the number of 50 or 60, whereof some are newly printed. We have sent you by this bearer 8 letters and 9 papers, all we found there material. We

do not send the books and other things till we understand the Council's pleasure.—Huddington, 4 Dec. 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**191.** 92.)

Edward Brabazon to the Earl of Salisbury.

[? 1605], Dec. 4.—After the attainder of Desmond, in the Parliament following, the reservations of Irishmen's estates were so intermingled amongst the undertakers that it bred sudden confusion. The north of Ireland has always been the receptacle of the greatest treasons. Their bogs and fastnesses ministered the special cause. The country of Tyrone, with the appurtenances comprehended in the Earl's last grant, is 3 score miles long and 12 in breadth, which severs the English pale from the inhabitants now planted in the north; which carries some good show of a worthy beginning. No relief upon extremities can be sent but by sea, because the country of Tyrone stops the passage. The transportations by sea prove deceitful and chargeable. The Irish now carry some show of obedience, enforced through want of means; their consultations secret; their executions sudden; which I never saw prevented till the act was performed. The Popish priests are the messengers and producers of these wars. Their greatest hope consists of the troops now in service under the Archduke, which upon occasion proffered may work some desperate action amongst evil and discontented people. For if Robin Hudd be once set on foot, his followers will play their parts by general consent. I suppose there may be means used to prevent the greatest inconvenience. If you command my service, the bearer Mr. Watson knows where I dwell.—London, 4 Dec.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1602" [*sic*]. 1 *p.* (**191.** 93.)

Sir Henry Wallop to the Same.

1605, Dec. 5.—He begs Salisbury to excuse his negligence towards him. Salisbury promised to be a means of freeing him from the shirewick of Shropshire this year. He was sheriff in Hampshire last year, and his account is not yet finished in the Exchequer.—5 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 79.)

Dudley Carleton to Levynus Munck.

1605, Dec. 5.—I am as little acquainted with the nature of restraints as with deserving them, but if you think I may be allowed to write to persons not suspected, favour me with the conveyance of the enclosed. I could not tell whether a leave I had of Lord Salisbury to deliver letters which touched only particulars, extended to some which are from Villiers Ottoman at Paris to some great personages. If you think I may send them without offence, let this bearer know so much, that he may

deliver them. At my departure from Paris Lord Norreys gave me "a proxis" for his voice, to be delivered to Lord Salisbury, in opinion the Parliament had held; and though there be now no use for it, I pray you make known his intention. Excuse me for troubling you with my affairs. In charity you must do somewhat for poor prisoners.—From my lodging without Cripplegate, 5 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 80.)

Examination of Richard Mare and Simon Gillians.

1605, Dec. 5.—Examination of Richard Mare, servant to Captain Thomas Minn, taken before Nicholas Potts, Justice in the county of Bedford, 5 Dec., 3 Jac. I.

He has served Minn since Michaelmas twelvemonth: before that, Mr. West, of Masworth, Bucks. His going into Warwickshire about 6 weeks since was to sell his master's corn, and to take up a couple of geldings to bring to London to sell. The morrow after the rebels rose, he rode with Minn to Sir Thomas Bewfeld's, under whom he served against the traitors; and continued under Bewfeld's command 10 days. Minns rode post to certify the Council of their rebellion. As to the hurt hard by his throat, he said that as he was riding from Warwick to his master's lodging, there were certain persons gathered drinking, who would needs have him drink with them, and because he refused, cast drink in his face; he drew his dagger to make them loose his bridle, and they beat him down and one hurt him. Who it was he could not tell, but they are bound to appear at the next quarter sessions to answer the wrong. His master willed him to bring the geldings to London, but appointed no place but to sell them there. He knew none of the traitors, for he was a stranger in Warwickshire. He goes to church, and defies the Popish religion. Asked why Simon Gillians rode his spare gelding, he said he was a very poor man, dwelling in Lillington within 2 miles of Warwick, and tenant to his master, and desired to go to London; wherefore he let him ride.

Examination of Simon Gillians of Lillington, labourer, taken as above. Tenant to Captain Minns, and saw him take horse to ride post to London. Knows none of the traitors. During the rebellion, being commanded by the constable, he watched 5 nights in Lillington, at Shefford Bridge, which was chained up, at which bridge Sir Thomas Bewfeld allowed them 4 muskets and shot to keep it. He goes to church, and all in the parish do so. He was willing to go to London to his brother-in-law William Rogers, dwelling in Bread Street, being Mr. Babham's cook; and asked Mare to let him ride the gelding.

Signed and in the handwriting of Nicholas Potts. 1 *p.* (**113.** 81.)

Sir Henry Touneshend to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], Dec. 5.—I have been and kept the assize at Chester, and after, the term in the Exchequer, where I ordered and heard 40 causes. Amongst the rest, the Lady Arbella plt. and Sir John Egerton deft. Mr. Justice and myself heard it by commandment by a special letter from the King to my Lord of Derby, but my Lord desired us to proceed in his absence. But it seemed, after long hearing, my lady complained afore her time of complaint. For the present she had but 300*l.* yearly of rent charge out of the lands of Sir Persivall Willeby till 3,000*l.* were paid or not, which hitherunto has been paid, and the condition not broken, and so no cause to complain as yet. But for the manor Sir John Egerton has received, he must enjoy it till his recovery be reversed by error, which is now depending in the King's Bench at the suit of Sir Percyvall Willeby. But that recovery doth not bind my lady.

At Chester there was one Jackson, a persuader of subjects to the Romish religion, and so found guilty upon the statute of 23 Eliz. But presently upon the judgment to be given he recanted his Romish mind, and submitted himself to perform anything; and in hope to recover a lost sheep we reprieved him till the next assize, and in mean season with his keeper to hear sermons and conferences.

We must pray your aid when Mr. Glacier comes up for the liberties, if the principal is offered to be broken by granting inhibition and *corpus cum causa*, which has never been allowed. I have written to my Lord of Derby therein, but I defy all the enemies to my court that can say that there is any injustice done, and not all in as good credit as ever it was.—Lowndhall, 5 Dec.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605 Justice Townshend." 1 *p.* (**113.** 82.)

Captain William Turnor to the Same.

1605, Dec. 5.—He need not make long recital of any matter, because many dark treacheries are come to light, which he is glad to hear of. Protests his loyalty.

"I have formerly written to you, and to Sir Thomas Edmondes, the Ambassador Leger at Brussels with the Archduke. I first made known to him many matters of weight concerning the State; and upon his word I came to Calais, and thence wrote to you my desire to merit pardon at the King's hands for my offence. If I might have had it I should have made known the grounds of many accidents that have now fallen out true. The ground of this treason was unknown to me: God be my judge! Had you but spoken with me when I craved it: but I had no answer but from one Trumball, the Ambassador's man, that came to Calais. Whereupon I repaired to Paris, and made known to Sir Thomas Parry the Ambassador Leger there many

things of great weight, which he no doubt reported to you. But there remain with me some particular great matters to be made known, for which if I can get no grace, I mean shall remain with myself. I desire to make known the ground of the employments I had with Baldwin the Jesuit and Owen, in the service of the King of Spain, and also for the Society of the Jesuits. For the more proof, I have delivered to Sir Thomas Parry a book of all the gentlemen's names of the countries in England that have sent many to the Jesuits, under colour of sending men to serve for soldiers. They come with great sums of money, and many are made priests, and carry 'agekines deeies' [? *Agnus Dei's*], and relics, and indulgences from Rome. I have also set down many priests and Jesuits with their dwellings in the Low Countries, and those remaining in England. I know most of them, and the qualities they are employed in in many gentlemen's houses. I have also given you notes of one Antony Hickman, dwelling in the Duke's place by Aldgate, and one King his companion, who are common transporters of young children, some gentlemen's sons of worth, and of young gentlewomen. He comes not out of Dover but out of the Thames. I have proved all to be true by priests and other probations. Many other things of importance I have related to the Ambassador, long before these treasons were known to you. Many Jesuits I know in London, and they are minded to set up a 'print' to print books in London. I told the Ambassador before of many of them that are in these treasons, that I have had good proofs of before, that I shall allege to you if you will but hear me with favour. I have sent you instructions that Owen and Baldwin have given me to put in execution, with many other directions most detestable and damnable. I came with tears to Edmondes, and told him I would fain speak with you to make known the same. For the more testimony, the Jesuits and Owen have sent to Paris, to the Ambassador's house, one to murder me, who has received money to do it, as the Ambassador can inform you; and the villains have been with Dr. Bagshaw and other priests who are in faction with the Jesuits, for a certificate that they have had no fit opportunity to do it. My will is now to do some service meritorious of grace."—5 Dec. 1605.

PS.—"There is not one priest nor gentleman's servant that has been here but I know him, and a thousand more than I can name; and I have a book of two or three times as many as I have sent to you. Your wisdom can judge of this book, and the instruction the Ambassador has sent you. I still expect your kind answer. My service can be more acceptable than any man's living, for I have had more experience in their villainy than any; and all doth agree with this detestable treason, which was unknown to me, so apparently; but some things concerning your Honour they doth pretend, and hath pro-

pounded to the like effect to me sundry times by Owen and Baldwin."

Holograph. Endorsed: "Captain Turner from Paris." 5 *pp.* (192. 52.)

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Dec. 5.—Some who call to mind the first levying of the English regiment which serves here have told him that, when they were suitors for place in the regiment, they were directly told that they failed in the right way of prevailing by not seeking their recommendation from the Jesuits and under them from Catesby who had the special charge of raising it and procuring Sir Charles Percy's command of it.

Here still remain of captains and others some as ill-affected members as could have been chosen for that purpose. Amongst the rest one Captain James Blount is of a very violent and malicious spirit and has been a most inward depender upon Catesby and Sir Edmond Baineham, who is believed to be not unacquainted with the plot and it is thought is gone to Rome to acquaint the confederates there.

It is lately advertised from Rome that there was a likelihood of Parsons coming into these countries and, as there is reason now to think, to attend their expected harvest in England. It is moreover said that he was in hand to send down into these parts for some extraordinary service one Eliott that has long laid with him in Spain and is as dangerous and enterprising a fellow as can be.

Understands that Owen's partisans, Sir Wm. Stanley and others, maintain that if there be no other than Faux's accusation against him his own denial ought to be as available to clear him. No doubt he shall not want any favour for helping him by any pretence which may serve for evasion and Edmondes has been told that he should not have been left to the danger wherein he is if Edmondes by his sudden surprising of the Duke had not prevailed with him as he did.

There has been great labouring for the release of Baily because he stands not, as they say, accused, but Edmondes has found means as yet to hinder the same, hoping to receive matter from Salisbury to charge him or else to urge his banishment. Baldwin the Jesuit, since Owen's restraint, is the only man that has pursued the business of England with the Secretary Manciscidor. The Pope's Nuncio here, professing to have in great detestation the late intended abominable fact, has been very desirous to know whether any priests have been dealers therein and out of his charity towards the Jesuits he would not be unwilling that they might be found to be of the medley.

L. Arundell arrived here since the writer's last letter to Salisbury with purpose to have gone immediately into England had it not appeared by Salisbury's last letter that his Majesty was pleased to dispense with his stay, which the Archduke took

in very kind part. President Richardott told Edmondes in plain terms that for his part he did not so much value the service which they received by the English regiment as on the other side the causes of discontent which the English frame thereupon are of prejudice to them.

The ears of this people are very itching to know whether the French are not interested in the treason of England, and the French are no less curious to know whether these men have not part therein. The French Ambassador told Edmondes that the King his master was sorry his Majesty so soon justified all foreign princes by his proclamation, presuming that it could not be but that the Spanish ministers must have a hand in so deep a practice.—Dec. 5, 1605.

Copy. 3½ *pp.* (**227.** p. 135.)

[Part only of the original letter which is in P.R.O. State Papers, Foreign, Flanders, 7.]

Pedro de Cuniga, Spanish Ambassador, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Dec. 7.—According to the King's wish, he dispatched to his Sovereign on Nov. 27 Piere de Buc, his courier, who could not pass by Dover on account of the bad weather, till the 4th inst. Intending then to embark, his trunk was searched by the searchers of the port, and they, finding there 53 livres in gold, which he had given Buc for his journey, took them from him, which accident caused Buc to return here. He begs Salisbury to acquaint the King herewith, so that he may know he has lost no time. He will immediately send back the courier, and begs for order that he may be allowed to pass freely.—London, 7 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. French. 1 *p.* (**113.** 83.)

Richard Hoper to Sir Henry Brounker, Lord President of Munster.

1605, Dec. 8.—Details the circumstances of his obtaining the grant of the Chief Remembrancer's place in Ireland; his endeavours to obtain the place; Sir George Cary's grant of the same to his servant John Bingley; and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland's unjust dealing in the matter on sealing Bingley's patent. Begs for redress. Speaks of his 17 years service there without reward. "Some informations have been of late made here against Sir George Cary and his ministers for many corruptions and abuses suggested to be done in his offices there. If my mind were carried with any desire of revenge, it may be I could do him hurt. But far be it from me to render evil for evil." Appends copy of letter from Sir George Cary to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and copy of statement by the latter, both relating to the above matter.—Hopton, 8 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**113.** 84.)

Sir Richard Hoghton to Richard Elston, Richard Smalley, Richard Dycksonne, William Heaton, William Mercer, William Dobson, William Harrison, Richard Phillipson and Robert Walshe.

1605, Dec. 9.—It is thought they have possessed themselves of divers goods cast up on his cousin Skillicorne's lands in Warton, and due to the latter as his proper goods by wreck of sea. They are summoned to appear before Hoghton at his house in Walton in le Dale, Lancashire, to answer for the same.—9 Dec. 1605.

Contemporary copy. ½ *p.* (**113.** 86.)

Lord Haryngton to the Council.

1605, Dec. 9.—According to your letters I have acquainted Sir William Somervile that it was your pleasure he should repair to you. He is most willing to do it, and his willingness and other reasons, as that he is no Papist, but rather an opposer against such religion, his match with a wife of another profession, and the education of his son in like sort, embolden me to forbear to take bond of him for his appearance before you.—Coventry, 9 Dec. 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**113.** 87.)

Sir William Waad to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Dec. 9.—Great complaint is daily made to me of a ship of 60 or 70 tons that has lain these 3 weeks over against the Tower, laden with powder for Spain; and I now understand there are 100 barrels of powder in her, laden by one Barber, the owner. It is much murmured that so great a quantity should at this time go forth of the realm to those parts; and the hovering and stay of the ship with so great a quantity of powder in her in this very season when such a devilish practice was intended by powder, breeds jealousy and suspicion. I refer it to your wisdom.—The Tower, 9 Dec. 1605.

PS.—Sir Walter Rawley, since his being before the Lords, whereof notice is generally taken, shows himself upon the wall in his garden to the view of the people, who gaze upon him, and he stares at them, which he does in his cunning humour, that it might be thought his being before the Lords was rather to clear than to charge him; and so he challenges his keeper that the Lords gave him more liberty for his son to go abroad, and his physician to resort to him, which I assure you he uses only to justify himself; and the world expected rather further restraint than liberty, which made me bold in discretion to restrain him again, to meet with his indiscreet humour, until the Lords shall otherwise order.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 88.)

William Udall to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], Dec. 10.—Having a true knowledge of the vile practices of the Jesuits, I have not only begun a reformation to avoid their courses, but have proceeded to reclaim others. I have not lost my labour upon Henry Keine, a man exceedingly trusted by them, who will free himself from them by all the means he may. Next week he has his journey intended for the Low Countries, upon which occasion, repairing to the Spanish Ambassador's in Seething Lane on Sunday last, he was upon coming thence after mass taken prisoner and carried to Sir William Waade, who discharged him. Thereupon he came to me and told me that and other particulars, among which one discovery is only fitting your knowledge. There were on Sunday night at mass at the Spanish Ambassador's divers Catholics, and when they had made their confessions, and were now ready to receive the sacrament, the Ambassador sent his secretary named Bolt or much like, to pray them to remember in their devotions for the good success of the Ambassador's intention. What this intention may mean I know not; But as Keine said, so say I: if it be concerning the hurt of our King or country, I pray God confound it.

This last summer I acquainted Mr. Levinus with an indulgence which came from the Pope published first at the Spanish Ambassador's. It was to fast and pray the next week after notice for the general good of Christendom. The event which had followed, if God had not prevented it, makes me bold to deliver this prayer for the good success of the Ambassador's intention to your consideration.—10 Dec.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 90.)

Thomas Coe to [the Same].

1605, Dec. 10.—He endeavoured to impart to his Highness by letters delivered by the Sheriffs of London to his Honour's hands the primary intelligence of these late treasons. He entitled his narration a dream or vision but it was an approved truth wrested from a notorious papist, into whom he so far insinuated by private conference that he confessed the whole treason as it is since fallen out. No mortal judgment could make a true construction of the contents of his letter before he should interpret its enigmatical sense, he carrying the strong conceit that his Majesty long before this would have commanded his attendance, the subject of his treatise being for the preservation of the King and State. Understands that his Honour was informed that his letters were written by the sudden motive of a distracted brain. The event shows it to be otherwise. He would have prosecuted the business with better effect had he not been hindered by the practice of a "malevolous" and most obstinate recusant, one Lazareth Garth, a Cursitor of the Chancery, who has forcibly broken up his chamber and embezzled all his writings fit for the execution

of this service. Prays that he may have audience with speed for the good of his Majesty.—" Le Counter, Woodstrete, London, (most unjustly oppressed)," 10 Dec.* 1605.

Holograph. 1½ *pp.* (**113.** 102).

[Printed *in extenso* in Lodge, *Illustrations of British History*, Vol. III, pp. 301–303.]

Sir William Waad to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Dec. 12.—There came this morning one unto me who desired me to learn of Thomas Winter if my Lord Montegle paid 25*l.* unto Winter for the interest of 500*l.* that was in his lordship's hands appertaining to Percy's wife. I asked him, which of his wives: he said Wright's [*altered from* " Winter's "] sister. Winter upon this question says that Lord Montegle has 500*l.* of Percy's wife's, for which he paid 50*l.* interest yearly; and that the 25*l.* due at Michaelmas was paid to him about the time Thomas Percy was here, and that Thomas Percy received the same of him. You hereby see some reason why, besides the affection borne by Percy to the Lord Montegle, he and his wife had cause to warn him to be absent from that destruction intended against the rest, in regard of the 500*l.* in his hands; and if this occasion might not be a motive to the letter which was sent to his lordship to warn him to absent himself: which I only do intimate: for my Lord confesses the having of the 500*l.* in his hands. I am bold to advertise every little occurrence which gives light to further discovery.—12 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 91.)

Dudley Carleton to the Same.

1605, Dec. 12.—Being at my own custody, the fear I have to transgress your commandments keeps me in stricter guard than before. Besides I am set upon the rack of discoursers' tongues, who, with confessions they make for me, remove me from prison to prison according to their fancies. I beseech you procure me this favour from my Lords, that my innocency may appear by my liberty. I shall take care not to abuse it, for this reason above others: not to deceive the good word I may well conceive you have passed for me: for otherwise I was not to have looked so easily to have acquitted myself of so heavy a charge of suspicions.—From my lodging, this 12 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 92.)

The Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral, to the Same.

[1605], Dec. 13.—I send you enclosed a letter from Harwich to me, whereby you shall see what an outrage has been done in the King's port there by a man-of-war of Holland. I think you shall do well to acquaint Mr. Caron with it. You may be assured that there will be a great complaint of it by the Spanish

* Lodge gives the date as 20 Dec. but 10 Dec. appears the better reading.

Ambassador. If it were as it is written it is very foul. If there be cause for me to come to the Court I will upon notice from your lordship, else I will stay till to-morrow.—This 13 of December.

Holograph. Seal broken. Endorsed: "1605." ⅔ *p.* (**89.** 169.)

SIR JOHN POPHAM, Lord Chief Justice, to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Dec. 13.—Where you wrote in your last letter I should learn as particularly as I might of the matter touching the sacrament received on Sunday last, these I am informed: that that there was at that time one Torner, late a servant to Mr. Roger Manners, [and] one Martyne a hosier, dwelling near Strand Bridge. How far forth it shall fit us yet to deal with them, considering the matter and the place, and weighing that they being men of that disposition as held it sacrilege to discover any such matter until it may be by some other means looked into, they discovering the original advertisers, I humbly submit to your judgment. But it seems there were both on Sunday last and yesterday, 2 Scotsmen whose names are not yet discovered, but their persons so described as I would think they might be found out: the one being a very tall big man of some 40 years old, wearing on Sunday last a crimson satin doublet, and yesterday a doublet of the like colour; and the other wearing a suit of brownish fustian, being of between 30 and 40 years of age, and of a reasonable stature; both being very able men, having both yellow beards, and wearing whitish colour cloaks; which if it be true, good care were to be taken to discover such, and to have a good eye on them. This [is] as much as I can yet advertise touching that matter, saving it is said these Scotsmen haunt to a priest that is reported to depend upon the Lord Arundell, who is with the Archduke. Touching the matter I wrote to you of concerning one Thomas Percie, the words have been justified to his face, and now he would seem to excuse it (if any such were) by being overtook with drink; but this morning Mr. Attorney and myself propose to deal further with them in that matter. For the before mentioned priest, I will do what I can to get him took.—Serjeants' Inn, 13 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**113.** 93.)

SIR WILLIAM WAAD to the SAME.

1605, Dec. 13.—How the message I delivered to Sir Walter has wrought, you may in part perceive by his handwriting. It is not possible for any man to protest more ignorance in the matter than he does, laying all these rash errors and frantic parts on the folly of her whose imperfections he should conceal; wherein what he says is fitter to be related than written. I send you his lines to me.—13 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**113.** 94.)

Sir Richard Hoghton to the Earl of Derby.

1605, Dec. 15.—I find by your letter your discontent in that I have seized for the King certain pieces of wine lately found by wreck; which I have done, not knowing any man's title to be better than his. But if you have title to it, I will be accountable, so I have caused it to be appraised. I think you have been informed by those who are willing to draw you into some hard conceit of me; but assure you you shall find me ever respective in giving you your due.—Walton [in the Dale, co. Lanc.], 15 Dec. 1605.

Endorsed: "A copy of Sir Richard Hoghton's letter to my Lord," *and the following list of names:* Sir Jho. Husey, Sir Nich. Poynet, Sir Jho. Bolle, Sir Jho. Southwell, Sir Jho. Hele, Sir Nich. Mollyns, Sir Ed. Fytton, Sir W. Read, Sir Jho. West, Sir Bap. Hyckes, Sir Geo. Beeston, Sir Ja. Cromer, Sir H. Drewell. ½ *p.* (**113.** 96.)

Lord Zouche to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], Dec. 15.—Having received the copy of a petition to the King from 4 gentlemen protectors of the 4 shires of Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester and Salop, who amongst their slanderous untruths signify that none of credit but a company of relators and seditious spirits, who live by spoil of their neighbours, affect that government; he would rather have waited on Salisbury himself than have sent these rude speakers for him: had not this unfortunate mischance of his coachman's death made him afraid to present himself to any friend, and caused him to withdraw himself to a little house in Hampshire, thinking to air himself and his people until the Lord Treasurer would have him wait upon him to pay in the overplus of fines seized before the Council of Wales. To that end he has stayed here all this week, his lordship having ordered the Barons of the Exchequer to consider thereof, who are not yet resolved. He gives details of the difference between the Lord Treasurer and himself, which is one of procedure. As to the above slanderous petition, all wicked tongues are ready to deprave government, and by seeking change to have none at all. He has caused Sir John Crooke, to whom the petition was directed by the Council, to write to the others of that Council [of Wales ?] to answer it, to whom it chiefly belongs. He is ready to answer for anything he has done without their privity; and doubts not he and they will obtain Salisbury's good allowance, though my Lord of Northampton seems to be so far their protector as to carry the sword that day when the petition should be preferred, of purpose to commend them to the King. He thanks Salisbury for defending him till he should find him justly touched.—My lodging near Charing Cross, 15 Dec.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 2½ *pp.* (**113.** 97.)

Sir William Waad to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Dec. 15.—You may please to take or not take knowledge of this letter, which has been long in hatching, and even now was sent to me sealed up. Tressham is worse and worse, which I thought fit you should know. To-morrow I have appointed a consultation for him of three doctors. For my own opinion, if he escape it must be by great care, and God's providence that he may die of that kind of death he most deserves.—15 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**113.** 99.)

The Same to the Same.

1605, Dec. 15.—I have adventured to admit a woman servant to attend on Tresham, who if he be not well looked unto, will be in great danger. The matter, manner and circumstances is [*sic*] utterly denied both by the husband and the wife. He, as I perceive by him, has written a long letter to you, which he says shall be his last. Whether I shall receive it, it may please you I may know your pleasure.—15 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 95.)

Sir Francis Vere to the Same.

1605, Dec. 15.—I arrived here in the Brill the 2 of this month. The first being the day of the general fast and prayer for his Majesty's most happy delivery from the late treason, I assisted with this garrison in that duty before my going to the Haghe. At my coming thither I found the Estates of Holland so much occupied in their Provincial Assembly, that for a day or two they sat not with the States General; which was the cause I first delivered his Majesty's letters to the Prince Maurice and the Council, and after that to the States General, declaring to them by word briefly that which his Majesty had spoken to me in favour of these countries, which was in effect that his Majesty would not suffer them to fall into utter ruin, and that to prevent further inconveniences to his own realms, he has resolved henceforth his subjects should not be so freely let pass to the Archdukes' service; which was much to their comfort, they speaking their thankfulness and desire to confirm his Majesty's gracious opinion of them by employing themselves upon all occasions of his Majesty's service to the uttermost of their powers. Touching my particular, they gave me a very good welcome, seeming to be glad of my return into these parts and of my affection to their service, which I made appear to be as much as my duty to my sovereign might permit. But no motion was made to me, either in the Assemblies or from his Excellency or any of the States in private, concerning my return to their service; notwithstanding that Master Wynwood assured me they had such a purpose, and that I found the bruit was so generally spread. As for me, I have great cause

to thank God that I am here with his Majesty's favour, and the good liking of the States; and so shall rest content without pressing upon their service further than I shall have encouragement from his Majesty. I dare not presume so soon to trouble you with any long discourse of the affairs of this State, only with the opinion of his Excellency that the enemy is like, this next year, to be far more absolutely master of the field than he has been. I have propounded to him a mean to recover those places he has lost beyond the Rhine, which he approves, and holds very feasible with the troops he shall have: which is on a sudden to beset the fort Spinola has made on the other side of the Rhine; which passage taken from him, it shall be easy to hinder him from passing that river in any other place. What in this short time could be observed of private humours Sir Richard Warberton can deliver unto you. You shall favour me much by encouraging him to a speedy return hither, the rather for that Sir Edward Conwey is now preparing to pass into England for the better recovery of his health.—15 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 2 *pp.* (**191.** 94.)

Thomas Harriot to the Council.

1605, Dec. 16.—He protests his innocence. He was always of honest conversation, never a meddler in matters of state, never ambitious for preferments, but contented with a private life for the love of learning, wherein his labours have been painful and great. He yet hopes that the effects thereof will show themselves to the good liking of state and commonwealth. But this misery of close imprisonment, happening at the time of his sickness, will be his utter undoing, not only in respect of great charges, but of being in a place where he is not likely to recover health. His innocence, his present misery and the desire of proceeding in his studies make him a suitor for liberty in what measure the Council may think fit. He will spend the rest of his time so that they shall not think any lawful favour ill bestowed.—16 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**114.** 41.)

Sir Thomas Palmer to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Dec. 17.—Perusing my book of notes I found the enclosed, which I present as a remembrance how it was in her Majesty's time when treason was attempted. The letter of Sir Francis Walsingham this bearer has, if it please you to see them [*sic*]. In this county are many Papists, as in other counties. If the state of my body would permit I would have waited on you.—Arondell, 17 Dec. 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**113.** 100.)

"Robiyo," to ————.

[1605], Dec. $\frac{17}{27}$.—Here I had news that the admiral . . . is in London and it occurred to me to ask you to do me the favour to let me hear of your good health. I feel I am losing all this journey without your company, and would ask you to send me shortly the pictures of the Queen of England and the Prince. You might send them to me by the Ambassador of the King of England at Brussels.—27 Dec.

Spanish. Mutilated. No address. Endorsed: "1605 Robiyo." 1 *p.* (**113.** 111.)

Sir James Perrott to Lord Zouche, Lord President of Wales.

1605, Dec. 18.—He encloses a letter from his servant out of Pembrokeshire, containing matter of suspicion for the transportation of armour out of Ireland to Milford Haven at the time when this late treason should have been executed. It concerns Mr. Thomas Canon, for whom it is said to have been transported. Canon is his professed enemy, yet he would not wrong him. If anything would make him suspect Canon, it would be that he was of late very inward with those nearest to the Earl of Northumberland. If it should be thought fit to examine Canon's servants, the ship owners and others, those least affected to Canon, and therefore most to be trusted, are Henry White, Nicholas Adams, Thomas Lloyd of Kylkyfficke and Devereux Barrett, esquires, Justices of Pembrokeshire. He is grieved to be forced, in the next session of Parliament, to oppose his Majesty in the passing of an act wherein some lands never yet recovered from him (Perrott) are to be annexed to the Crown, yet no such disaster shall withdraw his faith from religion or loyalty.—Ashrige in Buckinghamshire, 18 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 101.)

The Enclosure:

Da. Gwynne to Sir James Perrott.—Reports the suspicious proceedings of Thomas Canon. Canon sent his servant George Parker to Ireland, who 3 weeks since brought over great store of armour, but finding his master gone to London, and hearing of these noblemen's treason, he concealed the matter, so that it is not known what has become of the armour. Canon robbed a multitude of poor people in providing money against this time. He took journey for London but a little time before this unspeakable treason should be committed, for by the time he was come into Bristol the treason was revealed, and thereupon he stayed there, and it is not known what has become of him. Recommends examination into the matter.—Hawldston, 9 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 89.)

Sir Thomas Edmondes to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Dec. 20.—Thanks for Salisbury's last letters of the 2nd instant, which were brought to him on Tuesday, 10th instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning. He immediately sought audience of the Archduke which was granted him the same forenoon. Told him he was charged by his Majesty to make known to him that it now directly appeared that Owen and Baldwin were the principal instruments not only in the former treason against the King since his coming to the Crown for soliciting the means for a foreign invasion from Spain but in this last damnable treason of powder; for those respects his Majesty desired him to make delivery of Owen and Baldwin into his hands and also to put Sir Wm. Stanley under safeguard till matter should be sent for the further charging of him. The Archduke showed much astonishment to hear Owen and Baldwin so confidently charged. The proposition made was a matter of great importance which required due consideration for they were not accustomed to lay hands on religious men. He would therefore advise of what was fit to be done for his Majesty's service and shortly give his answer. Edmondes showed him that there was present means of laying hold of Baldwin and Sir Wm. Stanley and moved him that Baily, against whom the examinations were not yet thoroughly verified, might be continued prisoner or sent over with the rest, undertaking that he should be sent back if there fell out no matter to charge him. He desired also to have a sight of Owen's and Baily's papers in order to discover what other partisans are interested in the treason. The Archduke took time to advise of all the propositions. Edmondes urged that he might speedily receive his resolution because the arraignments of the prisoners in England were expressly stayed for the more clear proceeding by confronting these men with them.

Relates conversations about the matter with President Richardott, who prayed patience for two days longer because it was a time of special devotion with them being their Christmas-eve and day; on Monday he would come and impart the Archduke's answer but he failed of his promise. On Tuesday evening Edmondes obtained audience of the Archduke and pressed him further for his answer for which he had already attended eight days. The Archduke assured him that there was no want of willingness to give his Majesty speedy satisfaction but that the matter depended upon others. He would send Ricardot to deliver his more particular answer and would undertake the forthcoming of the accused persons.

The President came not till yesterday (Thursday). Concerning the demand for Baldwin he said that he being a religious man the orders of their Church restrained them from dealing with him but to refer him to the censure of his superiors upon the informations against him; for Owen he was servant to the King of Spain and they could not deal further with him till they

received direction out of Spain. In the meantime the Archduke desired that the informations against him might be sent hither and he be examined in Edmondes's presence. As for Owen's papers which Edmondes had desired to see the Archduke considered that this could not be done without prejudice to others but he assured the King on his honour that if anything should be found in them concerning the late practice he would faithfully impart the same. Edmondes told the President that he was sorry they had so long delayed to give so unsatisfactory answer which he feared would not be well taken by his Majesty; that, if Baldwin's coat, of whom he had seen some for smaller sins hanged in France, and the pretence of Owen's dependance upon Spain exempted them from being answerable for so horrible a practice against their Prince, the world would have occasion to judge strangely thereof.

Further conversations between Edmondes and the President with regard to the delivery of Owen, but denied that the Archduke would change anything for the present of his resolution till he heard out of Spain. Touching Baldwin and Stanley the Archduke would take present order for assuring their persons. Baldwin and the rest of his accomplices affrontedly give out that, though it be true that some desperate persons be guilty of the late practice, the rest is only artifice for the interesting of the Catholics therein and their credit is such here as receives belief rather than anything avowed to the contrary. They ground an opinion here that his Majesty will relent after the courtesy they shall do concerning the delivery of Owen, which is like to be the uttermost degree they mean to pass, if they can be brought so far for the saving of their honour.

Finds they will be content to continue Baily under restraint till there come further news out of England concerning him. If his papers might be visited, as it is passionately withstood, it would declare what manner of person he is. Salisbury will see that he has not failed in his diligence to have sooner returned him an answer.

Since his last letters understands that Parsons the Jesuit journeyed from Rome with design, as it is thought, to come to these parts, but hearing of the failing of the enterprise of England was much astonished and returned to Rome. It is also conceived that Sir Ed. Bainham's passage in post into Italy was to meet him but he returned with the like speed into these parts and remained for a while secretly at Lisle.

The late accidents in France by the imprisoning of the Spanish Ambassador's secretary for the practice with Merarges against the town of Marseilles have much troubled these Princes. Monsr. Ayala, their Ambassador in France, makes great means to return because of the discontentment which he receives there.

The marriage of the Duke of Arscott has been solemnised with little pomp. He receives many presents from sundry princes but the French King refuses to send him any.

Monsr. du Terrail grows no less discontented with his usage here and has been secretly with the French Ambassador to seek his peace with the King. Most of his followers have already abandoned him.—20 Dec. 1605.

Copy. 12 *pp.* (**227.** p. 146.)

[Original in P.R.O. State Papers, Foreign, Flanders, 7.]

Sir William Waad to the Council.

1605, Dec. 21.—Notwithstanding the commandment that was given to the Lord Mayor a fortnight since by all my Lords, not to renew any quarrels against this his Majesty's Royal Castle, in so evil a chosen time as this : yesternight he compassed the greatest part of the Tower with the sword carried before him, accompanied with the Sheriffs, and a rabble of sergeants, and took possession of the Postern, and so came back again in great bravery, bidding the people bear witness of his triumph. My poor understanding, being far inferior to the deep conceits of that grave bench, cannot conceive the time so aptly picked out, when the traitors went about to take away the sacred life of his Majesty, for a Lord Mayor to attempt to take from his Majesty the ground appertaining to this Royal Castle. I am put in trust with the keeping of the place, and great charge there, and am sworn to maintain the rights belonging to this place, which I will defend to the uttermost of my power before any living I have. I beseech you, seeing the Lord Mayor has showed so little discretion at this unseasonable time, when you are honourably employed to discover the bottom of these detestable treasons, myself careful to look to my charge, and not then in health, to assist me in addressing my complaint to his Majesty. For if these intolerable courses be suffered, the Lord Mayors will not cease until they get the Tower into their possession ; and I hope I shall be borne withal if being thus awakened, I answer my Lord Mayor's courses by such means as I lawfully may use.—21 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 103.)

Sir Christopher Parkins to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Dec. 22.—Not long since it was signified to him that there was an inclination to use his service, as occasion should offer. This emboldens him, upon this late heinous attempt, to think of some motions and remembrances that might be put to good use by such as, being acquainted with all particulars, were authorised thereunto. He has therefore set them down in writing and encloses them.—22 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 104.)

Dr. R. Clayton, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, to the Same.

1605, Dec. 23.—According to your pleasure, I have called the proctors of the University and acquainted them with the

complaint exhibited against them. However the information may be aggravated, I persuade myself that upon indifferent hearing they will be able to deliver such reason of their proceedings as shall give good satisfaction. To that end they or some meet person in their behalf will be ready to attend upon you after the holidays.—Cambridge, Dec. 23, 1605.

Signed. Seal. 1 *p.* (**136.** 135.)

M., Lady Treshame, to Sir Walter Cope.

1605 [? Dec. 23].—Upon the apprehension of my son Francis many creditors demand satisfaction of great sums of money due by my deceased husband. I have given order as administrator to my son to sell goods and chattels towards the said debts. As yet he has not acquainted me neither with all that is sold, nor with the particularity of that which is paid. Be a means that my son may be demanded this, so that order may be taken for satisfying the debts, which with the legacies amount to some 12,000*l.*—Clerkenwell, this Monday morning, 1605.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**206.** 23.)

Humfrey Wheeler to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Dec. 24.—He aeknowledges his obligations to Salisbury in the matter of the debt of 1,000*l.* owing to him by Francis Tressame, who upon Salisbury's command paid him good part. He begs his help to obtain the rest, almost 500*l.* besides some lands, wherein he stands bound for Tressame. If Tressame lives, Salisbury's command will help him to the debt. If he dies, as he has well deserved for his most horrible treasons, he begs to be relieved from Tressame's lands and goods.

This county is fully "farced" with most dangerous Papists, priests and "newters", who are more dangerous than the rest. Offers to write at large thereon.—Wyck, within one mile of Worcester, 24 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 105.)

The Earl of Salisbury to Sir Thomas Fane, Lieutenant of Dover Castle.

1605, Dec. 24.—I desire you will take some order with the Commissioners for Passage, that if any man offer to take passage by them under the name of Thomas Wilson, gentleman, by virtue of a passport under my hand dated Whitehall, 24 December, that they will stay him and bring him privately to you, whom I pray you retain until I am advertised thereof. Let there be no noise made of it, but carried as privately as may be, for therein consists the life of the service.—Court at Whitehall, 24 Dec. 1605.

Signed. 1 *p.* (**113.** 106.)

LORD HARYNGTON to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605], Dec. 24.—The bearer desires to make known to Salisbury such things as he has got knowledge of, touching some persons suspected to have had their hands in these late conspiracies and treasons.—Coventry, 24 Dec.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 96.)

DUDLEY CARLETON to the SAME.

[1605], Dec. 25.—He sues for his liberty. His friends, to whose custody he committed himself, have left town for Christmas, and it is not well for his health in their empty house, nor is he provided for a housekeeper, having emptied his purse with his chargeable journey to obey the Earl's commands. If he were guilty of any ill thought in the matter in question, he would shame to beg favour, but innocency is a bold solicitor. —From my lodging this Christmas Day.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 107.)

EXPORT OF BAIZE.

1605, Dec. 25.—Account of bayes transported from London, Sandwich and Colchester, from Christmas 1604 to Christmas 1605. Total 8,174 double, and 2,651 single bayes; the custom and subsidy of which is 2,374*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* If they paid double subsidy it would amount to 3,799*l.* 16*s.*, which would be a yearly gain of 1,425*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "A note of bayes transported by strangers in one year." 1 *p.* (**189.** 66.)

HUGH LEE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605, Dec. 26.—Thomas Nicholson, a Scottish gentleman, being indebted to Thomas Lee, the writer's late brother, suggested to the latter that Salisbury owed Nicholson 600*l.*, upon a warrant or bill of debt; and that he had left the warrant with one William Clarke. Nicholson furnished Thomas Lee with Clarke's receipt for the warrant, and a writing of attorney-ship for the receipt of the money. As his brother's executor, the writer petitioned Salisbury for the money, but conceived Salisbury was displeased with him as demanding a debt where no such was owing. As he is shortly to go to Lishborne [Lisbon], as consul there for the English merchants, and to satisfy Salisbury of the grounds of his petition, he encloses the above mentioned 2 writings, to the end that his simplicity may appear, and he begs Salisbury to remove all hard conceit of him.—26 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**113.** 110.)

Two Enclosures.

(1). Acknowledgment by William Clarke, citizen and grocer of London, of the receipt from Thomas Nicholson, citizen of Aberdeen, of the bill of debt above named.—14 June 1597.

Signed. ½ *p.* (**113.** 108.)

(2). Power of attorney by Thomas Nicholson of Aberdeen in favour of Thomas Lee, citizen and grocer of London, in the matter of the above debt.—21 June 1597.

Signed, witnessed by Alexander Donalsonn. ½ *p.* (**113.** 109.)

The Infanta Isabel to Jehan van Heaecht and his partners.

1605, Dec. 26 / 1606, Jan. 5.—Grant of a monopoly of their methods for the improvement of all the mills in her dominions in the Low Countries for the ensuing ten years.—Brussels, 5 Jan. 1606.

Copy, countersigned: Prats. *French.* 2 *pp.* (**115.** 62.)

The following undated petition is bound with the above and has possibly some reference to it:—

Petition of Philibert Paraduis and his partners (*consorts*) for protection for twenty-five years, of their method for making mills more productive.—*Undated.*

French. 1 *p.* (**115.** 61.)

Henry Hull, Mayor of Exeter, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Dec. 27.—Being informed that a Fleming, Lawrence de Nyelis, was in Exeter, he caused him to be examined. The enclosed letters were found on him. He landed at Dartmouth in a Dunkerker, into which he said he first shipped himself, trusting his own countrymen rather than the English; but being certified that he might have had a safer passage in an English bottom if he should have met with any of the States men-of-war, he then said that the Dunkerkers were better sailors than the English and fittest for his purpose. He says he intended to have landed at Dover, but was kept from the coast by easterly winds; but our merchants are of opinion he might more easily have landed anywhere, with those winds, by the east of Portland. He confesses that certain armies and many ships are providing by the King of Spain, but thinks they are intended only against the States. The Fleming will repair to the Council to be informed of their pleasure. Asks for directions what to do in like cases.—Exon,' 27 Dec. 1605

Signed. 1 *p.* (**113.** 112.)

Lord Danvers to the Same.

[1605], Dec. 27.—How acceptable a delivery from the Marches' jurisdiction would have been to Gloucestershire and the rest, with the distaste to be deprived from their former hopes of satisfaction in this case, I leave to what you have heard from those that undertook to solicit the cause. But since the continuance is concluded, I have had conference with divers of these countries, which makes me conceive it very requisite that the best reasons for that government may be either by letters or proclamation published in these countries, even whilst the newness of the matter makes malice yet undigested. Because it begins to spread amongst this people that only your power has deprived them from this looked for liberty against

the law delivered by the judges and the opinion of the principal officers of England. If this remembrance may be of any use to you, I shall be very glad, and otherwise desire a pardon for these unnecessary lines, seeing such favour as you have afforded me and all my occasions may make me peradventure too curious in matters that concern you.—Cisiter, 27 Dec.

Holograph, signed: H. Davers. *Endorsed:* "1605." 1 *p.* (191. 97.)

William Walton to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Dec. 28.—In Sir Francis Walsingham's lifetime he was employed in Portugal. He conceives this age requires good intelligence, and few matters can pass in Spain but he can have intelligence thereof in Lixborne [Lisbon], and can advertise Salisbury by his alphabet that none can understand except the Earl. Offers his services there, or in any other place. He lodges at Mr. Cossons, a haberdasher below Fleet Street Conduit, at the sign of the *Golden Cross*, till Monday, when he is going home to Compton Dando, Somerset.—London, 28 Dec. 1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (113. 113.)

[The Council] to [certain gentlemen of Staffordshire].

[1605, Dec. 29].—Having certain information that the traitors Wyntour and Littleton are still abiding near those parts where the rest were apprehended, and being persuaded if the matter were well handled that it were an easy thing to be performed: although we know this gentleman, the Sheriff of Stafford, to be well disposed to do his Majesty service, yet in a place so full of infection as those parts are, and where the choice of ministers is not of best consideration; we have thought good to let you know that upon that information that his Majesty has had of your more than ordinary zeal and discretion, it has pleased him to give us authority to recommend the particular care of their apprehension to you. Wherein, although we must wholly leave the particular forms to your own discretion, yet having had speech with this gentleman, and finding him greatly desirous to join with you before all others, we require you to take particular notice of such circumstances as he shall deliver you, and as you shall find them fit for his Majesty's service to pursue them, or any other course seeming reasonable to you. For which purpose, although you need not any further authority for searches or pursuits than you have by virtue of your commission, yet we think good to tell you that, in case you find that reward may do good, we will, whensoever you shall require it, send you a proclamation to that purpose, and in the meantime you may use your own discretions so far as 300*l.* or 400*l.* shall stretch, upon condition that the service be performed.—*Undated.*

Draft. Endorsed: "Minute to Gentlemen of Staffordshire, 29 Dec. 1605." 3¼ *pp.* (113. 114.)

William Tate to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605], Dec. 30.—He apologises for his sudden departure from the Court, owing to a sorrowful accident nearly concerning him likely to ensue. He has received therein a better event than could be expected, and is now ready for any service in Court or country which Salisbury shall command.—Delapre, Dec. 30.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (113. 116.)

Sir George Carew to James I.

1605, Dec. 31.—Though our audience were somewhat long deferred, yet at length on the 28th of this month we had it in very good and gracious sort. The magnificence of the Guards of this Court (which has always been the greatest of Christendom) was now also observed; and with such carefulness as his Majesty here (as I learn by some of our countrymen that were in the rooms of access before our coming) took pains in ordering them himself. Before the delivery of your letters, I telling his Highness that your Majesty, having yielded to Sir Thomas Parrie's request in revoking him, had appointed me to undergo his charge here, thereby to testify the desire you had to the strengthening and faster knitting of the amity which had so long time continued between these two crowns: his answer was that he was glad of my coming, because he heard I was an honest man: but he was sorry for Sir Thomas Parrie's departure, because he knew him to be one. And, indeed, I observed that confident and hearty kind of speech and manner from the King to Sir Thomas as I am much deceived if he be not very far gotten into his good opinion. Touching your Majesty, he affirmed there was no Prince with whom he desired to observe faster friendship, not only for the good offices he had received from you heretofore, and the assurance he had of the justice of your proceedings, but besides that it was requisite for the affairs of both your estates, the times being now somewhat changed, so that whereas heretofore none could be *bon Angloys* except he were *Angloys et Bourguignon*: now none could be *bon François* except he were *François et Angloys, et contre les Bourguignons.*

The next point was that his Majesty asked us news of the late execrable conspiracy, whom I informed thereof, according to the direction received from my Lord of Salisbury, finding him most willing to hearken to the particulars of the proceeding with my Lord of Northumberland, and professed the causes of his restraint to be very sufficient and reasonable. The next point was that he asked whether some in the Archduke's dominions were not partakers of it. I told him that Baldwin and Owen were accused thereof, and that Owen was in hold: to which I received a sudden reply, that Baldwin was sent away into Spain, and that Père Coton said Baldwin knew of it, and

that Owen would not be delivered. To which I answered that whether he were delivered or not, I had not heard; if they did it not, their fault would be the greater, for that his Majesty's servant Monsieur de Vicq had showed them how they ought to proceed in it, he having at my request delivered, without any scruple or sticking, one accused to be culpable thereof, which (I had received advertisement) your Majesty took very acceptably, and ere long would testify so much in these parts. The King affirmed he was well pleased with Monsieur de Vicq's doing therein, and joined with me in commending his discretion, and withal that he would by his goodwill have none other than brotherly proceedings between your Majesties, and that he would wish your Majesty to follow his example and counsel, being the elder in years, in doing good and exemplary justice, as he had done of late upon Mirargues; and peradventure, said he, that both the Ambassador and his man might pass that way also. I answered thereunto that there was no doubt but that herein your Majesty would cause due justice to be done, and at convenient time. The last matter I propounded was the contentment your Majesty received of his good success in Limosin, in which action, both his wisdom in ordering matters so speedily and the ableness of his body had appeared in performing it in his own person. Upon remembrance of which matter he began to speak bitterly against Monsieur de Bouillon, as one confederated with the Spaniard to make stirs among his people; to which I held it not fit for me to reply, whether these were *Ad populum Phaleram*, or meant as spoken; but his Majesty after some pause, asking whether we would not go see the Queen, we answered that it was part of our errand and had letters to deliver her. And after we had presented my Lord Rosse and some other English gentlemen to kiss his hands, we took our leave of his Majesty and repaired to the Queen, having first prayed his leave to see Monsieur le Daulphin and the Princess his daughter. The Queen entertained us in good and gracious sort, and after compliments used, your Majesty's letters presented, and request made to her of seeing her children, and besides of giving her favour to those things which from time to time I should communicate to her Highness concerning your Majesty's affairs, which she promised, we from thence departed to the Council Chamber to treat of the *réglement* of the Merchants' causes, where we spent the rest of the day.—Paris, last of December 1605.

Holograph. 3 *pp.* (**113.** 118.)

SIR WILLIAM CORNWALEYS to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605], Dec. 31.—He encloses letters and begs Salisbury to pardon his not being the messenger himself. In his attendance upon his Majesty he has so far exceeded his bounds, and found his fortune and merits so slender as not having all this time received any gift from his Majesty, he is enforced to leave his

personal service. If the letter from his father requires his attendance he will perform it, though otherwise his engaged estate will enforce him to attend the protection of the Parliament. The other letter, from Sir James Linzy, is an answer to one of his.—Last of December.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Sir William Cornwallys the younger." 1 *p.* (**113.** 117.)

Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice, to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605, Dec. 31.—I have examined the matter whereof Robert Legge, a prisoner in the King's Bench, by this enclosed note advertised you, and find the poor man had cause to suspect much of that he wrote to you of; as it is true the same Symonds, Mr. Rockwood's man, had been a condemned man, and had his pardon the last Assizes, by the means of the Clerk of the Assizes, and not of Mr. Rockwood's, and after served Mr. Rockwood. But for his going abroad with his keeper, which before this was only 6 times, he answers every time to be by the direction of the Commissioners, or of Sir William Wade; and had no speech with Mr. Rockwood but in the presence of the same Sir William Wade, to have it discovered by them to whom the goods appertained which were in this Symonds's custody; which by that means by the Commissioners' order was certified unto Sir Harry Fanshaw; and Mr. Coe, Sir William Wade's man, that is keeper unto Mr. Rockwood, has been twice from the Tower with Symonds in the Bench about Mr. Rockwood's linen and stockings, and not otherwise as I can learn; which I think to be true.—Serjeants' Inn, last of Dec. 1605.

Holograph. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (**113.** 120.)

Prince Henry.

1605, Dec. 31.—Mr. Newton's bill for books supplied to the Prince, 20 Nov. 1604 and 31 Dec. 1605; and books delivered to Mr. Newton for himself.

2 *pp.* (**189.** 40.)

Edmund Lassells to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, ? Dec.]—Three letters:—

(1). He thanks Salisbury for granting him the liberty of this prison, which he has notice of from Mr. Warden of the Fleet. Salisbury has been persuaded that his (the writer's) coming to him in the matter he is committed for was out of some malicious purpose. Entreats him to suspend his judgment. He trusts the innocency of his cause will satisfy Salisbury to the contrary. —*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. From the Fleet." 1 *p.* (**114.** 69.)

(2). Thanks him for his undeserved favours in his distresses. As he may justly blame his own folly for his misfortunes, he will acknowledge that he has received all his comfort from Salisbury. Craves pardon for his silent thankfulness yesterday, for he knew not how it would become him in that presence to speak, more than to hear the sentence of their Honours' pleasure, and with humble silence to depart. Besides he could not give a general thanks for that which came as a particular benefit from Salisbury. He will teach his two little boys to pray for Salisbury, and imprint on their hearts that, as their father has been apparently cause of their ruin, so Salisbury's clemency has revived the hope of their wretched lives. He has not sixpence by the year to begin a fortune with for himself or for them.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 70.)

(3). He begs Salisbury's favour to his miserable estate, which he the more vehemently remembers in respect of the great sorrow he has brought upon this poor gentlewoman and her children, who come now to sue to Salisbury for mercy. Protests that he has faithfully endeavoured to win Salisbury's favour; but now the world being possessed that he has purchased his displeasure, all his friends forsake him. He trusts the King will forgive him, and doubts not but my Lady of Shrewsbury's displeasure towards him is qualified by the punishment he has borne. Commits himself wholly to Salisbury, both for his liberty and all things else.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 71.)

[*See Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1603-1610, pp. 269, 271.]

The Levant Company.

[? 1605, Dec.]—"These ports hereunder mentioned are visited by English merchants not free of the Levant, and they do vend for the most part fish, herring and pilchards taken and brought thither by English merchants, and from thence are returned the several commodities hereunder noted, which ports if they should be contained in any privilege, great clamour would grow thereupon. In regard whereof the Levant Company durst never move to have them comprised in their privilege, Yet notwithstanding the new Company are promised to have them in their new patent with the sole trade of the East Indies, and all the said ports are within the Straights or Levant Seas." —*Undated.*

There follows a list of the ports, with commodities inwards and outwards.

Commodities Outwards.	*Ports.*	*Commodities Inwards.*
Fish and pilchards	Juberaltarre, Mallyga	Silks and raisins.
Fish and pilchards	Carthagena	Alum.

Newland fish, pilchards, hake	Allicant, Denia, Valencia, Barsallona	Raisins, almonds, rice, molasses, "Berillo sope."
Fish, herring, lead, kerseys, cloths	Marcelles, Tulonn	Oils.
Herrings, fish, hides, kerseys, cloth	Janua, Legorne, Civita Vecha, Port of Rome	Alum, soap, aniseeds.
Fish, herrings, pilchards, kerseys, cloths	Naples, Mesina, Palermo, Maiorca, Minorka, Eris	Oils, salt.
Fish and pilchards	Malta	Aniseeds, "commensedes."
Fish and herrings, kerseys, herrings, cloth	Ancona, Ragousa	

1 *p.* (**98.** 142.)

GEORGIUS WYBRANDY BORNSTRA to JAMES I.

1605, Dec.—Asks for a passport and money to be sent him secretly by the bearer, in order that he may reveal very important matter concerning the preservation of the King's person and State.—La Haye, Dec. 1605.

Holograph. French. ½ *p.* (**113.** 121.)

ROBERT COOKE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605, ? Dec.]—Sends Salisbury, his godfather, "this small fruit of my beginnings," and offers services. Wishes him a joyful New Year.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Sir Wm. Cooke's son." 1 *p.* (**113.** 153.)

DUDLEY CARLETON.

[1605, ? Dec.]—Charges of Raphe Dobbinson, gent., of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, for the diet, lodging and fire of Mr. Dudley Carleton and his man, committed to his custody by the Council, for 11 days and nights, 5*l.* 10*s.*; for his attendance upon the prisoner, 30*s.* Dobbinson prays to be allowed for iron work for the setting up of the heads of the 2 traitors Thomas Percy and Robert Catesby, by direction of the Council, 23*s.* 6*d.*, which was expended by the smith that made the iron work.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 172.)

The King's Woods.

1605, Dec. [and earlier].—List of all such bonds for survey of woods as remain forfeited in the office of the King's Remembrancer. (Latest date, Dec. 1605.)

Endorsed: "Certified by Sir Henry Fanshawe." 9 *pp.* (**132.** 24.)

Lord Roche.

[1605, ? Dec.]—Memorial of David, Lord Roche, of Ireland, showing that he is possessed for divers years to come of the abbey of Bridgtowne and the poorhouse of preaching friars in Glanor, co. Cork, and of all the lands thereto belonging, paying yearly for the same 12*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* He prays that in consideration of his services in the late rebellion he may have granted to him and his heirs the fee-farm of the abbey etc., for the yearly rent of a like sum. Or else that he may have a lease in reversion of the premises for three score years at the same rent.—*Undated.* 1 *p.* (**197.** 50.)

[*See Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1603–1606, p. 374.]

John Smaithwaite to [the Earl of Salisbury].

[1605, ? Dec.]—Three months past he was placed in the rectory of Elsdon in Ridsdale, co. Northumberland. He has been at great charge to repair the house and chancel, but cannot through his ministry reduce the inhabitants to live in godly manner. He prays that reformation may be had and made by the Commissioners appointed for the Borders.—*Undated.* *Petition.* 1 *p.* (**197.** 92.)

Annexed:

Articles.

The church is very ruinous, without doors, books, communion table, and other necessaries. A market kept every Sunday. The people walk in the street and churchyard, and buy and sell. About 100 persons stand excommunicated for criminal offences. None will answer, being cited for withholding tithes.

Thomas Hall of Branshaw, Sir Henry Widdrington's chief officer, interrupted me in time of a communion. Gabriel Hill took me by the face in the churchyard.

We have every Lord's day 8, 10, or 12 "stouthes" cried out of in the church, the people holding it worse for honest men to live there now than in the late Queen's time.

We have no constables nor stocks for searching and punishing of roguish fellows.

I have had stolen from me one gelding, one stoned nag, and one cow, one heifer, 60 sheep, and other things worth 30*l.*

One Charles Viccars had a presentation of Elsdon, but for his bad behaviour was rejected. Now he is stirred up by Sir Henry Widdrington and his brother Roger Widdrington to

molest me by complaint to my Lord of Canterbury, because Sir Henry Widdrington would have my poor living.

1 *p.* (**197.** 93.)

[*See Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1603–1610, p. 316.]

Sir Edward Coke to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605, Dec.]—The last declaration of Faukes is safe, and herewith I send it to you. I have observed out of Mrs. Vaux's and Sir George Fearmor's examinations such things as I think fit, which also I send unto you, because it may be you will think it fit that Sir George be re-examined and that the letter written to the Lady Weyneman (who lies now in child-bed) be sent for.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Mr. Attorney General, with observations concerning Mrs. Vaux and Sir George Farmour." ½ *p.* (**113.** 149.)

The Enclosure.

Observation out of the confession of Mrs. Vaux.

1. First that about 6 or 8 weeks past Sir Everard Digby, Robert Catesby and Grene, and one Darcy, were at her house.

2. That Henry Hurleston, heir apparent of Sir Ede, was on the Tuesday in the afternoon in the company of Percy, Catesby and other, riding post into Warwickshire, and that Hurleston that night came to her house and remained there till Thursday morning.

It is very probable that Hurleston was sent to her house to give warning as well for conveying away of letters, etc., and of Gerrard the priest, for on Thursday following Hurleston went to them, as it seems by appointment, into open rebellion.

3. She says that Sir George Fearmor, knight, came to her house on the Wednesday following, and told her of the troubles at London, and how it was reported at his town in Torcester that it should have been performed by 5 Scots.

Sir George Fearmor says that she sent for him on that Wednesday, and she first told him of the broils at London, and that she said to him that she heard it of Sir Griffith Marcam's brother's man, and that he was angry with her to send for him to have gone with her to London, since she had heard of those broils.

All which is denied by [Sir George Fearmor *struck out*] Mrs. Vaux.

4. She confesses that she wrote a letter about Easter last wherein she confesses that these words were contained, that Totnam would turn French, but remembers not the residue of the contents.

My Lady Tasburgh being examined goes further that there was contained in that letter that Mrs. Vaux persuaded the Lady Wayneman to be of good comfort

and not to destroy [*sic*], for ere it were long there should be a remedy or a toleration for religion, and that the Lady Tasburgh said there was treason in the letter; and that sinec Mrs. Vaux went to the Lady Weynman in Oxfordshire and willed her to keep the letter for both their discharges.

1. Note thc letter was written about Easter in the Parliament timc after thc powder was in the cellar and the session of Parliament continued until July following.

2. Note the number of her horses.

3. Note Gerrard thc priest ministered the sacrament to all the traitors, etc., as well for execution as for secrecy, and Gerrard had continual access to Mrs. Vaux.—*Undated.*

In Coke's handwriting. Endorsed: "My observations concerning Mrs. Vaux and Sir Geo. Fearmor." 1 *p.* (**113.** 148.)

[The Clerk of the Queen's Council.]

[1605].—Whereas upon a petition heretofore preferred unto me by the Couneil Clerk he supposed that he was wronged in his place by reason of an order set down by us of the Council and signed by her Majesty, affirming that the engrossing of the leases did of right belong unto his place, whereupon I referred the consideration thereof unto you of the Couneil: these are to signify unto you my meaning is, and was, that if he could not make it appear unto you that of right it did belong unto his place, then I saw no cause to alter or question the said order forasmuch as he was not thereby wronged; but if he did make it appear that of right it belonged unto his place, then I thought fit you should consider whether he were a fit man for that purpose. Thus much I thought fit to certify you, being desired to explain my meaning concerning the same.—*Undated.*

Note by Salisbury. Endorsed: "1605," *and by Salisbury* "[Robert] Hycham." 1 *p.* (**110.** 132.)

The Queen's Jointure.

1605.—[Certain members of the Queen's Couneil] to Sir Roger Wilbraham, Chaneellor to the Queen, Sir Thomas Forester, serjeant, Mr. Serjeant Altham, Sir Robert Hitcham, Qucen's Attorney General, John Waltham Esq., and the rest of her Majesty's counsel learned.

After referring to diffieulties which have arisen with regard to her Majesty's jointure, and the settling of her affairs, the writers require them to call before them all her Majesty's officers, to eonsider the proper plaee and business of every offieer, to survey previous orders given in the matter, view former precedents, and to eertify their opinion of such orders and precedents, and what course they think meetest to be followed for the cstablishing of her Majesty's estate.—Court at Greenwich, 1605.

Unsigned. 1 *p.* (**191.** 103.)

PRINCE HENRY.

[1605].—Letters patent discharging the Earl of Mar and others cautionary with him from all obligations and bonds entered into concerning the custody, education and delivery of the Prince. The King acknowledges the great care which Mar has shown in providing for the Prince's virtuous education; also that Mar has observed the King's directions for his delivery; and that he has been received in good estate of health and constitution of body and mind.—*Undated.*

Draft, with corrections by Salisbury. Endorsed: "1605." $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**191.** 100.)

SIR HENRY ASHLEY to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—He begs Salisbury to relieve the distressed estate of himself, his wife and children.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 124.)

SIR ROGER ASTON to the SAME.

[1605].—I had advertised you sooner but that I could not have access to the Ambassador. He was sleeping. He is very desirous to remain where he is till he goes to Windsor. My Lord Chancellor and my Lady will meet you so soon as he has been at the Tower.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* (**113.** 125.)

The SAME to [the SAME].

[1605].—I received your letter by Mr. Pouel, and presently acquainted his Majesty therewith. After he had read the letter, and the other thereinclosed, he called for Pouel and conferred with him at length, and received this letter enclosed, which his Majesty commanded me to send to you. His Majesty gave me order to write to my Lord of Norhamtton, in answer of some things his lordship had written to me concerning his Majesty's service. His Majesty's pleasure is that he shall visit this new Ambassador of Spain from his Majesty, and to excuse his long audiences, in regard of his Majesty's absence. This being done, his Majesty would have some of the Council to visit him, if so you think meet. His Majesty is more willing to do him honour, in regard of that which has been done to his Ambassadors there. His Majesty desires you that at the arriving of the Emperor's Ambassador, he may be "vested" with as much honour as may be, and visited from his Majesty by persons of best worth.

His Majesty is returned this night from the killing of a great stag, which has made us all merry. In his return home he killed a great buck, and has given order to my Lord of Mongommerry to send [it] to you.—Windsor, Friday.

Holograph. Endorsed by Salisbury's secretary, "Sir Roger Aston to my Lord. 1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 104.)

Sir Roger Aston to [the Earl of Salisbury].

[1605].—I reeeived your letter this Thursday morning at 7 o'eloek, his Majesty being ready to go to hunting. I aequainted him with your letter. He is very well pleased to follow your opinion in the "ehoues making" [ehoiee to be made ?] of one to supply the plaee of him that is gone, which he thinks very good reason shall be at the one eleetion. For the plaee in York, his Majesty will advise with the President, that there may be a man of good religion ehosen in that plaee. This other enclosed should have eome in Sir Thomas Lake's paeket yesternight, but it was gone before my letters eame. His Majesty has assured me he will write to you so soon as he eomes from hunting. He has written this morning to the Queen by Sir Robert Carr. His Majesty was well pleased you were so sore against Mongommery.—From Fensenbrough [? Finehingbrook], this Thursday.

PS.—The letters enelosed shall be safe delivered to Sir Thomas Lake.

Holograph. Endorsed by Salisbury's secretary, "1605." 1 *p.* (191. 105.)

The Same to [the Same].

[1605].—I aequainted his Majesty with your letter, whieh came to me this day. He being at the hunting eame not home till after 6. He took your eareful letter very kindly, and bade me give you thanks; and being at this present at his supper, drank to you, and bade me tell you that the pains you took in his serviee to make him to live was the best plaster eould be ministered to his sore side. He is returned from this day's hunting very well. That part that was hurt is a little sore, but nothing grievous. He means on Monday to take a revenge of the stag that this day has defied him and all his hounds. The Earl of Pembroke keeps his bed, and not able to stir.—Otelands, Friday.

Holograph. Endorsed by Salisbury's secretary, "1605. Sir Roger Aston to my Lord." 1 *p.* (191. 106.)

Statement by Thomas Atherton.

[1605].—Mr. Morbery told me that my Lord Mordaunt and Sir Thomas Tressam were up in arms in Northampton: that one of my Lord's men eame through the town that day: his son knew him: if he had known him also, if he would not have stayed, he would have unhorsed him. He also told me he loved Lord Mordaunt with all his heart, but hated his dealings. Then he eame to my wife and said he wished me to take heed how I meddled with my Lord, or my father. Further he said, "I hear say there is a pursuivant sent for my Lord, and Stoughten; I am sorry for my Lord, but it is no matter if Stoughten had been hanged seven years ago."—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (113. 126.)

On the dorse: Tho. Patornoster to Edward Preston. Since I spake with you I never heard of Harowdon for his rent. I know not whether you made even with Tompson's wife or no for your money: but since you were there one of his "dasters" [daughters ?] be dead, and the gates were shut this last week, for it is said the wench had tokens of the pestilence, and there was none but White's wife with them. I hear Mr. Merbery has lopped all the trees upon the copyhold.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Letter from Tho. Atherton to Edward Preston." ½ *p.* (**113.** 126.)

W. Babington to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—He and William Cockin are upon point of conclusion for the service of the army of the Archduke Albertus with apparel; but will not conclude without Salisbury's good liking thereof. Refers to Cockin's report hereon.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 107.)

John Barnes to John Phillips.

[1605 or later].—Of misdemeanours in the Tower of London, particularly the selling by "the Bishop of Saint Asses" of the broken meats, which used till Sir John Payton's time to be given to the poor. Prays Phillips to show this letter to Sir William Wade.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**140.** 122.)

Wardship of Elizabeth Bassett.

[1605].—State of the cause in the Court of Wards between Sir Richard Corbett and Dame Judith his wife, plaintiffs, against Sir Roger Dallison, Sir Walter Ralegh and Dame Elizabeth his wife, Walter Ralegh their son, John Shelbcrie and Robert Smyth, defendants.

The plaintiffs, as next friends of Elizabeth Bassett, daughter and heir of William Bassett, ward to the King, seek to know the true grantee of her wardship and marriage, which have several claimants. Process was executed upon Lady Ralegh and John Shelbury. The latter was examined, but the former would not appear or make answer. Whereupon the plaintiffs moved for an attachment, which the Court would not grant. Hitherto the plaintiffs have forborne to proceed further.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 112.)

The Earl of Bath to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—He expresses his thanks for the King's allowance of his absence from the present session of Parliament. Thanks Salisbury for becoming his proxy at the first session, and begs him to stand for him again now. Encloses the proxy. He

has troubled Salisbury with his letter to the King about the Muster Mastership of this county, and hopes for an answer shortly.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 127.)

Houses of Bedford, Winchester and Cheyney.

1605.—"An alliance to the house of Bedford, Winchester and Cheyny, by the descent from Sir John Semmark." Rough Pedigree.

Endorsed as above by Salisbury. 1 *p.* (**141.** 62.)

Berwick upon Tweed.

[1605].—To receive directions from your Honour about some 20 pieces of ordnance, which lie negligently scattered in Northumberland forts, to their great hurt and spoil, and the hazard of being surprised by sudden tumult: whether to store them in Berwick. Also about turning over of pensions in the new establishment, for it will quickly lessen the charge if divers men may resign, to depend upon one man's life, and with him alone all they to finish and determine.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**115.** 27.)

Sir John Blunte to the Earls of Suffolk and Salisbury and Lord Knowles.

1605.—According to your letters I repaired to the Gatehouse at Westminster, and have seen the priest Stannye. He is the same man who, with others, set upon my kinsman and me. For further proof the constable of Longe Hieroke, of whom my kinsman borrowed a horse for Stanye to come up, shall testify this to be the man; and others where he lodged when he was in my kinsman's keeping before his escape. He will not answer me a word, nor what is become of the horse he escaped with, for which my kinsman the bearer must pay 6*l.*—London, 1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "Sir John Blunt concerning Stanny the priest Jesuit." 1 *p.* (**113.** 128.)

[Captain Bowyer] to [the Earl of Salisbury].

[? 1605].—Having experience of the strength and weakness of the Borders, and being these two years the only instrument of curbing this disordered people, I know there is no need of one quarter the forces there retained; so that if any place of employment were nominated the number would quickly decrease, and that sum of 3,000*l.* yearly would be much abated. A Commission should be sent down with show of mustering the forces for new employment; which would make many freely give over rather than be sent abroad. Mr. Crane is on his journey to you, and has so importuned me to write in his behalf that I could not do otherwise; but I crave your pardon for this forced error. In answer to the Lord Treasurer's late

letters I have touched the particularities mentioned in this other note of articles. I have discerned Mr. Salkeld of Corbic, and Mr. Orfoord, gentlemen about Carlisle in the troublesome time, to be very diligent in his Majesty's service, and would be fit Commissioners in this action. I entreat that the Commission be sent down secretly, otherwise the malcontents would put my life in utter danger. I entreat you my Lord of Cumberland may have no knowledge of my part herein, to whom my service shall be faithful, yet I fear how he may apprehend this project, being within his office.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. 1 *p.* (**113.** 130.)

The Enclosure: Notes on Border matters, in the same hand. As to the 275 soldiers appointed to be employed at Carlisle and in Scotland under 4 captains, not that number by many are retained in the King's service; and divers of them serve for others. 3 of the captains, receiving monthly imprest, have not their full number, the captain enjoying the benefit of the void places. Recommendations as to victualling. Abuses connected with the "powlemen" who have pensions.

1 *p.* (**113.** 129.)

[Captain Bowyer] to [the Earl of Salisbury].

[? 1605].—The estate of this decreasing garrison here, being by you prudently settled, continues in quietness. For your sake I have received extraordinary favours from the Earl of Dunbar, who requested me to attend him into Scotland and receive the order of knighthood by his means, which I have accordingly done.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. Endorsed: "Captain Bowyer to my Lord." 1 *p.* (**113.** 131.)

Hugh Broughton to "any of the Lords of the Privy Council."

[1605].—A Thracian Jew his epistle and the sum of our religion fortified, with it to abide all Jews' and Gentiles' examination, are presented unto you: with Daniel's tyrants pictured: and with the Cæsars armed from all Daniels: with expositions answering now for all Christendom, I was to show that our errors at home befooling all the Bible were not unknown to me. Therein you may see an advertisement of corruption in our handing of religion. A third book cometh, all spent in this question: the Kingdom of Christ cannot be of this world, where all things be vanity of vanities. There in Hebrew I interlace our faith in Trinity from the Jews' grant, all in Hebrew: and so much Englished as well might be: with a confutation of Jews' vain hope. None of Christian profession: neither Calvinist, Lutheran nor Papist, are touched, but in story error: where they wish better. Many treatises written I sent to Thrace now 8 years: which to Greeks the Jew highly extolled: as

one of our merchants told me at Francfurt, that Greeks told him. I hope that by discoursing upon all the Bible and Thalmud, Jews and Gentiles shall be in more admiration of all the New Testament: where every word is a pearl. My request to you now is that the King be moved to grant princely allowance to free study this way: to be spent where plenty of Hebrew printers and best libraries may be used.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (113. 135.)

ELISA., LADY BURGHLEY, to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—Sir Edward Stafford in his lifetime borrowed 100 marks of my sister Diana, which she spared him of the portion my father left her. Since his death, my cousin his son, taking knowledge of this debt, used my brother Drurie's solicitation for that relief which the King has since bestowed on him, by your furtherance. My cousin Stafford, before he obtained that suit, promised my brother Drurie and my sister to pay the said 100 marks; which he now neglects to do; so that my sister is forced to petition the King to have the same allowed her out of his pension. Her petition is referred to you. She hopes my cousin may be overruled by you, to whom he is so much bound, to pay the debt.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (113. 137.)

SERGEANT BURRELL to the SAME.

[1605].—His 25 years' service to the late Queen and the King have not been recompensed, and he is drawn into years and poverty. He begs that his ordinary place of sergeant at arms be bestowed upon one of Salisbury's servants, and that he may have in lieu a pension of 2*s.* 6*d.* a day.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (113. 138.)

SIR EDWARD BUSSHELL to the SAME.

[1605].—In this unfortunate occasion of rebellion I have lost many of my near kinsmen and friends, who have not only made the fact foul in themselves, but have poisoned the blood of their alliance, and made our nation infamous in attempting so barbarous a cruelty. I offer myself and service to your protection, as one to whom my innocence shall most appear. As by them I have been held too honest to be trusted with so horrid a practice, you may hold me fit to be advanced, the rather in that I have served her Majesty hitherto at my own charge; besides I have lost the greatest part of my maintenance, an annuity of 50*l.* for life to be paid out of my cousin Robert Wintour's lands.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (113. 139.)

Information of Captain Button.

[1605].—Notwithstanding the care had in all the ports, yet out of remote creeks small boats usually transport priest and messengers: as one Henry Paris, dwelling near Colchester in Essex, who is a continual transporter, and is employed often by one Anthony Hickmote, who dwells in Crutchet Friars; and Henry King, whose address may be known on Paris's examination. Besides this, I understand of a gentlewoman, Mrs. Mowbrey, who is a very common passenger and transports many letters and messages. She goes disguised, but may be known by her husband that was executed in Edinburgh, and since married again, but not known in France but by her first husband's name.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1605. Information of Captain Button." ½ *p.* (**113.** 140.)

[*Cf. Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1603–1610, pp. 248, 304.]

The Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—Letter of compliment thanking him for benefits conferred on two members of the College.

Signed: Ricd. Claiton, Daniel Monsey, Henricus Alvey, Arthurus Johnson, Joannes Allenson, Gulielmus Holland, Abdias Assheton, (?) Oënus Cuyll, Christopher Foster.

Latin. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**136.** 136.)

The Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to the King.

[1605].—It is constantly given out that Dr. Playfer has obtained letters requiring them to make choice of him into the Mastership, ere long to fall void upon the promotion of the Master to higher dignity; that although Dr. Playfer is a very worthy man and one of especial note, yet forasmuch as they have of their own brought up amongst them divers of the like quality, and one amongst the rest for his meetness and worthiness every way above exception, to whom their Statutes do directly point them, enjoining them to choose *unum ex numero sociorum, si aliquis ibi idoneus reperiatur.* It would please him therefore to vouchsafe them the benefit of their statute and that liberty which in like case has been granted by his progenitors, and if he condescend thereto, they pawn their liberties and freedoms and whatsoever else they are like to enjoy under his government that they will have regard to the due observation of the Statute and choose such a one as shall uphold the College to their comfort and content.

1 *p.* (**136.** 138.)

On a separate paper: Names of the whole company of Fellows who joined in the supplication: Nathan Giffard, Tho. Muriell,

Rand. Barlow, George Coke, Theophilus Feild, Hierome Beale, Edmund Massonn, J. Jones, Owen Stockton, James Rogers, Matthew Scriven[er], Godwin Walsall, James White, William Hancock.
1 *p.* (136. 137.)

The Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—To the same effect as the foregoing.
Latin. 1 *p.* (136. 139.)

Sir George (or Lord) Carew to [the Same].

[1605].—He testifies to the services in Munster of the bearer, John Berry. The letter he has procured from the Council of Munster to the Council is in every point true. He hopes to receive the entertainment due to him for Castlemayne.—*Undated.*
Signed. Endorsed: "1605. Ensign John Berry." ½ *p.* (113. 143.)

Lord Carew to [the Same ?].

[? 1605].—Your commandment shall be obeyed, and therefore I will make no direct apology, but oblique. I may not altogether avoid it, unless I should let pass (*pro concesso*) mere untruths. It is the greatest happiness I have that you know me *in toto*, otherwise I should live in pain and labour to express my innocency. It hath been endeavoured by many, as well in times past as in the present, to sow tares of discord, to the end that either you should cast me off, or that I should leave to serve you. This invention of O. (for so I must term it) is but one of those old tricks. If you had laboured to rectify that business I had had cause to wonder indeed; but knowing as I do how the cards are shuffled in Court, I do not wonder that you were cold in a course of that nature, and so can those (with whom I conversed) witness for me, howsoever thinking to [do ?] me good with him (for so I take it) I have here described; whatsoever they have said was without my knowledge or desire. I am sure I never sent him any such word, nor wished them to insinuate me into his good opinion by wondering that you dealt not for him, and so I conceive your lordship believes. If I had used any such stratagem, I would not deny it, for I know you would pardon the same; but for the truth sake I must deny it, and I do it not by the way of apology, as doubting of your belief or unmovable friendship (which are your own words) but that your lordship may see how in my absence I am practised upon, and so shall I ever be because you favour me. I thank you for the discourse of the passages in that business, and that you scorn to be active for fear, or to be loved for ends. Hold those resolutions firm, for they are honourable and fit for you to follow, and the more stiffly that you stand upon them,

the more will your greatness appear, and with it an ease, in being less cumbered with frothy friends. Unto them that love you entirely, I am a servant. Unto the rest I wish no good. —*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed by Carew: "Privat"; *and by another hand:* Lo. Carow." 2 *pp.* (**130.** 113.)

LORD CAREW to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—When President of Munster he employed the bearer, John Power, about the taking of James of Desmond, the usurping Earl, wherein Power did his best endeavours; and Salisbury procured him a pension of 2*s.* a day, paid out of a company designed for the relief of the late Earl of Desmond and his sisters; which company was entered in the muster books under the name of Captain Jhon att Noakes. After the death of the Earl, and about the time Carew left Ireland, this company was cashiered, and thereby Power's pension ceased, and he has not had any entertainment.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "Lord Carew. 1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 114.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1605].—I am earnestly solicited by Sir Walter Ralegh to put you in mind of his business, which is that you would remember while you are in London to speak with the Attorney General in his cause for Sherborne. In the meantime, till it be assured to him or his feoffee many spoils are done upon the land.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Lord Carew." 1 *p.* (**191.** 115.)

The SAME to the SAME.

[1605].—The bearer, Mr. Thomas Bois, had order of the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to levy a company of 200 foot to serve the States. He has brought them into the west country, where they lie at his charges. To commend the men I need not labour, for they are soldiers of the cashiered troops, most of them having been officers. Bois was brought up in the wars with Sir John Norris, whose page he was; and since, his death, until the rebellion was suppressed in Ireland, had charge in that service. His suit is to be entertained, otherwise he is utterly undone. I recommend his suit: my Lord of Devonshire has likewise a good opinion of him.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Lord Carew." 1 *p.* (**191.** 116.)

Families of CATESBY, TRESHAM and LITTLETON.

[*c.* 1605].—Alliances of the families of Catesby, Tresham and Littleton.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**206.** 89.)

Sir Francis Cherry to the King.

[? 1605].—The late Queen sent him to the late Emperor of Russia, partly for matters of state and partly for the affairs of the English Company trading there. At his arrival the Emperor was dead, yet he performed his service to good effect, and procured a new privilege for the Company, whereby they have saved 10,000*l.* But he has been unable to obtain any allowance from them as promised. In 1601 he bought from the Company a great quantity of old cordage, they contracting with him for the next two years' voyages to bring in and sell him certain cordage specified. Nevertheless, they have failed to deliver it, to his loss of above 25,000*l.* Begs the King to command them to supply the cordage, and to refer his claim for allowance to two aldermen and two merchants. "Your servant for sundry provision for your Navy."—*Undated.*

Petition. ¾ *p.* (196. 106.)

The Dean of Chester.

[1605].—The Dean of Chester hath these livings, all of them within 7 miles of Bromley, the habitation of the Bishop of Rochester :—

	l.
St. Dunstan's in London *cum cura*	60
Orpington in Kent *sine cura* and in lease ...	31
A prebend in St. Paul's	18
A prebend in Westminster	20
	129

These (giving over his deanery) he desireth to hold by *commendam*, with the reversion of a prebend in Canterbury, granted him by the late Queen.—*Undated*

Unsigned. Endorsed : "1605." ½ *p.* (119. 44.)

The Earl of Clanricard to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—I have presumed upon your allowance to fetch the two young lords from hence to Benington. My Lord of Cranborne has indented with me to stay him no longer than he pleases, and I would not willingly cross any humours of his, for they are but good and full of life and spirit, and if I do any I am sure it shall be never to his hurt. He is already a very grave housekeeper, and says that he knows I can be no stranger to this house, as it is your lordship's ; and when it is absolutely his, which I hope shall not be in many years, I shall then see in what fashion he will give me entertainment.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1605." 1¼ *pp.* (113. 145.)

Sir Henry Clare to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—He refers to his 20 years' service at home and abroad. He is now a poor knight, and has received no recompense for his losses, because his Queen is dead. He is not a mere soldier, but as fit for peace as war. He begs Salisbury's furtherance with the King to obtain something out of the estate of the now rebels.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 146.)

The Same to the Same.

[? 1605].—I dare not value my merits as others; though my continuance in the wars, and place at home and in field, has not been the least. If any be chosen for Munster, that has command or pension, I beseech you have me in remembrance, who only am suffered to sink under the burden of my losses where all others have tasted of the King's bounty.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**75.** 64.)

Sir Edward Clere to the Same.

[? 1605].—I have attended your pleasure until this morning, where by misfortune going about some business to my father's house here within five miles I have received a hurt by the fall of my coach, which hinders my daily attendance upon your commandment. I have sent my Lady to be a suitor in my stead, but having some intelligence presently whereabout my attendance is commanded I am desirous to afford you satisfaction in writing.

It has been suspected that I have made oath contrary to my allegiance for the honour it pleased the French King to bestow upon me which, of me unexpected, Monsieur Beaumont's recommendation procured; I think the rather moved to it by the honour bestowed by our gracious sovereign upon one of his kinsmen and followers at his departure from the King.

My going over, my Lord, was warranted under your hand and eight others of the Privy Council as a captain to pass for the Archduke's service; which Count Arundell sent me, to whom I promised to come if I might be assured of the King's favour and the States'. But finding my good Lord's own errors misliked, as I heard, and that since those journeys are but indifferently pleasing nor much beneficial, which was the scope of my intent to mend my weakened fortunes by expense in my late dear sovereign's service, I have paused and resolve until I may be better assured of both these conditions to attend the further pleasure of your Honours: and thus bold out of the duty to your family which your good father's great favour to mine gave great cause of impression, I rest devoted.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1602" [*sic*]. 1 *p.* (**97.** 17.)

[Lord Cobham] to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—The bearer can tell you best what passed between Lady Kildare and him. She blames Sir John Lewson, who she says has wronged her in this report. To them two I leave it, for God is best witness of the wrong she has done me. Touching the cabinet, I was in the wrong: I thought it one of them at Cobham, but now it seems it is one in the Blackfriars. To my man she took exceptions of a letter written to me from one Hamilton, one that was the King's enemy in the Queen's time; and therefore in discharge of her duty she will aequaint the King with it. For her goodwill to me, it is apparent, and if there were cause, I see what I might trust to. The cabinet where these letters be neither concerns me nor my father; it is the whole negotiation of my uncle Sir Henry Cobham; and what is in it I know not; for in my life I never looked in it. If my Lady were not known to you, I might be undone. God forgive her, Jesubell was never like her: this out of truth, not out of passion, I write. Now I see it apparent that she will never suffer me to come out of prison if it be in her power. It is my happiness that I am in the hands of a merciful and Christian prince, who will punish faults for justice, not for other folks' malice; and so I fear her not. Never respect me if this report be true.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: H. Brooke. *Endorsed:* "L. Cobham. 1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 118.)

Cobham lands.

[c. 1605].—"Instructions for drawing the book," with respect to the Cobham lands in Kent and Essex. Addressed to Duke Brooke.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**108.** 60.)

Coiners in Worcestershire.

[1605].—Petition for the pardon of Robert Acton of Ribbesford, Worcester, esq., Richard Acton of the same, gentleman, and Anthony Betts of the same, yeoman, for coining of money.—*Undated.*

At foot, in Salisbury's hand: Henry Farmer, in the Counter or Newgate. John Millard, Smyth, Hew Clare, Thomas Ward, Thomas Potter, in the Gatehouse. The son upon bonds. Besides two more.

Endorsed: "1605," *and in Salisbury's hand:* "Prisoners about the coining in Worcestershire." ½ *p.* (**115.** 37.)

[*Cf. Cal. S.P. Dom.:* 1603–1610, p. 206.]

Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General, to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—Two letters:—

(1) To keep L[ewis] P[iekering ?] still close prisoner can do the cause no good, nor any intelligence he can have

can (in my understanding) do the cause any harm, but the liberty of the prison may prevent some popular exclamation.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**113.** 150.)

(2) Those which nature has made a prey do I send you for a poor present.

Perdices timidae, quid nisi praeda sumus? and again: *Imbelles damae, quid nisi praeda sumus?* These partridges, which according to their creation were a prey for my hawk this afternoon, should not have come *in tam minuto numero*, if the afternoon had not been extremely hot. A brace of them are thought to be old, all killed in the foot as myself can witness; so as the partridges nowadays have the same cause that in old time the partridges had to say *odimus accipitrem, quia semper vivit in armis.*

But what do I trouble you with these toys? *Nunc etenim versus et caetera ludicra pono.—Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**113.** 151.)

Commissioners.

[1605 or later].—Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury. Earl of Northampton. Richard, Bishop of London. Lord Wotton. John Harbert. Sir John Foscue. Sir Thomas Fleming. Justice Williams. Justiee Warberton. Sir Julius Caesar. Sir John Benet. Sir Roger Wilbraham. Dean of Paul's. Dean of Westminster. Dean of Canterbury.—*Undated.*

In the Earl of Dorset's hand. The following note by Salisbury: "Fifteen or any 7 or more of them, of which 7 the Archbishop to be one and the Earl of Northampton, Bishop of London and the Lord Wotton to be another of the second quorum."

Endorsed: "Commissioners." 1 *p.* (**115.** 32.)

Lord Compton to the King.

[1605].—He prays for the benefit that may come to the King by the offence of John Bishop, committed to Hereford Gaol by the name of Foster, for misdemeanours in the county of Hereford.—*Undated.*

Petition. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**113.** 155.)

Sir Walter Cope to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—Three letters:—

(1) I presume you forget your "aprecockes," left with my Lord of Suffolk's cupboard keeper. If you please to send them to the King, George Beeston is a fit messenger. He came to me to know if I would trouble him with anything to the Court, and he cannot be more troubled than with the carriage of such forbidden fruit.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**113.** 156.)

(2) Note as to how the town and Earls of Salisbury have been written.—*Undated.*
1 *p.* (143. 144.)

(3) I thank God Kensington is free from pox and plague, and all the "pees" but poverty; and yet although we be poor, we shall be proud to have such "gesse" [*sic:* guests ?] There can be none more welcome, unless we had the trees of the which they are branches.—Kensington. *Undated.*
Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (191. 119.)

SIR THOMAS CORNWALLIS.

[1605].—Brief of Sir Thomas Cornwallis's cause in the Star Chamber against John Tudge and others for perjury and subornation. The cause relates to an indenture made by Gilbert Littleton, father of Dame Anne, plaintiff's wife, granting certain lands after his death to her use; which indenture was denied in a suit in Chancery brought by John Littleton, son of Gilbert.—*Undated.*
Endorsed: "1605." 1 p. (P. 2492.)

[The COUNCIL] to [CAPTAIN ERSFIELD and another].*

[1605].—A ship has ridden near Portsmouth 8 weeks undischarged, and the captain forbears to make entry of goods and suffers daily resort of boats. It is hereby apparent that he either intends defrauding the customs by landing goods secretly, or consorting with pirates, or taking in mariners to serve against the King's friends. "You two or any one of you" are therefore required to repair aboard the ship, make search of the goods, examine the mariners, and certify proceedings.
They are informed that "you, Captain Ersfield," although shown the King's letters patent and the Council's letters, have refused to go aboard the above ship; and require answer for this neglect.—*Undated.*
Draft in hand of Levinus Munck. Endorsed: "1605." 2½ *pp.* (192. 26.)

CAPTAIN HUMPHREY COVERT to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—Encloses copy of his petition, now in Mr. Calvert's hands, and begs Salisbury's favour.—*Undated.*
Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (191. 121.)

VISCOUNT CRANBORNE to the SAME.

[? 1605].—Two letters:—
(1) He did not write last week as he was then at Royston. Though his lordship gave him leave to stay there some few days, yet he returned on Wednesday to his study.—*Undated.*
Holograph. 1 *p.* (228. 9.)

* Probably the letter referred to in Capt. Ersfield's letter of Aug. 10 (see p. 363 *supra*).

(2) At this time there is a "commencement" in Cambridge, which is never performed without variety of many good exercises. If he may be a hearer of those disputations, in which he wishes himself an actor, he doubts not he will receive great benefit.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (228. 11.)

LORD CROMWELL to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—By debts, payment of great legacies, intolerable charges in law, employment in costly services, imprisonment in the Tower, and other causes, he was so utterly overthrown that he could only unwind himself by selling all his land. Dealing therein with my Lord of Devon, he also bought some land of his lordship's in Ireland, to which he cannot furnish himself but by parting with his last remainder to his lordship, who, for some pretended title the College of All Souls in Oxford make to it, has desired a day of hearing. He asserts his title thereto, and begs Salisbury to stand his friend in the matter, so that he may be the sooner dispatched for Ireland. As he is there to encounter with many enemies of our true religion, and such as will malice him for his name's sake, he begs Salisbury to lend him a helping hand and also to extend his love to "this infant," the bearer.—*Undated.*

Signed: Ed. Crumwell. *Endorsed:* "1605." 1 *p.* (191. 122.)

AGNES CROWCHER.

[? 1605].—Notes touching the murder of the child of Agnes Crowcher, of Stockbury, Kent. Agnes accused one William Goldsmith of Newington to be the father, and required him to marry her, and afterwards ran into the fair at Sittingborne publicly exclaiming that he had begot her with child and would not marry her. There was some rumour that her father, Thomas Crowcher, was the father of the child. Crowcher, at the first view of the body, being drawn out of a hole in his own ground by his own dog, fell out with them that said it was murdered and said it was a rogue's child. Gives abstract of evidence and of enquiries made; and particulars of attempts made by Sir James Cromer and Thomas Fynch, justices of Kent, and others, to enforce witnesses to retract their testimony.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605", *and by Salisbury:* "Snigg." 1 *p.* (114. 160.)

[*Cf. Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1603–1610, p. 621.]

GEORGE, EARL OF CUMBERLAND.

[1605].—"Moneys the late Earl of Cumberland stood indebted for to the late Queen at the time of her death and remaining undischarged."

For tonnage of the *Lyon* and *Bonaventure*, victualled March 1594, 1,620*l.* For money lost at bowls and play at Haford Lease, June 1597, 600*l.* For subsidy aneiently due 965*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* For port bonds, whieh were to return certifieates for landing goods in some other port within the realm, the custom was first paid and nothing else due, 936*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* For bonds for custom of wheat transported, 100*l.* For suretyship of old Thomas Norton the falconer, for his arrears of the rectory of Hinxton, 200*l.* Paid of the above sums, 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605. Checkor debts." 1 *p.* (**113.** 158.)

Margaret, Countess Dowager of Cumberland, to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—She confesses herself more favoured by him than the rest of the executors, and thanks him for the copy of the will, which she will observe. Asks for order for a commission from him and the rest of the executors, and the appointment of indifferent persons to appraise the goods of the testator, that the creditors may be the better satisfied. If this be Salisbury's pleasure, she will send to my Lord of Cumberland for a speedy answer. She begs his favour to her and her daughter in this troubled course.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: M. Cumberlande. *Endorsed:* "1605. La. Comberland." 1 *p.* (**113.** 159.)

The Earl of Cumberland.

[? 1605].—A minute to the Attorney General, with a warrant to permit the Earl of Cumberland to compound for any imperfections found in the grant of his lands.—*Undated.*

Draft. 1½ *pp.* (**197.** 65.)

The Earl of Cumberland and Lady Ann Clifford.

[? 1605].—"The case between the Earl of Cumberland and the Lady Ann Clifford." The suit concerns the Castle of Skipton and other lands, part of the inheritance left to Cumberland by his brother.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**P. 2302.**)

Customs on Cloth.

[? 1605].—A decree for the relief of, with respect to the custom to be paid by, merchants of the port of Newcastle, the city of York, the town of Kingston upon Hull and the countries of the same; the allowance to be made to them by the farmers of the Customs being the 15th eloth free over and above the 10th cloth for a wrapper.

Signed: T. Dorset *and* Salisbury, *but the signatures crossed out.* *Endorsed:* "1604" [*sic*]. 1½ *pp.* (**139.** 309.)

The Earl of Derby.

[1605].—To move my Lord Chancellor that in the cause between the Lord Mayor and my Lord of Derby for a debt owing by Earl Ferdinando, ready to be heard in Chancery, that he may take his remedy by the common law. The manors which he would charge are entailed. The heirs general and others have other lands under the same entails.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**113.** 162.)

Alice, Countess Dowager of Derby, to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—Thanks for his favours. She desires to móve him "for the christening of a daughter of my daughter's." Her son Egerton will come himself to second it.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: A. Derby. *Endorsed:* "1605. Countess of Derby Dowager." 1 *p.* (**191.** 124.)

E., Countess of Derby, to her uncle, the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—She sends him this remembrance, notwithstanding she has written to Sir W. Coep [Cope], who has acquainted Salisbury with her desires. One thing she wishes to be added, which Ierland will inform Salisbury of, and receive his directions. —*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: E. Derby. *Endorsed:* "1605. Countess of Derby." 1 *p.* (**191.** 125.)

Richard Deringe to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—Thanks him for the grant of the wardship of Mr. Wast. He will use the widow with all courtesy, for avoiding opposition.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Richard Dering your lordship's servant." ½ *p.* (**113.** 160.)

The Countess of Desmond to the Same.

[? 1605].—By Salisbury's furtherance she has received answer to her suits from the King and Council. She is now minded to return to Ireland, and, to pay her debts here and furnish herself for the journey, prays that she may receive one year's pay beforehand of her pension of 200*l.* The Earl of Kildare will join her in bonds, that if she die within the year, to restore so much thereof as shall not fall due during her life.—*Undated.*

Petition. Endorsed: "1604" [*sic*]. 1 *p.* (**189.** 106.)

Lands in Devonshire (?).

[1605].—"A particular of the present estate of a person unnamed."

Includes 1,000*l.* per annum in land, apparently in Devonshire,

and 4 demesnes or bartons ; the land and demesnes being worth to be sold between 40,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* ; 4 mansion houses furnished ; debts due 1,400*l.* ; plate and silver vessels 1,000*l.*, etc. —*Undated.*

Endorsed : "1605. Rydgway." 1 *p.* (**114.** 116.)

The Earl of Devonshire to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—Five letters :—

(1) Asks for warrant for a buck out of Enfield Park. —*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1605." ½ *p.* (**113.** 165.)

(2) If you hold your determination to go to-morrow to the Tower, let me know what time I shall come to you. If there be any other occasion, I am here in London and ready to attend you.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1605." ½ *p.* (**113.** 166.)

(3) Lameness has prevented him from attending the Court. It is a general weakness of that leg where long since he received his great hurt. He writes to know how the King is, and to offer him service.—Wanstead, Sunday.

Holograph. Endorsed : "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 167.)

(4) If I may know where and what time I will come to you to wait with you on the Queen, send me word by this bearer.— *Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1605." ½ *p.* (**113.** 168.)

(5) You may see by this letter I send you that my lieutenant stands on his guard as well in time of peace as of war. But because there may be somewhat more known to you than I can imagine, before I returned my answer to discharge the French gentleman I think good to let you know it.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1605." ½ *p.* (**113.** 170.)

The Earl of Devonshire to the King.

[? 1605].—Sir John Talbot had such a grant of warders as is before mentioned in respect of his good service, and by the late Queen intended to be continued in time of peace. In regard of his service against the rebels of Ireland, I would think that so much lands whereof your Majesty hath but the reversion in the petition mentioned, being to be sold, worth some 600*l.* or 700*l.*, were deservedly bestowed upon him, if your Majesty should think fit.—*Undated.*

Signed. ½ *p.* (**197.** 97.)

John Digby to his brother, Sir Everard Digby.

[1605].—I can only let you understand of my safe arrival in these parts, where I find many kind friends, unto whose charity I am much bound ; but as yet have no proceeding in my

pretended courses, but assured hopes of their best furtherances, although I want as yet the helping hand of the most valiant knight, who as yet is not returned hither, but daily expected. As for news, here is none but that which will be common with you before my Lord Ambassador's arrival, which is only of the loss of 500 men which the States have lost near Antwerp. It was thought they would have besieged Antwerp, but it was only a speech raised without sense. Remember my duty to my mother, to your wife, and the rest of my sisters. If you can help me to a high flying hawk, it will be a very acceptable present to him, who you know may be my especial friend. I could wish your companion were mine, if he could be brought to his quality of setting partridges. Be thankful in my behalf to my friends here for their charity towards me.—*Undated.*

PS.—Since writing this letter it was my chance to be at the arrival of the worthy knight, whose arrival is much rejoiced at in these parts.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Powder treason." ½ *p.* (**113.** 171.)

Sir John Doddridge, Solicitor General, to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—He sends the draft of the grant of a pension to the Duke of Holste, leaving space for the amount of the grant and the Duke's title, which he takes in Latin to be Dux Holsatiae. It may be the law requires the grantee should be a denizen, but he thinks many such pensions have been formerly granted to strangers. Reasons for paying it in English money.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 173.)

Sir Robert Dolman.

[1605].—Warrant [to the Archbishop of York]. Sir Robert Dolman, employed by the Duke of Lennox in a commission concerning Lennox's land, is indicted for a recusant. As Lennox has so necessary use of Dolman in that commission, the Archbishop is to forbear committing him to any restraint till the commission shall be fully executed.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. Endorsed: "Archbishop of York. 1605." ½ *p.* (**191.** 102.)

——— Dorington.

[1605].—"Dorington's note of his bargain.

A true note of the charge that I have been at in the purchase of Somerley and North Asley over and above the 3,000*l.* paid for the land."—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (P. **2197.**)

The Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer, to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—I thank you a thousand times for your letter, which has given me comfort. I beseech God to preserve you and your health, not only for yourself and your friends, but for the King and the State. For when your hand is from the helm, God knows what I am resolved to do. Do not adventure on Saturday, as you love yourself, for it will be too soon, and we have not nor are like to have then any matters worth your coming.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**191.** 128.)

Sir Robert Dudley to the Same.

[1605].—Four letters:—

(1) His suit was referred by the King to the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Chief Justice and Salisbury. He begs Salisbury to arrange a meeting of the three to consider it and give their favourable opinions to the King thereof, whose disposition is to recompense him for his services. He is at great charge, not only for himself but also for divers men who are to undertake the work.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 1.)

(2) To the same effect as the foregoing. He begs that his suit may be speedily effected, in regard to his painful service and the great charge he was at, being Mayor of Newcastle at the receiving of his Majesty there; otherwise he is likely to be utterly undone and disgraced for ever.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 2.)

(3) He has been a suitor for two years that, in recompense of his services, he may have letters patent for the refining and sealing of lead; for which he offered 100*l.* a year. The suit was referred to the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Chief Justice and Salisbury. He finds that the same suit, first preferred by him is undertaken by a private man and others of Hull, who have confederated with certain citizens of London to obtain it, without any advancement of the revenue. He prays for Salisbury's favour in the matter. He finds it is of such value as may well reward him for his services, and yet sufficient also to satisfy the Hull men.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 3.)

(4) Another letter to the same effect.—*Undated.*

Signed. 1 *p.* (**114.** 4.)

The Earl of Dunbar to the Same.

[? 1605].—After his Majesty's coming to this house, he told me that he thought you was more able to forget a matter of ceremony or formality than a greater matter; and he said to

me that he needed never to remember you upon any his great affairs, because you be more mindful of his errands than he is himself; but in a case of courtesy, being but mere ceremonial, he feared memory more than if it were of greater consequence. So it is his pleasure that I should put you in mind to send a gentleman, as from his Majesty, to visit the Spanish Ambassador, and to let him know that how soon it come to his Majesty's knowledge that he was diseased, his Majesty was sorry and most desirous to know of his estate. Your continual favours and great care of me, so oblige me unto you, as I must be a most unworthy traitor if ever I proved unkind.—*Undated.*

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**191.** 130.)

Merchant ship and goods taken by a Dunkirker.

[1605].—William Bryden, for his master Mathew Brownrigge, an English merchant, loaded in April last at Dantzig 80 lasts of rye in a ship of Holland bound for Ipswich. The ship was taken by a Dunkerker, who rifled it and imposed 5,500 guilders on the ship and goods, taking one man prisoner for the ransom thereof. The ship is rated but at 1,000 guilders, the rest being laid upon the goods. It is prayed that means may be made to the Archduke for the remission of the part laid on the goods, they having been loaded at a neutral place.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605. Brownrigge." 1 *p.* (**113.** 136.)

The Dean of Durham.

[1605].—Extracts from the statutes of Durham Cathedral.

(1) *Cap.* 6. Concerning the qualifications, election and admission of a Dean.

(2) *Cap. ult.* Concerning the visitation of the Church.

Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**115.** 25.)

Thomas Elliott to [Richard Percival], servant to the Earl of Salisbury.

1605.—Six days before the last Parliament began, divers wild words, quoted, were spoken against the King at Wimborne, Dorset, by Margaret Trem, wife of John Trem, in the presence of Joan Leyford and others. The Trems are the worst recusants in Dorsetshire. Mass is said in their house by a seminary priest, and all his ornaments are there: cope, chalice, pax, holy water, with all other relics fit for Popery. Margaret has turned many people of late. Quotes further speeches of hers. He has brought up to London the witness Joan Leyford for examination but, his money being spent, he has carried her home again. He will return again to London to await speech with the King and begs Percival to acquaint Salisbury with the matter. 40 persons come to that house to mass, and Margaret keeps all the saints and relics in her house fit for them. Begs

that Salisbury will deliver the enclosed petition to the King.—1605.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. For my Lord Chief Justice." 3 *pp.* (**114.** 6.)

The Enclosure :—Thomas Elliott to the King. Expresses his joy at the escape of the King from the "devilish, arrogant, perverse, and damned traitors, seminary priests, Jesuits and Papists." Recommends that they should be "quick lapped up alive in lead, with their arms spread abroad, and set upon the highest pinnacle in every city and port town in England, and let them there starve to death": to put the people in mind of this horrible treason. Also that near every church should be built a pair of gallows or gibbet, and all Papists and wilful recusants hanged there. Too much pity ever overthrows town and city, which pity good Queen Elizabeth ever used; and he fears the King will do so too.—1605.

Holograph. 1 *p.* (**114.** 5.)

The Earl of Essex to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—Two letters :—

(1) Recommends the bearer, Captain Win, for a company in the States' service.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: Ro. Essex. *Endorsed:* "1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 131.)

(2) Begs him to favour the suit of this poor man, who was servant to Essex's father.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: Ro. Essex. *Endorsed:* "1605." ½ *p.* (**191.** 132.)

Lord Eure to the Same.

[1605].—Two letters :—

(1) Excuses his absence, which is caused by an ague. He begs Salisbury to view "this particular," and direct him in proceeding to the King, if he thinks the suit reasonable.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: Ra. Eure. *Endorsed:* "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 8.)

(2) He begs to be excused from his service in Court, on account of the ague.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: Ra. Eure. *Endorsed:* "1605." ½ *p.* (**114.** 12.)

The Earl of Exeter to the Same.

[1605].—Four letters :—

(1) I return you the letter, whereunto you are privy, that his Majesty sent to me by Sir James Hey. I accept it a most fortunate good hap that the writing fell out so happily to be

found, lest by disaster I might have been ominous unto you, which should have been more grievous to me than the procuring of my own death. I know you have that fortitude that you will not wax cold to do that service which shall be thought fit for the honour of God, your Prince, and country; and thereby no doubt you shall offer a pleasing sacrifice to God which shall lay up treasure for you in heaven. Follow the steps of our dear father, that I hope is in heaven, who bare many of these storms and threatenings, and yet you saw God prolonged his years; and no doubt so will He deal towards you if you neglect the hazard of your own life for His sake. I am in opinion the party will not go on with his project, since his writing is found; neither will the Ambassador of Spain be solicited by any, lest thereby something might fall out to be discovered.—*Undated.*

PS.—You see how God plays His part in extraordinary discovering their treacheries; and I am in some opinion that it is done to terrify you if it may be, that paper being thus lost, and I knowing no Papist that is so great with me that has a son I can suspect fit for that purpose; and I think they that received the paper would not in so great a cause have so negligently have lost it. This is my opinion.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 9.)

(2) Hearing that Salisbury's plumber is dead, he recommends the bearer, Jeromy Laus, to his place. Salisbury cannot have a better workman, he having had good trial of him in his own works.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**191.** 133.)

(3) I am entreated by the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, that they may have the cause heard between the Queen's counsel and theirs about the royalty for the great fish that was taken, which they claim by their charters. As I could not deny them to move you and to give them easier access by my letter, I told them I found your meaning was not to quarrel with their charter, but that they should have a just hearing.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**191.** 134.)

(4) On behalf of a gentleman who has a petition to present to Cecil and the rest of the Lords.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**206.** 27.)

Charles della Faille to Dr. Taillour.

[1605].—Two letters:—

(1) Some of the creditors of Renzi have obtained a bankruptcy statute against him, by which they intend to have him declared bankrupt; in which case his pretended protection will be of no use. Therefore it is necessary that the meeting of the Commissioners (*Commissaires*) should be deferred till the protection can be made effective. I pray you to attend to the matter,

so that our trouble may not be in vain. The Commissioners are Dr. Compton, Montagu, Wats, Wood, David and Harrison.—*Undated.*

Holograph. French. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114. 10.**)

(2) He is secretary to the embassy of the Archdukes and writes for the Flemish merchants, subjects of the Archdukes, who are interested in the bankruptcy of Mathew Reyns [De Renzi], merchant, formerly resident in London. Reyns before his bankruptcy concealed a large quantity of valuable goods belonging to the above merchants; and they beg for order to the Lord Mayor to assist them in recovering them.—*Undated.*

Petition. French. Endorsed: "1605." 1½ *pp.* (**114. 11.**)

Fight at Foils.

[1605].—Names of persons to fight at foils.

Duke of Lenox	Earl of Sussex
Lord Effingham	Sir Carey Reynolds
Lord Montegle	Lord Gerrard
Lord Howard of Walden	Sir Robert Killegrewe
Mr. Gunterott	Lord Willoughby
Sir Thomas Somerset	Sir Robert Carey
Sir Charles Howard	Sir William Constable
Sir Thomas Monson	Mr. John Digby
Sir Francis Howard	Sir Richard Hawghton
Sir John Graye	Sir Thomas Gerrard
Sir Robert Mansell	Sir Oliver Cromwell
Sir Lewis Mansell	Sir William Harbert
Sir Edward Howard	Sir William Woodhouse
Sir Roger Dalison	Sir Robert Drewry
Sir John Leighe	Sir Thomas Badger
Sir Edward Howard	Sir William Woodhouse
Sir Henry Goodyer	Sir Thomas Dutton.

—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605. Fight at foils." 1 *p.* (**115. 40.**)

Another paper in the same hand, apparently an enclosure, contains the same names but differently arranged.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**115. 39.**)

Henry Garnet.

[? 1605].—No future action can fall under confession *quoad actum*, but only *quoad propositum*, for it is a principle in penance *Mala comissa plangere plangenda non comittere.*

In penance the first act is *confessio*, *contritio*, *satisfactio*, which order not being observed it is no penance. It is not *cibus penitentialis* when the penitent doth not *submittere se clavibus Ecclesiae*; in which case if the penitent do not assure reformation, and desist from the evil act, nothing that is delivered to [*sic:* in] his confession is delivered *sub sigillo confessionis.*

That he had it on the second hand *sub sigillo secreti* as superior to Greenway for his better resolution, it must needs follow that they both abetted that action; for by "schule" rules if this confession showed a purpose to persist in the action, it is no confession, and so they are not bound to conceal; but admit they had promised to desist, yet are they bound to admonish the State by all such means as may procure the preventing without detection. It is the cause, not the person. He is a poor seduced priest: returned not with a heart of an Englishman, but as one *alieno mundo natus*. He quits fidelity for an unnatural and unjust supremacy. We are now therefore not to arraign Garnet the Jesuit nor Walley the Provincial; but to unmask and arraign that misnamed presumptuous Society of Our Saviour Jesus Who if He were on earth again would say as God doth to the wicked: why dost thou take my name on thy mouth?

We may now defend that the priests' hands are full of bloody sacrifices; that their hearts are harder than adamant which relenteth when it comes to blood.

That we prove not their treasons by wit and inference, but by confession.—*Undated.*

In Salisbury's hand. Endorsed: "Garnett." 2 *pp.* (**114.** 18.)

William George to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—For your pedigree out of Wales, I cannot find Bleddyn's coat impaled, the ancientest of the 5 Princes of Wales. His name died in Elizabeth, your father's great grandmother. I have found his coat in the house of Thomas Prichard, a gentleman in Glamorganshire, son and heir of Richard Thomas, a gentleman learned and a herald in that country, where the genealogy of the ancient Princes of Wales are set forth. About 15 years past having found out the same, I came to London to acquaint your father therewith, was clapped in prison, and detained, by what means I dare not reveal, till last term I was set at liberty, by one Arnold, who sought my blood many ways; yet God defended me, and getting loose, I present my service to you.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Note at foot by Salisbury: "I desire none of these vain toys, nor to hear of such absurdities." *Endorsed:* "1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 135.)

Declaration of Nathaniel Gilbie, Minister.

[1605].—"At Bletso the Dean of the Chapel before me and two others did take occasion to deliver his Majesty's disposition, his great understanding and readiness in the Scriptures . . . . as if he could imagine or be made know that these things . . . . unlawful which are now refused, he would never pr . . . .

for any consideration. And at that time he . . . . for himself that he wished to have lost one joint . . . . these ceremonies were taken away: which I think . . . . in regard he was sorry for the hurts arising by . . . . [con]troversies. Therefore he did also wish . . . . would gather and set down such reasons as might . . . . unlawfulness.

Upon this occasion in Michaelmas term last I came unto [the Dean] then at Whitehall; and in the closet there showed . . . reasons as might seem to infer the unlawfulness . . . At the length I pressed certain axioms out of Zanchius, ... amongst other this one I remember to this effect: *Tra . . . . impiae sunt cum homines majoribus plectuntur poenis ob ill[am trans]gressionem quam ob transgressionem mandatorum dei.* The Dean answered that the fault was in the commander and not [him] that obeyed; for things might be unlawfully com[manded] and yet lawfully obeyed. And so we might yield . . . . things, though his Majesty did sin in urging and . . . . as he thought he did. Whereto I replied that he [would do] well to insinuate this his opinion to his Majesty. [He said] he had dealt with his Majesty and told him that it would . . . . the Gospel's proceeding.

Being told now that Lewes Pickering hath . . . . have told him that the Dean said the King did . . . . I dare not charge him with that very phrase but . . . . the rest do humbly beseech your Honour's pardon that . . . . of distance of time since passed and no expectation of . . . . repetition may not be urged to the very same words . . . . but only to accept this as the very sum and effect [of] my speech for this matter. For I dare not charge . . . . phrase, but somewhat he said to that effect."—*Undated.*

Signed: Nathaniel . . . . . *Endorsed:* "1605. The declaration of Mr. Gilbie, Minister." *Damaged.* 1 *p.* (**114.** 20.)

Sir Arthur Gorges.

[1605].—"Reasons for sealing such fustians as are made within the realm."

Fustian is the most common stuff now in request for hosen and doublets of the ordinary sort. Care ought to be taken that the making be not falsified, and that their due length and breadth be not diminished. Letters patent are therefore sought for the overseeing and sealing of the same, as there is for broad clothes, kerseys and like wares. 100*l.* a year is offered for the letters. Details of the proposed overseeing and sealing follow. A piece of fustian contains 32 yards, ½ an ell in breadth, and is commonly prised at 2*s.* to 3*s.* a yard. The charge for sealing would be 4*d.*—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "Sir Arthur Gorges suit, 1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 22.)

Sir Edward Gorges to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—The fruits of a distempered voyage have returned me home with an extreme ague, which makes me not able to perform the duty to you my heart thirsts after. This morning Sir Thomas Gorges told me Sir Ferdinando Gorges was desperately sick and almost hopeless of recovery. If it please God to call him out of this world, give me your furtherance to the succeeding of him in that place. My long and chargeable service to my late Sovereign, and the small remembrance I have received since his Majesty's coming to the Crown, will move his Highness to have some compassion on my so reasonable request.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 23.)

The Greames.

[1605].—Names of prisoners, Armstrongs, Grames, and others, that made an escape forth of Carlisle Castle, being in the Sheriff's charge. Total 29.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**115.** 38.)

Sir Fulke Grevyll to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—Three letters :—

(1) Your favour to my old father I will serve you for and I hope God will reward. I set down what I remember of those particulars which I heard related, when I took no precise note of them to any such end. Choose which of these you list, and do what you list in favour of him; for the merit of your own noble heart is and will be the best story and monument that can be published of his faith, and love to his country.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 136.)

(2) He begs Salisbury's leave to wait upon him to-morrow.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**191.** 137.)

(3) He acknowledges Salisbury's favours and desires to know by the bearer how he does.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 138.)

Sibilla, Lady Grey, to the Same.

[1605].—She expresses her thanks to him for his favours to her unfortunate son in keeping their lands from the Receipt of the Exchequer and from all others and in seconding the motion made to the King by the Lord of Northampton for her son's liberty. Her unable body and sore eyes prevent her from travelling to perform compliments of duty, his Majesty being so near; and she is fearful by further petitions to trouble his sports and recreations.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 31.)

Lord Grey to the Earl of Salisbury.

[? 1605].—Three letters :—

(1) I have written another letter by Mr. Lieutenant, but fearing lest that may be stayed too long I have hasted this bearer to beseech you if it possibly may be that I may keep my lodging. Worthy Lord, perform this I humbly ask, or else give me some hope of a speedy dispatch from this misery : else I vow the chamber where I shall lie will in two months kill your most faithful and devoted friend.—*Undated.*

Holograph. ½ *p.* (**110.** 131.)

(2) Mr. Lieutenant this morning told me that I must needs change my lodging. What is the cause or necessity I cannot imagine ; only methinks it should be very great, that a prisoner that has been two years and a half close, and endured such misery as I have done, should be now even at last cast (for certainly if liberty prevent not, I wish not that life should longer protract my miseries) to lose the only ease which in misfortunes he enjoyed. Yet if so it must be, I even therein yield, for no way can I show my regenerate and submiss[ive] soul but by humble obedience in all : only may you help me : believe the honour you shall do me will be infinitely great : and the Constable Tower for whatever business can be will be as convenient as my poor lodging.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 32.)

(3) It is not strange that success fails in my affairs, for it is usual ; neither do I yet despair, for God has and will help me. While you are but assistant, and not prime agent, I will not expect success. My Lord of Northampton has acquainted me how nobly you seconded his motion ; which must be a perpetual bond to me ; the more because you deal so plainly with me ; for as I first loved you for your clear and sound dealing with your friends, and since besought you even at my death not to conceal the worst from me, so now I honour you for it, however the news be far more bitter than Mr. Sheriff's writ ; for that gave me a sudden, a short death : this a protracted, a perpetual torment. But shall we receive good at the hand of God and not bad ? Certainly it may not be, therefore whatever my gracious Prince's pleasure shall inflict I with more than patience and obedience humbly endure. Only to you, who enjoyed my first love of man in state, whom I honoured with dearest devotion : whom worthy affections once knit unto me in dear regard : unto whom I now last consecrate the only hope remains : to you I say, let me make this last petition, to direct me simply to surcease, or else favour my address to that friend of yours on whom before my troubles I relied my suit. If you will have me rest, return me word by this bearer that I must stay time ; but if you allow me seeking your friend to prepare you the way, send me word that you wish me (so far as you may)

well. This write I not that I hope for present dispatch, but only that your friend (if you and he please to undertake it) may have all this progress time to work it more easily. But if you find that yet this is above my hopes, or contrary to the course of your fortunes to allow me, with patience I attend my times, with humility and much affection acknowledge this high honour you now last did me, and recommend my hope to your favourable remembrance.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1½ *pp.* (**114.** 33.)

JOHN GYFFARD to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—He protests that he never was guilty of any matter of conspiracy, or practised anything concerning the State. It is true he ran into extreme danger, beyond his own understanding, and has no means but to fly to Salisbury for refuge. If he casts him off, his father would do the same, whereby he would be driven to extreme necessity. He hopes Salisbury will mitigate my Lord's indignation against him. Concerning the paper with the pearls, he remembers the writing to be a gentlewoman's of my Lady's called Mrs. Savell, who having wrapped therein a piece of riband of another gentlewoman's whom she imagined he loved, she pinned it to the hangers of his sword as he sat at cards, wherein since he had put those pearls and some silk, not taking notice of the writing.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 19.)

JOHN HARDWICKE to the SAME.

[1605].—Being in Nottingham on Monday, he understood from the mistress of the house where he lodged that Mr. Farmar, a Catholic, had lain there a little before, but his behaviour was so fearful that she harboured him no longer. Farmar persuaded them of the house that they were utterly damned for receiving the communion or going to Church; prayed much in the night; and his purse was well furnished. She told him where Farmar went to. He could not apprehend Farmar without authority; but, seeing his Majesty's proclamation and one therein named Farmar, he certifies thus much.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 34.)

C. DE HARLAY to MONSIEUR LEVINS [LEVINUS MUNCK].

[1605].—As the Earl of Salisbury has given him an appointment at Whitehall, it would appear that their conference is to be with the Council also. He begs Levinus to tell him what he knows of the matter.—*Undated.*

Holograph. French. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 122.)

THOMAS HARRIOT to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—Acknowledges his favour. Begs him to extend it further for his release out of this dungeon of his many miseries.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (114. 40.)

GEORGE HARRISON to the SAME.

[1605].—Begs him to further his suit, with regard to which he encloses certificates. The suit would relieve him of a debt of 2,000*l.* Sir Nicholas Saunder has undertaken for him in all things connected with the suit.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (114. 35.)

LORD HARYNGTON to the SAME.

[1605].—He begs his furtherance in procuring the payment of the allowances which he is to require for the necessaries of her Grace the Lady Elizabeth.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (114. 36.)

ELIZA, LADY HATTON, to the SAME.

[1605].—She begs his favour in a cause concerning a young lady, sometime Salisbury's ward. She encloses particulars of the case.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (144. 46.)

SIR GAWEN HERVY to the SAME.

[1605].—A note of all your lordship's letters I can find amongst my father's papers, that have been written these two years past; all which I have delivered to Mr. Levinus to return to you again.

1605 August 1; about the lions. July 31; the same. July 28; the same. Feb. 25; to show a writing to my Lord Cobham of certain leases. Jan. 29; for the Spanish Ambassador to see the Tower. Jan 22; for Mr. FitzJames to see Sir W. R. Jan. 25; to show the Tower to the Lord Chancellor of Scotland. 1604, Dec. 28; for Mr. Auditor Goughton to see my Lord Cobham. Same date; for Mr. Wood the preacher to come to my Lord Cobham. Nov. 29; for Monsieur de Fountayn to see the Lord Cobham. Nov. 24; for Mr. Hill to see the Lord Graye. Nov. 21; for Sir Arthur Throckmorton to come unto my Lord Gray. Oct. 25; for Sir Edward Moore to speak with my Lord Cobham. Oct. 25; for Mr. Hull to come to Sir W. R. Oct. 5; for Captain Kemishe to come to Sir W. R. Sept. 20; Dr. Poe to come to Sir W.R. Aug. 27; touching the coming of Tho. Farre to James FitzGerald. Aug. 25; to suffer Sir John Gilbert to speak with Sir W. R. Aug. 10; for Captain Wood and Spilman to come to Sir W. R. July 8; about the young lion. Aug. 7;

about a collar lent to my Lord Cobham. July 28; about restraint of prisoners. July 23; Sir John Smith to speak with my Lord Cobham. July 11; my Lord Gerrard to speak with my Lord Graye. June 23; Sir Carew Ralegh to speak with Sir W. R. June 29; Sir Edw: to speak with my Lord Cobham. June 16; my Lord of Pembroke's man to speak with Sir W.R. May 16; for the Lieutenant to come unto him. April 27; Mr. Warden of Winchester to come to my Lord Cobham. April 18; to mat my Lord Cobham's chamber. April 1; Dr Poe to come to my Lord Cobham. March 29; Mr. Nicholas Sanders to come to Sir W. R. March 21; my Lord Cobham's cook to come unto him. Feb. 24; to send his lordship any written discourse. Feb. 23; Mr. Peter Vanlore to speak with Sir W. R. Feb. 7; Sir Anthony Standen to send the "Corone". Jan. 21; that the King is pleased Sir Ge: Ca: should see Sir W. R. Jan. 18; to let Mr. Shelbrye come to Sir W. R. 1603, Dec. 30; Sir John Leuson to come to my Lord Cobham. Dec. 27; the Lord Cobham's servant to go at liberty. Dec. 23; Sir George Carew to have access to Sir W. R. Dec. 23; to let my Lord Cobham's clerk of his kitchen come. Dec. 20; Sir W. R.'s trunk. Oct. 19; to let Mr. Mellershe speak with my Lord Cobham. Oct. 5; about my Lord Cobham his sister and niece. Sept. 23; a kind letter to the Licutenant. Aug. 20; a warrant to the Postmaster. Aug. 20; Dr. Langton to come to my Lord Cobham. Aug. 18; two desks sent to my Lord Graye. Aug. 6; Mr. George Brooke to be used as in Sir John Payton's time.

The Lords commanded me to deliver to Sir William Waad all letters or warrants which concerned prisoners' keeping or liberty, which have been heretofore directed to my father; but I thought in this to use my discretion. For such warrants as came from the Lords in general I think it necessary to deliver them; but for private letters I am otherwise determined.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Letters written by my Lord to the late Lieutenant of the Tower." 2 *pp.* (**191.** 139).

Benjamin Hewes to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—Sir William Cob, a knight of Norfolk, having been latcly absolved among the Catholics of the Low Countries, and likely by the company he was conversant with to be one of this horrible conspiracy, is secretly returned and concealed. If Salisbury pleases to employ him, he hopes to find Cob.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Benjamin Hues." 1 *p.* (**114.** 43.)

CHRISTOPHER HEYBORN to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—Thanks him for the benefits he has reeeived at his liberal hands and offers serviees. He is well entreated in Scotland, both by my Lord and my Lady, and eannot wish for more satisfaetion of his travail than he receives. His lodging is quiet and cleanly, his diet wholesome and good, the walks and air cold and dry, and his purse still full of gold. For all this contentment he may thank Salisbury.—Starlynge.

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 39.)

SIR EDWARD HOBY to the SAME.

[1605].—He excuses his not being able to be present among his fellows as he was warned, he having entered into physic, as Dr. Fryer may witness, whieh has brought his body very low.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**191.** 141.)

HOLLANDERS and DUNKIRKERS.

[1605].—Two merehants ships of Dunkirk departing out of Dover road were immediately followed by 4 men-of-war of Holland, without staying two tides after, aeeording to his Majesty's proelamation, insomuch that the ships were eonstrained to put into Whitsand Bay, where the Hollanders have besieged them that they eannot eome forth. The like is done by the Hollanders to two ships of Dunkirk lying in the roads of Portsmouth and Sandwieh.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605. Memoire del S^{or} Juan B^{a} Tassis." ½ *p.* (**192.** 55.)

SIR RICHARD HOUGHTON to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

1605.—I understand by Lord Gerard he had moved you eoncerning some unkindness Lord Derby has taken against me, about some wreeks of wines fallen in Lancashire: whieh eoneeit, grounded by my Lord in regard of my errors, not knowing the jurisdietion of the Admiralty, has bred suspieion of my earriage towards his lordship; whieh I protest was in no sort to give him dislike, nor to offer to encounter one of his rank, bearing but the place I hold, besides the love I have borne him. The serviee I would have done him should not have been inferior to the best gentleman in that shire. Having brought myself into a labyrinth where I never intended, I entreat you to take the matter into your own power without further grief to me, wherein you shall find me ready to yield and deserve the love that his lordship shall be willing to afford me.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605," *and the following list of names:* Sir Ri. Houghton, Sir W. Curtney, Sir Jh. Gurley, Sir R. Kerr, Sir Ed. Read, Sir Rich. Ogle, Sir Ed. Fizgerald, Sir Ni. Poynts, Sir J. Bolle, Sir F. Vere, Sir R. Southwell, Sir J. Hele, Sir Mieh. Mollyns, Sir Ed. Fytton. 1 *p.* (**114.** 44.)

The Earl of Huntingdon to the King.

[? 1605].—Petitions to be allowed to succeed in due course to the office held by his grandfather of Lieutenant for the counties of Leicester and Rutland. Meanwhile he prays his Majesty to appoint as commissioners the late deputies, who are Lord Harington, Sir Andrew Noel, Sir Francis Hastings and Sir Thomas Cave.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *p.* (**197.** 14.)

Chief Remembrancer's Office, Ireland.

[? 1605].—An account of the controversy between Richard Hoper and John Bingley as to the reversion of the above office, said to have been granted to the former July 12, 1603, and by the latter's misrepresentation afterwards awarded to himself and one Richard Colman. Addressed to the Earl of Salisbury. —*Undated.*

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1603" [*sic*]. 1 *p.* (**103.** 19.)

[*Cf. Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1603-1606, p. 76.]

Soldiers in Ireland.

1605.—"The Captains serving his Majesty in Ireland" to "the Lords in England."

For Order for the apparel for the soldiers for the approaching winter season, 1605.—*Undated.*

½ *p.* (**206.** 24.)

Captain Thomas Jackson to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—Eight letters, five of them addressed to the Earl as Viscount Cranborne.

He begs favourable answer to his petition to be reestablished into the command of a company at Berwick, or else for a pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* per diem, in reward for the blood and substance he has spent in the service of the State; and that his sister Jane Samon, widow of Wylfred Samon, gent., may be included in the pension for 2*s.* 6*d. per diem*, if she shall survive him. He refers to imputations against him that he intended the disgrace of Lord Hunsdon, and that he sought to oppose their lordships in their designs for Berwick. He lives now in imprisonment in his lodgings in London, through want. The letters are very rambling and interspersed with religious reflections.—*Undated.*

Holographs. Endorsed: "1605." 8 *pp.* (**114.** 47–54.)

Royal Jewels.

1605.—Bill of Sir John Spelman, the King's jeweller, for gold tablets, set with diamonds and rubies, containing the King's and Queen's pictures, etc.

1 *p.* (**140.** 197.)

Sir Robert Johnson to the Earl of Salisbury.

[? 1605].—My suit is, that in the assignment of the Surveyors' places, you will vouchsafe me to have Sir Thomas Neale's division, myself inhabiting in that part. And because the Cinque Ports are in that division, wherein I may do his Majesty very profitable services in avoiding of great charges about the office of the ordnance, I do the rather desire to have it. It was my chance to hear Mr. Norden move Mr. Chancellor for the West country, and he said then that your Honour and he would give some respect to me because of my years and other deserts. But now perceiving Mr. Hersey endeavours to have that division is the reason of my suit.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1603" [*sic*]. 1 *p.* (**103. 23.**)

John Jolles to the Same.

[1605].—He is in election to serve as one of the Sheriffs of London. Sir Baptist Hickes, Sir William Herrik, Sir James Deane, Mr. Banyng and others have, by means from the Court or by fines, wrought themselves from this service. It is very likely to fall upon him, as he has no way by friends to avoid the charge, and they will not let him go by fine. He begs Salisbury's favour to his Majesty that he may have the title of knighthood*, which all the aldermen have, and which the Sheriff which shall serve with him has. Refers to his services in suppressing broils and strifes in the City since 1588.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**144. 55.**)

Edward Jones to the Same.

[1605].—Two letters :—

(1) He desires to enter Salisbury's service. He has made collections of divers kinds, which may give him that pleasure which the eye has in looking upon the diversity of flowers. He presents for his garden some slips which have had the hap to spring this dry summer. Though they may there seem but thistles, yet if they delight Salisbury, he will think as well of them as the physicians do of *carduus benedictus.* Begs him to appoint the titles, and offers presents of other kinds.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605; with a book of sentences *pro et contra.*" 1 *p.* (**114. 56.**)

(2) You seemed yesterday offended that in the suit of Lord Danvers I sought a patent for an allowance from the King. Give me leave to make my excuse according to the truth. The Lord Treasurer in the Council's presence delivered, as their order, that I should have an allowance in the pound out of the King's part of the increase, as well as out of the rest; and I knew no way to have it but by the usual way of a patent. As for the proportion of the allowance demanded by me, 1,000*l.*

* He was Sheriff of London and Middlesex, Mich. 1605, and knighted in July 1606.

would have yielded but 250*l.* to me, and 50 clerks and deputies which the several shires would require, besides Westminster Hall; and that at the rate of 5*l.* a man yearly would not have left a penny to myself. But seeing how it is offensive, I cease to desire office, patent or portion, or anything else that shall be displeasing to you.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605," *also the following list of names:* W. Herle, Mr. Kyffen, Mr. Dolman, Rob. Churchman, R. Piggott, Mr. Jobson, Mr. Lylly, Captain Lisle, Mr. Saunder. 1 *p.* (**114.** 57.)

BEN JONSON to "the most nobly-virtuous and thrice-honoured EARL OF SALISBURY."

[1605].—Most truly honourable. It hath still been the tyranny of my fortune so to oppress my endeavours, that before I can show myself grateful (in the least) for former benefits, I am enforced to provoke your bounties for more. May it not seem grievous to your lordship that now my innocence calls upon you (next the Deity) to her defence; God himself is not averted at just men's cries. And you that approach that divine goodness, and supply it here on earth in your place and honours, cannot employ your aids more worthily than to the "commune" succour of honesty and virtue, how humbly soever it be placed. I am here (my most honoured Lord) unexamined, or unheard, committed to a vile prison, and (with me) a gentleman (whose name may perhaps have come to your lordship) one Mr. George Chapman, a learned and honest man. The cause (would I could name some worthier) though I wish we had known none worthy our imprisonment, is a (the word irks me, that our fortune has necessitated us to so despised a course) a play, my Lord, whereof, we hope, there is no man can justly complain that hath the virtue to think but favourably of himself, if our judge bring an equal ear; marry, if with prejudice we be made guilty afore our time, we must embrace the asinine virtue Patience. My noble Lord, they deal not charitably who are too witty in another man's works, and utter sometimes their own malicious meanings under our words. I protest to your Honour, and call God to testimony, (since my first error, which yet is punished in me more with my shame than it was then with my bondage) I have so attempered my style that I have given no cause to any good man of grief; and, if to any ill, by touching at any general vice, it hath always been with a regard and sparing of particular persons. I may be otherwise reported, but if all that be accused should be presently guilty, there are few men would stand in the state of innocence.

I beseech your most ho. lordship suffer not other men's errors or faults past to be made my crimes; but let me be examined, both by all my works past, and this present, and not trust to rumour, but my books (for she is an unjust deliverer both of great and small actions) whether I have ever (in anything I

have written, private or public) given offence to a nation, to any public order or state, or any person of honour or authority; but have equally laboured to keep their dignity as mine own person safe. If others have transgressed, let not me be entitled to their follies. But lest in being too diligent for my excuse, I may incur the suspicion of being guilty, I become a most humble suitor to your lordship that with the ho. Lord Chamberlain (to whom I have in like manner petitioned) you will be pleased to be the grateful means of our coming to answer; or if in your wisdoms it shall be thought unnecessary, that your lordships will be the most honoured cause of our liberty, where freeing us from one prison, you shall remove us to another, which is eternally to bind us and our Muses to the thankful honouring of you and yours to posterity; as your own virtues have by many descents of ancestors ennobled you to time.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (**114.** 58.)

FRANCES, COUNTESS OF KILDARE, to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—I was on Friday at the Blackfriars, with Sir John Lucons and my cousin Duke Broke, about the evidences and writings they should have out. I only desire one, which is like to a letter, a writing signed by my Lord [Cobham] but not sealed. I know not whether it be at Cobham or at the Blackfriars. There are so many papers cast about that I should be very glad to be wholly dispossessed of them, for many letters concern foreign cases whereof use might be made. They are unfit for women to see or men of mean judgment, for they concern state causes. I should be much bound to you if you would procure a command from the King that I should be freely acquitted of them all. If any evidence concern me, I presume of your conscience to right me in all things.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**199.** 123.)

JOSIAS KIRTON.

[? 1605].—Grievances of the inhabitants of the county of Wilts against Josias Kirton, muster master of the said county. —*Undated.*

1 *p.* (**206.** 93.)

LORD KNOLLYS.

[1605].—Memorandum describing the method of dealing with fines and forfeitures of recognizances, which are written by the Clerk of the Estreats into schedules, sealed, and sent down to the sheriff to be levied by him. Out of them, the issues of jurors are granted in farm to Sir Henry Bronkard for 1,000*l.* per annum. The rest of the titles contained in the schedules were certified by the Clerk of the Pipe not to exceed 2,800*l.* per annum. The Lord D'Anvers and Sir John Gilbert

have obtained of the King three-fourths of whatsoever they shall hereafter advance out of the said fines, over and above the said 2,800*l.* : i.e. to Lord D'Anvers 2 fourth parts, and to Gilbert 1 fourth part. Lord Knollys is a suitor for the remaining fourth part remaining in the King's hands.—*Undated.*

Endorsed : "1605. Lord Knollys his suit." 1 *p.* (**114.** 62.)

Lord Knollys to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—Being this day at Reading, one Mr. Buck brought hither certain persons of Basingstoke which assaulted and wounded him, he having a priest in his custody to bring before your lordships. I find the chief who began this fray is worthy to be punished and think fit he make his repair with Mr. Buck to answer his misdemeanour ; but have discharged the others, either to be punished by the officers of Basingstoke or be bound to appear. Touching the priest that then escaped, Mr. Buek, having seen one called Thomas Stannye, says he is the man. He was not long since brought before Sir Henry Nevell and Mr. Backhouse for stabbing a servant in an inn at Okingham, and said he did it because he was a heretic. Nevell and Backhouse brought him to me, but he would say nothing, though formerly he had confessed vagrant speeches ; and surely he is either merely distracted, or else a notable counterfeit. He has talked at random whether it were lawful to kill a king, being a heretic or not, but denies it again, and now he is mute. He is here safe in the gaol and shall remain till your pleasure be known. He seems desirous to die, for he eats no meat. If he be a counterfeit he must have torture used to him, and the sooner the better, for he seems to have great matters in his head. Had it not been that the Prince comes to Grayes in his way to Woodstock, I would have attended you myself.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed : W. Knollys. *Endorsed :* "L. Knollys. 1605." 1 *p.* (**191.** 144.)

Thomas Knoyll to ————.

[1605].—The 27th of this present Dr. Sharpe came to me from Dr. Thomas Easken to this purpose, that the King feared a surprise shortly, and that he had that confidence in me, knowing my true allegiance, as to hazard myself and such friends as I had about this town that were of worth, when any such matter should be attempted ; and in the meantime to deliver in a schedule of their names, worth and lodging, and that the King would take it for very acceptable service.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1605", *and by Salisbury :* "Tho. Knoill." ½ *p.* (**114.** 61.)

MAURICE KYFFIN to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—By Salisbury's direction he is removed out of his house, and has received warning from his service. It would have been most grievous to him to be removed for any other cause than his religion, which is as it was for some years in Lord Burghley's days. If Salisbury had warned him of his intention to discharge him, he might have matched himself in marriage to the bettering of his estate. As he is much condemned in Salisbury's house for obstinacy in refusing to go to church, and refusing conference with Salisbury's chaplain, he encloses the reasons which move him to the religion he now professes.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 63.)

SIR WILLIAM LANE to the COMMISSIONERS FOR THE TOWER.

[1605].—The Lord of Northumberland prays that Sir Edward Francis may have access to him to confer as to his debts and other business; also one Elks a scholar, recommended to the Earl as fit to teach his young son.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 64.)

SIR WILLIAM LANE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—Four letters:—

(1) Since your last direction I have suffered some letters, consisting only of mutual comfort and compliment, to pass between my Lord [of Northumberland] and his Lady. He continues as from the first no less confident in his own innocency, than now well assured of an honourable and sincere prosecution, nor impatient to attend his Majesty's pleasure. I would beg three hours' conference at my own house with my wife, whose evil health denies her access to me. To hope after an end of this service till you give some taste thereof, I intend not.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 65.)

(2) You shall receive a letter by this bearer from my Lord [Northumberland], the copy whereof I had intended to send you, but Mr. Lieutenant and I being acquainted with the letter, his opinion was rather to stay the copy. I thank you for my liberty sometimes to visit my wife, whom I fear I shall not visit long.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**114.** 66.)

(3) I desire to hear more certainly of your better health than the wild reports of this desert place afford. My Lord [Northumberland] rests as before in a dutiful expectance of his Majesty's gracious pleasure, which for my own particular I could also wish to be effected, if it might so stand with the higher and more important considerations.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 67.)

(4) Though I conceived I might have sent this letter of the Earl's without your privity, considering the person to whom it is directed, yet I had rather offend in being a little too curious, than in this service assume to my own judgment more than might become me. The letter contains as high a protestation of innocency as can be uttered by the tongue of a man. I have appointed my man to receive the letter again and deliver it to my Lord of Exeter.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 68.)

LETTICE, COUNTESS OF LEICESTER, to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—Two letters :—

(1) In all my distresses give me leave to flee to you for help. There is a poor gentlewoman called by authority to speak her conscience in our cause, wherein, as you may see by the interrogatories, she has said nothing to deserve blame, nor otherwise than divers other witnesses have spoken, and not far disagreeing in my judgment to my La. Shefeld's own confession; for she says she took herself to be with child at Dudley Castle, and they say they thought she had a child there, which sounds no more to her dishonour than her own speech. Consider how unjustly they go about to molest this woman, only to give a scandal of disgrace to our witnesses. I mean to-morrow a petition shall be delivered to your lordships in her behalf, who is old and not fit to take an idle journey.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 74.)

(2) I entreat you see this matter perfected that so nearly concerns me. It seems they spurn still at the order, but I hope your lordships will rather maintain what is censured and already enrolled, and make them see they have been favoured, than any way alter what has been done. I desire but my quiet, which I trust this will bring me. I entreat also your favour towards this bearer my brother, who has suffered much molestation for his faithful service, as he can best tell you.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 75.)

ELIZABETH, LADY LEIGHTON, to the SAME.

[1605].—Three letters :—

(1) She has long been buried from society, but being as it were raised from the dead, and forced to converse in the world, she hopes Salisbury will not be offended to be humbly saluted by her. Though her fortune be sunk with the fall of their dear late Queen, yet her faithful affection cannot change; and this she can promise him. As a testimony, she presents him with some of her handiwork.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: E. Leighton. *Endorsed:* "1605. Lady Leighton." 1 *p.* (**114.** 76.)

(2) She thanks him for accepting her present. To-morrow their business touching the assart lands will be examined in the Star Chamber, and she claims Salisbury's promise to be present, as her chiefest confidence is in him.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 77.)

(3) She thanks him for his acceptance of her present and his favourable letter. She passed a tedious time of sickness and weakness, the loss of her dear Mistress the late Queen not being the least [*sic*]. She rejoices to find that Salisbury still holds the Queen in fresh memory. Begs his favour touching the composition for the assart lands, that Mr. Leighton may be accepted, before his base tenants, to have the honour of the purchase. He, and all the owners of the manor of Feckenham before, have been the Prince's only tenants for those lands, and pay the rents, and she hopes the Commissioners will consider Mr. Leighton's many services. Encloses reasons in support. Begs him to be present at the next hearing of the cause.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605", *and the following list of names:* La. Leighton, La. Harvey, La. Stafford, La. Williams, La. Gorges, La. Dygby, La. Remington, La. Wingfeild, Mrs. Malby, La. Sandes, La. Lovell, La. Mary Rogers, La. Cook, La. Read, La. Bulkley. 2 *pp.* (**114.** 78.)

The Duke of Lennox to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—The letters of the Council to Mr. Attorney for drawing a proclamation touching the alnage of the new draperies, granted by letters patent to me, have taken no effect, as Mr. Attorney says, proclamations are to be made only for the King and the public State, and not for a subject's benefit. I pray you give order to Mr. Solicitor who drew my patent for drawing a form of a publication thereof, that the same may be printed for better enabling my deputies to execute the office, and to pass his Majesty's rent; according to a precedent which this bearer Mr. Hadsor will show you.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**114.** 79.)

Sir Melchior Levan to [the King ?].

[? 1605].—In consideration of service done to her late Majesty in her wars, in Portugall, Cales, Ireland, and the Low Countries, he was granted a licence for the sole importation of steel from beyond the seas; which having been declared a monopoly and repugnant to the laws of the realm he is unable to obtain any benefit from the grant. Prays that he may have instead the benefit of certain forfeitures due to the Exchequer, to a certain value.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *p.* (**119.** 18(2).)

Charles de Ligny.

[1605 or later].—"Charles de Ligny's relation to his Majesty's Ambassador in France."

He left Cambray, his native place, for England, having letters of recommendation to the confessor of the Constable of Castile. Coming towards Gravelines, there came in the suite of the Vice-Admiral a Jesuit named Dr. Noiriche (now living in Rome) and another named Master Speelleer, a domestic of Garnet's; who informed the confessor they had need of a young man knowing Italian, Latin and French; and he entered their service, not knowing them to be Jesuits on account of their disguises. He fell ill and they carried him to a place of Garnet's 5 miles from London, which served as a stopping place for Jesuits and priests, where they said their masses. When cured he was carried to Speelleer's house a little below St. Paul's, going towards Temple Bar. Thence he went often to the house of Speelleer's brother, a *procureur*, near a gate of the City, having for a sign a dog with its head in a pot. The *procureur* is of the reformed religion, but his wife is a Catholic. After making trial of him, they carried him to another house some distance from London, where he found Garnet in company with several Jesuits and gentlemen, who were playing music: among them Mr. William Byrd, who played the organs and many other instruments. To that house came, chiefly on the solemn days observed by the Papists, many of the nobility, and many ladies by coach or otherwise. For better safety the place of meeting was changed from time to time, by which means they stayed in England with incredible security. Thus that country will never be without conspiracies, in which the Jesuits always intermeddle. Fearing for his safety among such people, he took leave of them, and found some countrymen of his, merchants at the Exchange, who charged him with letters to the Seminary of St. Omer, and to Brussels, to Jesuits named Father Baldwin and Hugo Odoeno [Owen], an Englishman who has been prisoner in Brussels at the solicitation of the English Ambassador, but who is at present in Spain. He embarked for Gravelines, but returned to London, resolved to acquaint the Council or others with the said Jesuits. Being lodged near the Tower, at the sign of the *Fleur de Lys*, he was arrested on account of certain papistical books written by William Byrd, and dedicated to Seigneur Henry Houardo, Earl of Northampton, of the Privy Council. Before leaving the Jesuits, they had given him a passport from the Ambassador of France, Monsieur de Beaumont; and on account of this passport he was released from Nieugueth [Newgate]. He started for Italy, but first went to his mother's house, and was received into the English seminary for some time; but renouncing the Jesuits' seditions, he went to Paris, intending to make the above declaration to the English Ambassador there and to offer his services. He desires to make discovery of the

deceits of the Jesuits and others in London and the environs ; but to do this it is necessary he should go to England to identify them ; and he begs the Ambassador's help to do so.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. French. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**191.** 147.)

HENRY LOK to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—Three letters :—

(1) At the first revealing of "these devilish practices" he offered his services, but received no answer, which makes his life tedious to him : which wants or disgraces could never do. He desires to live no longer than he is fit to serve his country. He therefore offers his services again.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 81.)

(2) I have attended these four days your leisure, but finding the frequeney of suitors and small necessity of use of these enclosed letters, I have not pressed to your presence. I would have signified to you that I understand John Colvil is in town. As for this other letter of Mr. Becon's, tending directly to his Majesty's service and yours, and nothing concerning me, I refer the consideration to you. By speech since, he has made overture of some particular projeets, whereof I suppose you may make good use. As for the other two letters, I think they may be burnt : I have taken order for the receipt of more of them. I look for him next week by land, in company of the E. of Crawford, who is this way to pass to Franee ; who, if, when he come, he bring not greater matter with him than these former letters import, or than that he intercepted, I should suspect he were either made a stale to make old Archibald more respected here, or at the least suspected and not trusted.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 82.)

(3) He is threatened with complaints to the Lord Chamberlain and finds no hope of relief from his Majesty or Killigrew. To prevent him from starving in prison, he craves employment, by carrying a packet to Sir Thomas Edmondes. He could then keep himself some few months out of danger, and pay his debts ; also bestow his eldest son in those parts. He begs Salisbury to obtain him leave to part with his place of attendance, to make benefit of it for his relief. He would then settle in some hermitage, either at Alderney, or in Ireland.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed : "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 80.)

[*See Calendar of S.P. Dom. :* 1603—1610, p. 307.]

The alderman's deputy, common eouncil, churchwardens and ancient inhabitants of ST. SEPULCHRE'S WITHOUT NEWGATE, [LONDON], to the SAME.

[? 1605].—It has lately pleased the King to advance Dr. Androwes, Dean of Westminster, to the bishoprie of Chichester,

by means whereof a residencer's place in St. Paul's is now void and in his Majesty's gift.

They pray that the same may be bestowed upon Dr. Spenser, vicar of the said parish, whose living is very small and insufficient to maintain his family, having charge of 20,000 souls within that great and spacious parish.—*Undated.*

Signed: Ralphe Garfielde deputy; John Matingley, George Pedlar, James Hodgson, Olyver Easton, Ralphe Smyth, Jhon Webster, William Porter, Hennery Callaway, John Odway, Nychollas Robert, Will[am] Larkine, William Baigley and Thomas Cornish; Henry Bowlind, Thomas Dennis, Robart Peake and John Lowe, churchwardens. 1 *p.* (**197.** 88.)

Lotteries.

[1605].—Suit for the holding of a lottery, by applicants unnamed. 2,000*l.* per annum is offered for the grant. The conditions named are to hold one or more lotteries, in one or more places in any part of the kingdom, in such a manner as shall be thought convenient. All magistrates to assist the same. The lotteries to pass under the names of such use and works of piety as the King shall assign the revenues unto. During the time of their exercise, no other lotteries to be permitted.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 83.)

Jane, Lady Lovell, to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—Two letters:—

(1) She complains that a pursuivant of my Lord of Canterbury's, presuming on a warrant for ordinary search about the town, broke open her house at Highgate and her coffers and closet, and took away all her pictures and books. This has been done without any offence on her part, except in the contrariety of her religion. He also took from her lodgings in London a Rems Testament and other books, and searched her belongings; and because she would not suffer him to take away a picture of Christ and a tablet of gold with the name of Jesus enamelled on it, he charged the constable to carry her to gaol. She applied to the "Bishop" of Canterbury for redress, but perceived he was possessed with many untruths against her, pretending she had priests in her house. It is impossible for her to have a priest either there or here, being in a Protestant's house. She prays Salisbury for the restoration of her goods; also that she may have his protection in the future as a gentlewoman of quality. She would esteem it more favour to be committed to prison than to be disquieted with pursuivants in her lodging so much as she has been. She wrote before concerning abuses by pursuivants; and also moved Salisbury for the release of her servant,

committed to prison by the Bishop of London only for changing his name.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. The Lady Lovell." 2 *pp.* (**114.** 84.)

(2) The Council upon unjust information have made her a prisoner in her house. This brings upon her an imputation of guilt of which she is altogether innocent. If her answer already given does not prove it, she begs that she may be brought to answer, and being acquitted of the malicious slanders, she may have licence to remove to London for a time. She prays also that her accusers may receive some check, if not punishment. If this be not done, she will be forced to leave her house altogether, which would be no small trouble, having settled herself and children there. She begs the privilege of a poor gentlewoman not to be subject to every base constable to examine, search, and apprehend the friends that come to her and her servants, as of late they have done.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Lady Lovell." 1 *p.* (**114.** 85.)

Lawrence Marbury to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—According to your direction I found the gentlemen ushers had nailed up all the doors over his Majesty's lodging, so as I hope he shall receive no disturbance that way. But the house is so much out of repair that if it should rain it would rain into his Majesty's bedchamber. I understand by my Lord of Montgomery that his Majesty likes the house very well, and disposes of himself in his sports to-morrow in the forenoon in hawking in the park; and in the afternoon, as is supposed, to the river below Walton, because he spent this day in the river above it. You will receive further satisfaction by Sir Roger Aston.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 87.)

Anne, Lady Markham, to the Earl of Salisbury.

[? 1605].—In such a perplexity has your heavy displeasure left me that I hardly dare plead for so unworthy a wretch as you conceive me; yet my miserable necessity constrains me to beg you and my Lord of Suffolk to hear Sir Anthony Ashley and me speak for my trial in his accusations; where, if I be not able to wash my hands clear of that he accuses me with, I desire first shame, next punishment. For what I said to you of the Countess of Shrewsbury was no more than two of her followers reported in my house openly before some good witness; therefore I hope will be thought no malicious fiction of mine; though without your protection her displeasure may make me smart for it. For my inwardness with the Jesuits, if any can charge me with any conversation with them more than I freely

delivered to you, when you said I should receive no hurt thereby, since his Majesty's coming to the Crown, I crave law without favour. God knows, and you may know, if this accident do not bring me to public note, I abhor them and their actions. Yet do I not write this thinking to save myself from the trial of Sir Anthony's accusations; for I know you can peer deeper matters than this; neither do I desire to hide the secrets of my heart from you, especially in these actions, which begun in me out of my desire to clear myself in your opinion of all familiarity with the odious Jesuits, and to express my thankfulness for the great mercy my husband has received. Suspend your judgment of my favouring any such dangerous men as these three years I have held them.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604" [*sic*]. 1 *p.* (108. 140.)

FRANCIS MERBURY to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—Speaks of Lord Burghley's favour to him, and Lord Salisbury's adoption of his father's excellencies. When Salisbury granted his suit, his constrained absence for 2 years hindered his service to him; and after his return he desired to renew it. "My Lord of Canterbury commended me to his Majesty to be his chaplain. He remembered not that I was your chaplain, but presently wrote to my Lord Chamberlain to swear me. His Grace gave me not the least knowledge of his purpose. By these means a semblance of undutifulness is cast upon me which grieves me much, but accuses me of nothing. I am come to you to confess that I have not sacrificed to the graces. My humble suit is to be directed and reformed in my rudeness. I will strictly obey your command."—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (114. 86.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS MEWTYS to the SAME.

[1605].—Two letters:—

(1) He has travailed to his utmost power in finding out recusants, of whom to make his benefit, but cannot find any giving hope of any good. Prays Salisbury to remember his services to his Majesty, when he finds any other thing fitting Salisbury's liking, for the relief of his present wants.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (114. 88.)

(2) Expresses his thanks to Salisbury for his favour in meaning to send him into Ireland.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (114. 89.)

The EARL OF MONTGOMERY to the SAME.

[1605].—Two letters:—

(1) I have delivered the Spanish Ambassador's letter to his Majesty, and he has commanded me to signify to you that he finds nothing in it, but only to desire his Majesty to give Lord

Arundel of Wardour leave to go over with his charge of men; to which his Majesty says that he was very willing unto it when he was first moved, and he would have you give the Ambassador his answer to that effect. The King has sent you a buck which he killed and chose himself out of the herd. He says that he must hunt sometimes for his beagle here, as well as you do for him there. He was forced by Sir Thomas Lake's absence to use me or my fellow Herbert for a secretary, but because I was the nearer he has employed me, which I hope will not offend you. Your most affectionate nephew.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114. 91.**)

(2) The Spanish Ambassador delivered his Majesty a letter yesterday whilst he was hawking, which his Majesty willed me to enclose to you. The effect of the letter is touching "to perisis" [two prizes ?]. His Majesty thinks the first very reasonable on the Ambassador's part, if he informed his Majesty rightly; therefore his Majesty would have you take such a course as the Ambassador may not be delayed in it, but that it may come to a speedy trial.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**191. 150.**)

[Susan], Countess of Montgomery, to her uncle, the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—I have delivered your casket to the Queen, and told her of your desire to have waited upon her, and if your business had not been so great, you had seen her on Sunday. She commanded me to give you many kind thanks for your token, which she liked exceedingly well; and after she had looked upon it a little she found the device to open it, and thought it the prettiest box that ever she had seen, and seemed to be very glad of it. Her Majesty has sent you a token and is desirous to see you when your business is done. I had dispatched your footman sooner, but that the Queen went abroad to take the air, and commanded me he should stay for her token.—From Hamton Court.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**191. 149.**)

Thomas Nicholas.

1605.—Release on a sentence in the Star Chamber against Thomas Nicholas for offences against Sir John Chamberlain.

Copy. 2 *pp.* (**142. 95.**)

Anthony Nixon to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—He begs his acceptance of this little book, part of his endeavours. The gift is unworthy the respect of so great a personage, yet the matter is godly and virtuous.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114. 94.**)

B[RIDGET], LADY NORREYS, to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—This discomfortable cause of my Lord's long and dangerous sickness, he being not yet able to travel, makes me continue troublesome to you. By late letters from my Lord to this bearer, Mr. Burges a preacher, he is most desirous to have him come over to him into France, if you will grant him a warrant for passage, and also to one Abyather Buckholtt, my Lord's man, who solicits his law business, and has urgent cause to confer with my Lord.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605, La. Norreys." 1 *p.* (**114.** 95.)

The NORTHERN MERCHANTS to [the COUNCIL].

[1605].—They complain that the cloth farmers, who have a lease for 7 years, will eat forth all the merchants of the coast towns of their trades; and give details of their grievances.—*Undated.*

Petition. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**115.** 23.)

The EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—Two letters:—

(1) I pray you send me a note how you have disposed of your businesses for the Council table. I desire it not out of curiosity or intruding, but only that I may shape my private businesses accordingly. Sometimes I must be here where I have made my rendezvous, and yet would I not be absent when my service may serve, although but for a show to the honour of the table and proceedings of the government of my country.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**114.** 98.)

(2) If Salisbury will be this day at the letting of leases, he will send to take; otherwise he will defer it. He has cast up what his may be worth, as the King lets them to a common person: what favour he shall find he leaves to Salisbury's discretion. Gives the valuation. The Queen was wont to let for 21 years, taking but 2 years' fine; now the King takes for 40 years 10 or 8 years' fine. Discusses the terms offered and the disadvantages of the lease, which include 32*l.* yearly for collection, 40*l.* for curate's wages, and 30*l.* for repairing of chancels. Salisbury said that as he was a Councillor, it was reasonable, if another gave 10 years' purchase, he should have it for 3. It is worth 1000*l.* If he may have it for this improved rent of 20*l.* now to begin, which in 20 years amounts to 400*l.*, he will be well content.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1½ *pp.* (**192.** 2.)

D[OROTHY], COUNTESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, to the SAME.

[1605].—It neither agrees with my own humour nor my Lord's innocency to be importunate, for so I may both give

offence, and wrong him that has not offended, whose clearness the generality takes notice of. I assure myself that his cause being just will soon be discerned by the best judgments and the noblest minds, who only hopes to be relieved by yourself. Though there is no cause I should reckon myself among them that are suitors at this time, yet if I may be thought worthy of any extraordinary favour, I shall take it as an honour from you.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (192. 3.)

JOHN OXENBRIDGE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605 or later].—He is minister of the Church of Sowtham, co. Warwick, and is nearly fourscore years old, and much ailing, but has been called in question for not absolutely subscribing and strictly conforming himself to some rites and ceremonies, which only conscience holds him from yielding to. Prays that so long and aged a labourer in God's vineyard may not now have taken from him his ordinary maintenance.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *p.* (197. 34.)

SIR JOHN PARKER'S patent.

[1605].—Statement of "the controversy for breach of covenants, as it was argued before the Earls of Northumberland and Northampton." The patent is apparently for the safe custody and search of Chancery pleadings. The payment of his due fees has been refused, and he claims recompense for his losses.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "For the Earl of Salisbury, 1605." 1 *p.* (114. 103.)

SIR CHARLES PERCY to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—He prays grant of licence for 21 years for the yearly transportation of 1200 broad long woollen cloths, or other cloths or kerseys answerable thereto, ready dressed and wrought according to the statute; paying such customs as English merchants usually do. The benefit to the licensee is only by procuring merchant strangers to ship out cloths or kerseys by virtue of this grant. He refers to similar licences granted to the Lord of Kinlose, the Earl of Argile, Peter Vanglore, the Lord of Montgomery and Sir James Haies, particulars of which he gives and describes how his licence would affect them.

Salisbury proposed to him another suit, but he thinks the above will be easier for the King to grant. This will be the more certain suit, for "either the alteration of the King's mind towards recusants may alter, or their minds may alter, or their death doth annul the suit; which if it should happen, I might be forced to be again a beggar to the King."—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (114. 105.)

Sir James Perrott to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—About 60*l.* a year of Sir John Perrott's late lands is yet unrecovered from me. It is sought to be taken from me and annexed to the Crown by Act of Parliament, before it can be recovered. I have sued the King to hold it, in lieu of the great losses I have sustained, or at least that it be not taken away without lawful recovery. Some of Sir John Perrott's and Sir Thomas Perrott's debts and other arrears are offered to be laid on my lands, which the late Queen was pleased should be freed from all former encumbrances. I crave to be discharged from all such debts and to enjoy that poor estate I have without further vexation in law. This is the suit I now seek in satisfaction of my losses, being at least 40,000*l.* I leave my case to your consideration.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114. 106.**)

John Phelips to the Same.

[1605].—He prays that, if the French merchants join in a Society, Salisbury would cause him to be nominated in their charter as their secretary, with the like fees and entertainment as the secretary for the Spanish Company obtained. He doubts not that the French merchants would be willing to give him this employment; but if he might receive it from the King's nomination, it would be much better for his reputation and advantage.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114. 107.**)

Lewis Pykeringe to the Same.

[1605].—Six letters:—

(1) He returns thanks for Salisbury's second favour in giving him liberty of the house. Rejoices at the three steps of earthly honour bestowed on Salisbury, and hopes he will be a means that those labourers who are thrust forth of God's harvest may be restored to their flocks. He hopes six weeks' close imprisonment will be thought sufficient punishment for his error, and begs for his liberty.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**192. 17.**)

(2) I would be glad to see some fruit of my hazard for the general, my last letters containing my last service that I can perform of that nature. I have no refuge but your safe conduct, whereon I wholly rely. In your absence I was enforced to write to that personage who had power to hasten the execution of my sentence. Without his Majesty's favour my fortunes are like to end in an old song; I being likely to be disinherited of 1,000*l.* per annum, my inheritance as next heir of the whole blood to my mother's only brother; who having no child, and being a recusant, will make his nephew of the half blood his heir, being a Papist, except I find his Majesty gracious. I

enclose a petition, which may be delivered or concealed as seems best to you. My suit is that, upon security, I may be confined to the house of some friend, the closeness of this air ill agreeing with the indisposition of my body.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 110.)

(3) It was more than I expected, though not more than I deserved, to be produced in public for my abortive error; but I am glad it is past, for it is one degree of happiness in misery to know the worst. Though there was no intention in the author to tax either his Majesty or Queen Elizabeth of famous memory, yet I was glad to hear both their praises so often reiterated, which somewhat allayed the censure of my punishment, which I could wish had been doubled upon myself so that no others had been prejudiced by me. I hope the sequel of my life shall wipe away the blemish of my former offence. I thank you for giving me my rights, though it pleased you afterwards to take them from me in exchange for those titles which I have always endeavoured to avoid. I will not despair of the fruit of my prayers and submission. My suit is that, next under his Majesty, I may hold my immunity and liberty from you, protesting the performance of all honest offices and services. I have related in my petition the truth concerning the epitaph. If the whole circumstances were considered, the occasion therof would not easily be forgotten. I enclose the same, which if you think fit I desire may be delivered to the Lords.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605," *and the following list of names:* Lewes Pickering; Geo. Margetts; Phil. Cotton; Mr. Michell; Mr. Vivian; Mr. Midlton. 1 *p.* (**114.** 111.)

? *The Enclosure in the foregoing letter:—*

Lewis Pykeringe to the Council. Acknowledges their message by Sir Anthony Ashley, that he is to give satisfaction concerning the libel, his service to his Majesty, and Mr. Bywater's opinions.

For the libel, he acknowledges his error and prays for release of the censure justly inflicted for his levity and indiscretion. He was charged with setting the libel on the hearse, but never heard of the same but from the Council. Had it been so, it is likely that the Archbishop, who was at "his funerals," would have heard of it; but he protested in the Star Chamber he had never before seen it. He had no purpose to publish it, as he told Bywater, to whom he only delivered a copy under promise of secrecy. Protests that he made no imputation upon Queen Elizabeth.

Details his services. He first gave the King intelligence that he was proclaimed King of England, Sir Robert Carey having before brought word of the death of the Queen. Waiting on the King out of Edinburgh, the King imparted to him a treasonable plot of the Jesuits of which he had been informed by the Lord Chief Justice. One Jarrett a Jesuit, with some resolute

men, should present the King a petition that Jesuits might remain in the kingdom : which, if it were refused (as his Majesty vowed with great protestations he would never grant), they were to offer violence to his person, though they sacrificed their lives in his blood. Jarrett had escaped from the Tower some four years before, and was one of the most dangerous Jesuits in the kingdom. The King was pleased he should endeavour to prevent the plot and discover the intended actors, and he was sent to England. There he dispatched letters to Sir John Payton, then Lieutenant of the Tower, to obtain Jarrett's description and send it to the King, which was done. He himself posted to Northamptonshire, where he lighted upon the description of Jarrett sent down by the Lords four years before for his apprehension. This he imparted to the King, who otherwise might have been in danger of his life. Jarrett had conference with divers Lancashire gentlemen, and was in York when the King was there. This service the King approved and showed him so much favour that he was bold to remind the King of his public promise to take away the dumb ministry (the mother of all those corruptions he had vowed to abolish), the want of maintenance for the ministry being the special occasion thereof. This might easily be helped if the King would make his own impropriations presentable at the end of the leases now *in esse*, reserving to the Crown the accustomed rents and fines ; by which example the subjects of ability would be moved to allow a competent maintenance out of their impropriations. Thereupon letters were sent to the Universities signifying the King's pleasure, which gave contentment to the best affected, as appears by the enclosed letters subscribed by four of the heads of the Colleges of Cambridge, and by the resolution of the most sincere of the heads of Oxford, who returned answer by Pickering that they were resolved to let their impropriations to the Fellows of their own Colleges being preachers, according to the King's letters.

He had no acquaintance with Bywater before the King's coming into England, and knew of nothing in the book that concerned the King before it was delivered to Bywater : and had no speech with him for a twelvemonth before he met him at Ware, where the book was delivered. He never heard but that he was an honest man ; but if those were his opinions which the Attorney delivered in the Star Chamber, he disclaims him, his doctrine and practice.

He begs the Council to intercede for him with the King, otherwise he is likely to be disinherited of 1,000*l.* land a year. At the time of the delivery of Bywater's book he was to have his Majesty's hand to a suit in recompense of his services. His unusual restraint has indisposed his health, and he begs for compassion.—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed : "1605," *and by Salisbury :* "Lewes Pickering submission." 1 *sheet.* (**192.** 18.)

(4) He is much grieved his petition should have exasperated the Lords. He has framed another to the King and Lords, wherein he refers himself to Salisbury. If God has determined on him a sentence of shame, he hopes for patience to undergo it: but hopes that his profession and reputation will be respected by the Lords and the King. Thanks Salisbury for the favour shown him in his affliction and begs its continuance. He has touched on the unfaithfulness of the leaders, and will give one instance. The Dean of the Chapel has been an especial instrument in depriving the ministers, yet he has reported that the King sins in depriving them; but when any means are used for their liberty, he is a special instrument against them. The witnesses hereof are Mr. Stocke, a preacher in London who is of the Dean's own opinion, and Mr. Gilby, a preacher of Bedford. If the King and State sin in prosecuting this course, how can the Dean answer it to God, seeing he has never given them warning of this sin? Another proof is that the reverend fathers will hardly be brought to subscribe to these articles, which if they refuse, how can they warrant the State's proceeding? He has made trial of some of the prelates, who have refused the same. He wishes they were all urged thereto, or to give a reason to the contrary. If Salisbury asks this question of the Dean of the Chapel before his Majesty, he is persuaded the Dean will deny it.—*Undated.*
Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (192. 15.)

(5) By direction of Sir Anthony Ashley I have sent word where Stocke and Gilbye reside. Since their lordships thus sensibly apprehend this report, my suit is that these 4 preachers may also be sent for, who will testify the words from the Dean's own mouth: Stoane, the Dean's father's preacher, while he lived, now dwelling in Northamptonshire; Sherwood and Hildersham, preachers in Leicestershire; and Burgess, preacher in Buckinghamshire. If his Majesty sins, why does not the Dean, being his seer and watchman, give warning that the sword is coming? If he does well, why does he reproach the footsteps of the Lord's anointed? Have compassion to my health and estate, much weakened by these 12 weeks' imprisonment. This contagious weather increases my fear for the first, the smallpox having seized upon some of the prisoners; which may be prevented if I may, upon security, be confined to the house of some of my friends in the City.

PS.—I was glad to hear you declare yourself a Calvinist, whom I profess to follow, he being the greatest light which shined in Europe these many 100 years, howsoever it pleased Mr. Hooker to censure him. I send you what some honest men have thought of Mr. Hooker, desiring you may be informed in the truth. My prayer is that you may be a means to make a peace in the Church, which I told his Majesty would trouble him more than all the "feeds" [feuds] which he ended before

coming to England. God make me thankful for your favour, who had justly merited your displeasure.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (192. 16.)

(6) Thanks him for staying the execution of his sentence. Entreats the delivery of his petition to the King, of whom he expects mercy. As there has been great care to find out the author of this libelling epitaph, he wishes pains were taken to understand the circumstances of its making. Could Salisbury have patiently heard his Majesty's Ambassadors reviled by such as should protect them? How much less to have heard five ministers of the gospel openly disgraced by him who should have countenanced them: some of them for 30 years painful preachers, living without exception in life and doctrine, yet disgraced as hypocrites, sycophants and the devil's instruments: being sent for more than ten times, though dwelling 30 or 40 miles from London. Wishes his Majesty would take it to heart, comparing this accident with the like in former times. Lord Chancellor Hatton was suddenly taken with an *ipso facto*, when the ten ministers were produced after two years' imprisonment; Lord Keeper Puckering, after he had given sentence of death upon Mr. Udall, a minister of the gospel. Bishop Wolton of Exeter was found dead in his privy the same hour that he was to deprive certain ministers, who stayed for his coming into the Court. Another Bishop of London died suddenly, and, as he has lately heard, the Bishop of Winchester was little better than dead as he was in his study.

God is not well pleased with such as are violent against ministers who cleave fast to His word, and are enemies to men's inventions in His worship. He had engaged his estate and liberty into Salisbury's hands, and prays for a favourable construction of his error.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (192. 14.)

Lewis Pickering to the King.

[1605].—Expresses his gratitude to the King for releasing him from his long imprisonment and pardoning his fine.—*Undated.*

In a clerk's hand, including signature. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (192. 7.)

The Pinners.

[1605].—Articles between Lord Salisbury and the Pinners for the building and maintenance of a house in which 40 poor boys out of the parish of Cheston (Cheshunt, Herts) are to be brought up at pinmaking.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (115. 31.)

SIR WALTER RALEGH to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605]. Two letters :—

(1) Salisbury's readiness to depart hence makes him adventure once again to remind him of his long suit. One of the causes of his importunities is that every second or third night he is in danger of sudden death or of the loss of his limbs and sense being sometime two hours without feeling or motion of his hand and arm. The other is that he will be made more than weary of his life by her bewailing who will return in post when she hears of Salisbury's departure and nothing done. She has already brought her eldest son in one hand and her sucking child in another charging Ralegh that having provided for his own life he is without sense and compassion of theirs.

These torments make him curse the time that ever he was born into the world and had a being. But if Salisbury spare one thought towards this estate of his he cannot but hope for some happy end.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**109.** 9.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Edwards, *Life of Ralegh*, II, 317–319.]

(2) His wife told him that Salisbury had moved his Majesty for Sherburne and that the King was graciously disposed towards the relief of her and her children. Knows Salisbury cannot value his thankfulness. Must leave all due from him to the world to pay his lordship with a great part of the honour it has to give and to God to allow for satisfied in Salisbury's great account to Him the compassion he shows towards others.

For the suit itself, if the land be tied with a remainder a third part of the value is thereby lost. Besides that neither can he have means to pay his debts (owing to Mr. Vanlor and Sir J. Spilman 1300*l.*, and as much more elsewhere, and the debt of the wines already assigned). Again, the Church of Salisbury which has no great estate might thereby lose 260*l.* a year which Ralegh pays. For the King can be no man's tenant nor hold land of any vassal.

He did desire it free in hope to bargain with Salisbury for it, for there is no seat within the compass of his lordship's titles so fit for him as that. He will make it appear that Salisbury may save 10,000*l.* in respect of building, imparking and settling elsewhere. It was once entailed upon his brother's children but he might have revoked it again. Prays he may be therein no less free than heretofore.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**109.** 11.)

[Printed *in extenso* in Edwards, *Life of Ralegh*, II, 319–321.]

SIR WALTER RALEGH.

[? 1605].—Warrant to the Earl of Salisbury. Whereas we understand that by rigour of law the reversion of Sir Walter Ralegh's lands may come unto our hands, yet seeing his conveyance was made in the Queen our sister's time, as also because

we have given to himself those lands for his own life, our pleasure is that you cause a grant to be drawn for us to sign wherein all our title and interest may be passed over unto his wife and children, that we be no more troubled with their pitiful cries and complaints for that business.—*Undated.*

Draft. 1 *p.* (**195.** 84.)

SIR JOHN RAMSAY to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—You ordered that Forest and Spencer should one day in a week search the books of account for Ireland. The auditors, unless they may have special warrant or particulars of their discoveries, have denied them the view of the records; [of] which were they not guilty of some frauds, the light could not be so odious to them. I desire you would sign the enclosed, or such other warrant as shall seem best to you."—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**114.** 113.)

ELIZABETH READE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[? 1605].—I acknowledge myself infinitely bound to your lordship for your fatherly care of me and my unfortunate children. If it be not too great pretension for me, once again I entreat your favour in the drawing of a warrant to his Majesty's Attorney, wherein may contain all lands and goods, which being left out will be great hindrance to my poor fortune. The book only stays till Mr. Attorney may gave a warrant from you wherein the King's gift of the goods may be as well named as lands. And whereas there has been a particular of such lands as were there found out sent to you I understand of a piece of land and a house that Mr. Brooke bat [built?] which I rented for 5*l.* a year. Your lordship's kinswoman, etc.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1604 (*sic*) Mrs. Elizab. Reade to my Lord: readde." 1 *p.* (**109.** 19.)

RECUSANTS.

[1605 or later].—Letters patent granting to Sir Robert Stewart the benefit of the recusancy of the following:—the Lady Kitson, late wife of Sir Thomas Kitson, deceased: the Lady Windsor, late wife of the Lord Windsor, deceased; the Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis; the Lady Catherin Cornwallis; Sir Everard Digby; Mistress Erswik, widow; Walter Hastings the younger; Mrs. Lucy Roper, widow.—*Undated.*

Draft, struck through apparently as cancelled. 1 *p.* (**114.** 159.)

RIPON COLLEGE.

[1605].—Project for the establishment of a College at Ripon, Yorks.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605," *and in Salisbury's hand:* "Lodged in Westminster at one Price his house in Stephens Ally." ½ *p.* (**114.** 114.)

[1605 or later].—Some imperfect intelligence is obtained of one Henry Keene, dwelling obscurely at the further end of Tower Street, in a little lane leading towards the Thames. He having a vessel ordinarily transports priests and papists from secret places, as from Rochester, Cyttenburne [Sittingbourne], over to Calais, and goes with them to Doway and St. Omer's, and from thence brings such into England.

Like intelligence is had of a priest called Cappten Lyttellton, who before and at the discovery of the late treason intended by gunpowder, lodged at one Mr. Barrowes's house in Hosyer Lane, by whose means it seems he is escaped together with the constable's negligence, who having apprehended him took the said Barrowes's word for his forthcoming; which priest as is said has since sent Barrowes word that if he be troubled for him he will rather return.

The priests after named, as seems, have made their common resort to and much abode at the Lord Mordant's and at his servants' houses; viz. at Staughton's his steward's, and at Bowker's his horse rider's, where they have often said mass as is supposed. *Imprimis*, one priest commonly apparelled like a plain countryman called Mr. Baylye; another called Mr. Androwes, carrying himself in port, apparel and attendance very gallantly; two other priests and brothers calling themselves Newports; another priest whose name is not remembered, who is brother to one Francis the aforesaid Staughton's man; two other priests, the one called Mr. Fynch, the other Mr. Lankaster *alias* Willowbye, both which came out of France, and had been in Spain, in Lent last, shortly after making their repair to the Lady Mordant [*marginal note:* Finch is commonly at Mr. Darcye's at Luffwick], and then Lancaster went to Mr. Pryse's of Washingly, and into Lincolnshire to Mr. Thimblebye's. This Lankaster says, to such as he would seduce, that he has a writing or instrument which he affirms is a commission from some of the Council, for him and for 5 or 6 gentlemen to travel for five or six years, with liberty of egress and regress out of or into England.

It is likewise advertised that though the Lord Mordant's men most of them be reconciled papists, yet if any of them were privy to the last said treason, that it is likest to be one Nelltropp who now attends his Lord in the Tower; next one Tuttfeilde, bred an Oxford scholar and supposed a priest, now or lately attending the Lord Mordant's son; and one Hill who teaches music. But the Lady Mordant's confessor and resident priest is an old man called Father ————; his name is not now remembered.

There came over with Lankester and Fynch two young gentlemen, George Nelston and Charles Thymblebye, and two of Mr. Pryse's sons from St. Omer's, landed by Keene at Gravesend.

The first named man Keene was much made of by Dr. Webb ; and such priests as he landed he landed secretly at or about Rochester on Palm Sunday.—*Undated.*

On reverse : William Allen who gives these within intelligence, lies at a barber surgeon's house in Fetter Lane, at one Mr. Haydon's.

Note by Popham : This Allen is to serve Mr. Lenton of Gray's Inn an outer barrister of 6 years standing, who follows the L. Norrys his causes.

1½ *pp.* (115. 22.)

[The Earl of Salisbury] to [the King].

[? 1605].—[*The beginning is missing*] . . . . . form in his accesses, nor style him otherwise in your letters than you did before. In which point we let fall unto him that if your Majesty followed the example of other princes, who you doubted not proceeded upon good grounds, there were some that had already received their ministers by the name of Ambassadors, and had sent their own in the same quality to them. And for a proof that the States were like to hold on the like course in other places, for the better justification of the greatness of their estate, in which other princes cannot overrule them, I the Secretary did assure him that I had particular advertisement that Monsieur Arsens was daily expected out of France, where he was their Agent, whom they intended to return back so qualified. The truth whereof your Majesty may know if you please to read this letter from Mr. Winwood enclosed, in which some things are worthy observation, as namely that your refusal to lend the States money stayed not those to do it that think it good for themselves. After all this, with a notorious declamation against them, and all their actions first and last, as rebels, for half an hour, besides some other glances at the strange proceedings of some of your Majesty's labours, the good old man concluded with infinite commendation of your Majesty's sincerity, and of your noble and clear proceedings in this and in all things else, and so went away with promise to represent the same to both the Princes. And for any unjust proceeding towards your Majesty's subjects since the peace was proclaimed, in which we likewise dealt directly with him, he gave us full satisfaction for many things published, as done before the treaty passed, remitting the rest to further proof, in which case he promised that all offenders should taste of bitter punishment.

Thus has your Majesty now an account of our conference in Spanish causes, at all which both the Lord Admiral and the Earl of Devonshire were present ; so shall you have also of the French, when any of us have had any conference with the Ambassador, which we think he either defers until he have some particular cause to speak of, besides an excuse of his own errors, or till he have picked out something out of the Spanish

Ambassador, for he sent him word that very day on which the Spaniard came to us, that he desired to come and visit him.—*Undated.*

Draft, with corrections by Salisbury. Endorsed: "Minute to the King's Majesty." 2½ *pp.* (192. 32.)

[The Earl of Salisbury] to the Dean and Prebendaries of Christchurch in Canterbury.

[1605].—The King has disposed to me, for the benefit of my son, the leases of which Sir John Leveson held in trust by the will of the Lord William Cobham his grandfather; amongst which the lease of Iekham, parcel of the possessions of your Church, is one. As Henry, late Lord Cobham, surrendered the said lease to you, and took a new in his own name for divers years yet to come, which lease, the estate being then in Sir John Leveson, cannot be good in law, I am advised by those, whose counsel in law I use, to avoid all question to surrender to you my interest, and request you for a new lease for 3 lives: my own, my son's and my daughter's, for reasonable fine. Although I have no purpose to press you in any case further than shall seem reasonable to you, yet I desire you to assure yourself that I shall be found as ready to requite any courtesy which you shall show me as any man has been to whom the like good turn has been yielded.—*Undated.*

Draft, with corrections by Salisbury. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (114. 125.)

[The Same] to the Earl of Derby.

[1605].—By the enclosed petition you may perceive the strength of the complaint of the Dean and Chapter of Chester exhibited to the King against Mr. Glaseour. I know that out of the tenderness of your reputation, who are his chief minister there, you will not only mislike this stopping of justice, if it be true, but find present redress, and thereby cut off occasions of complaints which cannot but be very grievous to his Majesty; especially when it concerns him who, by the power of the place he holds under you there, seeks to exempt himself from all ordinary trials.—*Undated.*

Draft in hand of Salisbury's secretary. Endorsed: "1605. My Lord's letter to the Earl of Darby." 1 *p.* (192. 31.)

[The Same] to the Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer.

[? 1605].—The King is pleased to bestow [*upon whom is not stated*] his remainder in certain lands whereof the Earl of Northumberland is possessed of an estate; and a book is to be drawn for as many manors as come to 1,000*l.* yearly. He begs the Lord Treasurer to instruct the Attorney General to proceed accordingly.—*Undated.*

Copy. Endorsed by Salisbury's secretary: "Copy of my Lord's letter to the L. Treasurer." 1 *p.* (192. 20.)

[The Earl of Salisbury] to Lord Harington.

[? 1605].—Although in matters of marriages, letters are not always the best means to express men's purposes, yet considering you have made an overture, with that freedom which nothing could draw from you but goodwill and friendship, I am bound to deliver you the true state of my mind upon that subject. Because I may do all parties right that have dealt in this cause, of which the Countess your daughter has been a principal person, I hold it necessary to give you particular satisfaction in what may be expected hereafter. When I first understood your inclination to make choice of my daughter for your son, it gave me so perfect a testimony of your affection as I have retained a thankful memory of the same, and professed that nothing shall hinder the conclusion thereof except my just consideration of the different value of both the parties; the one not only an heir to his father's honour and fortune, but in himself extraordinarily qualified; the other entitled to nothing but a marriage portion, and in herself promising little worthy affection. As I have always professed that I would never engage myself for her to you or any of yours before I had some better ground to judge how she would prove for such a matter, I must still rely upon the same ground, or neglect the care which nature imposes on me and the office of friendship. What could be a greater folly in me than to conclude of constancy in your son in these years, whose choice is merely guided by the observations he makes of your inclination; or if it borrow anything of himself, it is most probable that by the time he shall begin to feel himself and his own ends, she shall appear far short of his expectation? As I have contemplated that which time might happily produce with an absolute aversion from any other overture; so although in all other considerations I would conclude within an hour, nay, if I were now to proceed, I would abstract from myself part of that offer contained in your papers now delivered me by the Countess [of Bedford?]; yet it were very inconsiderable in me to conclude that which might prove worse to both of them than we expect. Therefore I must be thus far bold with the Countess, that if she had not more resembled her sex in loving her own will than she does in those other noble and discreet parts of her mind (wherein she has so great a portion beyond most of those that I have known) she might have moved you to suspend the sending up of any particularities at this time, knowing as she does that all which is before rehearsed is all that could have the proceedings [*sic*]. Therefore as it has been my desire that you should in no case forbear to hearken after any other match, because the consequence of the marriage of such a son is of a far other importance to you, being full of years, than it can be of any man's daughter upon whom little depends; so I renew it to you that you will omit no opportunity for your son's good elsewhere only in expectation of that whereof as yet there can no more certain judgment be made what may

be the sueeess. Two things remain for me to desire; one, that you will believe that your noble dealing has purehased a fast friend; the other, that whatsoever you shall hear of my carriage in this or anything else eoneerning you, may be no further believed than you shall be informed by your noble daughter, who is made of a better mould to diseern truth and report it than many others. Yet I have not hid it from her that I have found her so absolutely fixed upon a resolution to allow of no reason whieh she finds not justly eoneurrent with your satisfaetion (an argument of that obedienee to your eommands which is more observed by the world in all her carriage than is usual in this age towards parents) as I thought it not only fit in good manners to write my own answer, but neeessary to enlarge it thus, rather than press her to write that which she does not approve.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "Copy of a letter to the Lord Harington." 3 *pp.* (114. 130.)

[The Earl of Salisbury] to Sir David Murray.

[? 1605].—Being put in mind by the bearer (who thinks himself beholden unto you) of a business of yours wherein I have taken some particular eare, I think it fit to let you know how it doth proceed, lest you might suspect that I were negligent of my promise, whieh is not my manner towards any, mueh less shall be towards those that serve him in whom we have the eomfort of all future hopes. I have in all those things wherein I take any burthen for my friends these several respeets: First, that whatsoever his Majesty shall give them by my persuasion may be no way hurtful to his subjeets, for that were an ill offiee to my master and to my friend. Seeondly, that the benefit bestowed may be with as little loss to his Majesty's private as may be. Thirdly, that when it is given it may be sure to be paid. Of this nature is yours, and it being not easy to find out such a thing without observation of all due circumstanees, I persuade myself you will rather like this in the eonelusion than things of a greater value in another kind, whereof many of the country from whieh you eome make ehoiee and that with mueh importunity, as I must eonfess I am often sorry (because I love them) that they are not better advised; especially at a time when one brother almost repines at that whieh another brother hath. Sueh are the humours that reign amongst us of all sides.

That whieh you are to have is the sum of 400*l.* a year during your life. It is to be raised out of the Rhenish wines, whieh I find may well bear an imposition as well as the Freneh wines and the sweet wines without breaeh of any treaty or wrong to any subjeet, and yet it hath been omitted all the Queen's time. In this ease I have produeed a warrant from his Majesty to all his servants to reeeive as mueh as is reeeived of the Freneh wines upon every pieee of wine that shall eome in, whieh must

require some time of operation, and is fit to go forth before any particular grant of any profit made thereby appear to be raised for any other use than for his Majesty's own coffer. Then shall some third person be appointed to collect that money which will rise thereby, from whom you shall receive your 400*l.* before it come into the Exchequer, which I think yourself can well conceive will be more safe for you than any other way.

Thus do you see, Sir, that I have put you upon no monopolies nor new device against law or order, that the payment shall be certain, the reprises out of that which the K[ing] never had, [and] that after your life the profit which you have shall come to the crown. The only thing I am sorry for is that it is not so much as you are worthy of, and therefore I shall be glad at any time hereafter to give my voice to any benefit you shall crave, whenever his Majesty shall signify his pleasure for you. Present my humble service to his Highness, with my humble thanks for the favourable usage he bestowed upon my son, wherein I find he taketh great comfort.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "Mynutes to Sir David Murray." 2¼ *pp.* (**103.** 26.)

[? 1605].—Draft of the forcgoing letter.—*Undated.*

In the hand of Salisbury's secretary. Endorsed: "Minute to Sir David Murray." 2½ *pp.* (**192.** 40.)

[The Earl of Salisbury] to the Mayor and Vice-Admiral of Plymouth*.

[1605].—I am informed that a ship of one Captain Young, a Hollander, who not long since took a prize upon the coast of Spain and afterward put into that harbour, is now ready to depart, and has received into his ship certain English mariners and others with an intention to spoil on the coast of Spain, as before they had done, against his Majesty's proclamation which prohibits any of his subjects to serve any foreign Prince at sea, and against the treaty of peace. I much marvel you give occasion of any such complaints to be made through your negligence. Nevertheless because I will not give credit to information against officers till I hear their answer, I require you to certify me the truth hereof, that I may know how to give satisfaction to the complainants. In the meantime, diligently foresee that no English mariners or others be suffered to pass with the said Captain, nor that he take any more victual than will carry him into the Low Countries.—*Undated.*

Draft. Endorsed: "1605. Minute to the Mayor and Vice-Admiral of Plymouth." (**114.** 127.)

[The Same] to Piero Pelegrini, Secretary of Venice.

[1605].—Though we have no acquaintance hitherto, I think we might profitably exchange information. It is freely re-

* This is evidently the letter to which the letter of May 19 (see p. 211 *supra*) was the reply and was written no doubt a few days before that date.

ported here (and confirmed by certain Portuguese) that Don Sebastian is alive, and imprisoned in Venice. Some have even ventured to assure divers Princes of this as a fact, and to describe certain blemishes and marks which, they say, place the identity of the prisoner beyond doubt; they add that this opinion is very rife in Portugal. But knowing as I do the power of a passionate desire over a people, which makes them readily believe anything which conduces to their interest, or promises vengeance on an enemy; and also the damage caused to divers States in former times by the like fraudulent and malicious impostures: I am unwilling either to give credence to these assertions, or to reject them without inquiry. I should like to have the opinion on the matter of such a person of judgment as yourself, and also to know what note your most prudent Senate has taken of it. Their decision if you can communicate it will satisfy us, and I hope to be able to repay the obligation.—*Undated.*

Corrected draft. Italian. Endorsed: "1605." 1¾ *pp.* (115. 4.)

[1605].—Draft in English apparently of the foregoing letter.—*Undated.*

In the hand of Salisbury's secretary. Endorsed: "1605. My Lord to a Minister of State in Venice touching Don Sebastian, K. of Portugal." 2¼ *pp.* (192. 29.)

[The Earl of Salisbury] to Sir Francis Vere.

[1605].—Although your answer be such as might in some sort dissuade the sending of the 50 soldiers, because it is not reason to discharge old for new, yet when it is considered how defective bands are commonly in all garrisons, it may be thought that either in the Town or in the ports they may be bestowed. But if it should be found otherwise, I may say freely to you that when they are come to the garrison, if any be displaced by your order for these, they may be sent to Count Morrice [Maurice], who will not refuse them you may be sure, and Greames kept in their rooms. Let this be discreetly carried.—*Undated.*

Draft in Salisbury's hand. Endorsed: "Sr. Fr. Veare. 1605." 1 *p.* (192. 23.)

The Earl of Salisbury.

[?1605].—Fee farm rents payable by the Earl of Salisbury to the King.—*Undated.*

1 *p.* (98. 177.)

The Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—"My Lord's titles for my Lord's Creation Money."

13 May, 1 Jac. I. Grant to Sir Robert Cecill, Kt. and his heirs male of his body to be Baron Cecill of Essingden.

13 Aug., 1 Jac. I. Confirmations of letters patent, 21 May, by Elizabeth granting the office of Master of Wards for life at a salary of 100*l.* a year.

20 Aug., 2 Jac. I. Grant of the dignity of Viscount Cranborne to him and the heirs male of his body with an annuity of 10*l.* payable out of the Great Customs in the port of London.

4 July [*sic*], 3 Jac. I. Grant to him and the heirs male of his body of the Earldom of Salisbury with an annuity of 20*l.* out of the Great and Petty Customs in the port of London.

Latin. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (115. 24.)

T. Savile to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—Three letters :—

(1) Offers services, but he cannot do Salisbury that service he is devoted to, because his late Mistress's reward is kept from him, whereby he is exiled his country and exposed to contempt. —*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (114. 132.)

(2) He offers, with some fear of offending, to "my young Lord" [? Lord Cranborne] "this service of winter gathering." If not discouraged he will devote himself "to attend the Lord for all your lordship's best in this mortality." For his outward disgraces, he will pacify himself in that he has found an honourable way to publish unto men what inestimable peace he reaps by such a Lord, who was the beholder of all his courses and gave him credit at his last separation. Mr. Levinus [Munck] discouraged him from dedicating to Salisbury; therefore he bashfully presses his attendance as near as he may unto the renowned grandfather and father, by presenting this ragged service to the virtuous son.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (114. 133.)

(3) Salisbury has accepted the tender of his services to the sweet Viscount [? Cranborne]. In 1599 the Queen gave him his suit, which by her command was put in a book for signature, subscribed Buckhurst, Fortescue and Cooke. The suit was for the moiety of concealed sums, stocks, &c. He details certain proceedings by the Lord of Berwick in the suit, which is withheld. His means being extinguished, he begs for some maintenance; "if it be but in keeping of a garden."—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (114. 134.)

Lord Say and Sele to the Same.

[1605].—The King intended him a benefit out of 8 recusants; but, notwithstanding he has indicted divers, driven some out of their countries and brought others to conformity, he can obtain no money unless he would join with them: to make which contract he has been offered certain sums, as set down below. But he neither may nor desires to so deal with them.

He is suing his Majesty to resume those recusants ; and to have in lieu a debt of 2,500*l.* owing by Jifford Watkyn to Francis Tresame for wool and sheep. As his lands are assured upon his son, he cannot without the King's bounty repair his poor estate and free himself from debts partly entered into for his Majesty's service. His suit is also to have an amount equalling the above sum, out of leases of the traitors' lands, or out of fines issuing out of such as are to be censured for assisting them.—*Undated.*

Signed : Richarde Say and Seal.

On reverse : the list named above, as follows :

For Mr. Thomas Brudenell, Francis Tresame the last term only under my hand to assure him that I would in no sort prosecute against him, but let the law have his course, offered me 400*l.* ; yet is he indicted in Bedfordshire, I utterly refusing to set down any such note.

Sir Basill Brooke of Shropshire, notwithstanding his mother lives, made means to me to take 300*l.* and leave him to the ordinary course of law only.

Mr. Edward Yeate of Berkshire being pursued there is come hither to London, but where I cannot learn, but yet has offered for his proportion of estate, if I would wink at him, to give me as much as any other whosoever.

Mr. Morgan of Swickcliff, Oxon, being worth 3,000*l.* in goods, has turned all into money and now shifts from one place to another under the protection of Mr. Robert Wimock, who promises me that he shall come to public service, but will not give a groat.

Mr. John Preston of Furnage in Lancashire, known to Mr. Baron Savile, is a great recusant and a man of 1,000*l.* per annum by lease he holds of the King : has been indicted in the late Queen's time and also this last summer, but nothing found nor returned ; yet he holds a signiory of the King's, having many tenements under him, amongst whom it is thought he does very much hurt in religion.

Thomas Greenewoode has some lands in Yorkshire, but as yet I cannot get him indicted, he living about London.

For Mrs. Morgan, widow, in Warwickshire, I was offered 200*l.* to wink at her, which I refused, and yet I cannot for my life get her in that country to be indicted.

Mrs. Hungerford, Sir John Hungerford's mother, by your direction was exempted out of my note.

Endorsed : "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 135.)

William Saxey to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—Two letters :—

(1) He begs Salisbury to favour his petition to the Council. Refers to his services as Chief Justice of Munster. For want of payment of moneys due to him, he is forced to leave the place. 600*l.* is due to him for entertainment, 300*l.* for 3 years' fee. He

begs satisfaction of these just demands or a reasonable pension. His predecessors have been rewarded with lands to the yearly value of 100*l.* for like services. "At my lodging at the sign of the Gilden Ancor near Durham House."—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (114. 138.)

The Enclosure: An account of his claims and moneys received from 1598.

3 *pp.* (114. 136.)

(2) Details the rewards given to others for services in Ireland, i.e., Mr. Snagg, Queen's Attorney, made Queen's Serjeant: Mr. Rookeby made a Master of the Requests: Mr. Gent made a Baron of the Exchequer in England: Nicholas Walsh, Chief Justice of Munster, certain lands and fees: Jesse Smithes, lands and tenements. Sets forth his own services as Chief Justice of Munster, with great danger of his life and spoil of his goods. Previously, as counsellor at the common law, he gained 500*l.* yearly: his entertainment as Chief Justice was only 100*l.* not equal to half his ordinary expense. Begs for the King's bounty. Offers to relinquish his suits on payment of 597*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* of the extraordinary entertainment due to him. Appends following list, apparently of what he is prepared to accept: "L. Chancellor of Ireland is dead: Sir A. Sentleger leaves his place: of the Council of the Marches of Wales with 100*l.* fee: or a serjeant at law in place of him that shall be Chancellor of Ireland: or a Master of Requests extraordinary with 100*l.* fee; or my old place of Chief Justice of Munster with an increase of 100*l.* fee out of the casualties of the Province, the rather for that a detected traitor and recusant is placed therein and lately honoured with knighthood."—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605. Mr. Justice Saxey." 2 *pp.* (192. 42.)

Gold Mines in Scotland.

[1605].—Names of men working at Bailiegill Stanes, Langcleugh Stanes, Alway Stanes and Glenlaugh Stanes. Total 102. "All these are at present working under Sir Bevis Bulmer."—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605. The names of persons working at several places of the gold mines." 2½ *pp.* (115. 29.)

Sir John Scott to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—He begs Salisbury to favour his petition, which is for a just debt due for the service of the State. The labourer is worthy of his hire, especially when he earns it with so many difficulties as are incident to the life of a soldier.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (114. 139.)

Lord Scrope to the Same.

[? 1605].—Two letters:—

(1) The King has bestowed requitals on all the Lords Wardens

of the Marches, exeept on him. He begs that when Sir Thomas Lake, in Salisbury's prcsence, movcs the King therein, he will give him furtherance.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: Th. Scroope. *Endorsed:* "1604 [*sic*]." 1 *p.* (**192.** 43.)

(2) With a present of a horse. If his paee and youth make him unfit for the Earl, he is to bcstow him on Lord Cranborne.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1575" [*sic*]. 1 *p.* (**8.** 83.)

Sir James Sempill to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—I was for you this morning, but sueh a fit has taken me that the more I sought to removc the more I inereased it. Be pleased to excuse me and peruse those papers, wherein what you shall find amiss shall be mended, If you like the form of conclusion set down in the first page by me, I will subjoin it to the rest; otherwise I pray you to end your own good beginnings. If to-morrow I cannot part with my bed, you may send the papers to me by him whom you already used in it.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**114.** 145.)

The Same to the King.

[1605].—At my last going in Scotland your Majesty took in hard part this name "home," asking me if I had anothcr home than where you were: a princely word, and made me so proud that your Court and serviees abroad had becn my home these 18 months. But two homes are dangerous, yet more easily united than two kingdoms. For my home, my wife increases my number yearly: my number my necessity: and necessity now like to divide me from your service: a home wherein I have spent the most part of 38 years: bcgotten in your Court and service, devoted thereto in my mother's belly, separated at my birth, received of yourself at my baptism as I yet bear the badge, ratified in your younger age at home, and eonfirmed by your own hand to the late Queen to be one of your own age and education. So has your Court been both my cradle and my school; from which if I should now depart, I shall but contract such a consuming disease which (as falls to sick persons in foreign parts) shall nevcr be cured but by my natural air, the Court. The cause of this necessity is not your fault but my necessity. You arc always gracious in giving: I strong, but ungracious, in begging. Your favour has matehed me with the bctter sort: my fortunes yoke me still with the basest. You grant mc all I erave: I enjoy nothing you grant. I sue only for means to servc, and nothing as dcserved. Though I escaped your late catalogue of your Decemviri, it is no wonder, for I am a best third English, and if I should speak of services, it should be only of such as I did for you in England: whereof first you (whose sacred hand was the sole seeretary), next the

State here, are sufficient witnesses; but of those, one whose name though not his nature you have of late often changed, rather an actor than a witness, did enable me to do what was done, and as I hope will more willingly set forward any such course as it shall please you to intend for me *ut nec in pauper-tatem citius cadam, nec ab ea longius recedam.* Though I be the last I need not be the least of such as have served you who are already reasonably contented. I love to serve: not to be rewarded, but maintained.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 146.)

Sir James Sempill to ————.

[1605].—If your abode had been known to me you had long ago had my letters, as true friendship affords, where the one is always grieved when the other is disgraced. For in my late travels to France with the Duke of Lenox, I found a public fame so as to charge you with some gross errors in your late journey towards Rome, both in using too much and abusing such credit as you had of his Majesty, that being questioned herein I could yield no better answer, out of my ignorance of the fact, than a *non credo.* But being returned to England, I found this fame grown to such height that the matter must be brought to the Star Chamber, not out of their desire to condemn you, but out of duty to clear his Majesty of such escapes as he has ever been free of, conceived against him from your alleged crooked proceedings, which so many pens from as many parts had published.

Having too late learned where you are, so have I found new increase of grief by conference with the Earl of Salisbury, verified by your own letters to him, who by just expostulation with me has taught me hereafter to try spirits before I make choice; for I was the chief, or at least the first means of your acquaintances; whereof as you were the cause, so did you so approve the effects that you often told me I had acquainted you both with true honour and constancy.

Now, Sir, that you should so charge him (after you had so largely employed your pen in your own purgation as was fitting) with such general accusations, that he had publicly uttered some speeches to your disadvantage, without either setting down in substance the matter, nor the manner, when, where, or to whom? without regard to the difference of your place from his, which should be to him a sufficient shelter from all such insolencies; and without so much as giving him any author of your information, but desiring him to set down your offences, and decipher your accusers, and so who can, who dare, who is assured of his life? All which points you, if he had so charged you, would and might have used as lawful exceptions. In this case I say I could not, neither can any but you, yield such satisfaction as is requisite.

But finding his lordship doubtful what course to hold herein; whether, after the humour of your own letter, to descend to answers with you (a thing altogether unfitting his place), or out of his courteous nature to yield you such satisfaction in the truth, as in kindness you might have both claimed and obtained, I thus far prevailed with him, that I procured liberty to use my discretion for ending those ill-begun bargains, as I was the beginner of your better fashions; and this liberty I have been bold to use. For if you mean, as I take it, of speeches in the Star Chamber, then as I have told you the substance of that procedure, so was your name more particularly touched by him than the rest, as you were more known to him than to them: to be in his conceit a gentleman no less well disposed than nobly born. Those were his words. His works were that whereas it was found good by some to retrench such gratuity as you have of his Majesty, he kept it *re integra*, and as I hope it stands so, unless you by some new errors give farther occasion to the contrary.

Thus far have I told you what to my knowledge is truth in this matter. I will now use the same liberty, out of regard to him and love to you, advising you not only to use all good means to clear yourself of the aforesaid imputations for repairing your credit, which I earnestly wish; but also, for your sake and mine, to give me such satisfaction by construing your own letter, whose hard words may be easily interpreted by such as are ready to misconstrue, to be against his lordship's person; wherein you can expect no better help of me than I shall be ready to perform. Otherwise your coming in England will not only be fruitless, but I fear me not harmless to yourself, whereof I could give too good evidences, which I now omit, hoping for a better issue from a calmer course; praying God so to direct you as may serve best for recovery of his Majesty's favour and your own good name, as all your friends here desire, chiefly I.—*Undated.*

Contemporary copy. Endorsed: "1605. James Simple." 2 *pp.* (**114.** 147.)

Lord Sheffield to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—The effect of the proof I mentioned to you to-day is briefly this, that we are contented, if there come not so much alone into England as ordinarily hath done, the King shall not lose thereby, for we will make it up out of our purses. I pray your lordship's speediest direction to Mr. Attorney for the drawing of the book according to the petition, this only excepted. —From my lodging in Westminster.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Seal. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**119.** 94.)

Sherborne Manor.

[1605].—State of the cause between William Typper and William Dutton, Esq., with respect to the manor of Sherborne.

Traces the descent of the manor. Typper seeks to avoid Dutton's estate, pretending that the lease under which he holds was forged.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**192.** 47.)

The Earl of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605 or later].—Two letters:—

(1) This bearer, my cousin George Talbott's man, came from him lately upon the death of his brother John, and is to return. He has my Lord Northampton's hand to the passport; for he heard he was ready to take horse. I pray you set your name to it. Bestow a warrant for a brace of bucks on me in Envile [Enfield] Chace or hereabouts; and I will send you a "mouly pastith" [pasty] or two of red deer for it against Michaelmas. If you will command my cousin's servant any service to his master, or where he is at Mussapont in Lorraine, he will perform it honestly. I take it less trouble to you that I write than come myself, for that you will use me too "complimentally" at parting out of your chamber. Before dinner I will see you in the garden, or where you dine.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: Gilb. Shrewsbury. 1 *p.* (**114.** 142.)

(2) I dare not come up this morning lest I anger my foot. After dinner I mean to go to Broad Street, there to use the best means I can to be able to attend the Parliament. I present you with my wife's best farewell and mine till I see you next. If it may conveniently be, I should be glad to be one of the Commissioners at the arraignment of those hell hounds this day fortnight; but that I leave to the most convcniency in that case, whereof I am ignorant.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed as above. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (**114.** 143.)

Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury, to the Same.

[1605].—Expresses her thanks for his honourable wishes to her, and returns the like.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: Ma. Shrowsbury. *Endorsed:* "1605." ½ *p.* (**114.** 144.)

Gervase Smith to the Council.

[1605].—Has drawn out another supplication to the King, which he entreats them to present.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605. Smith the prisoner at the Gatchouse to my Lord [*sic*]; with a Latin epistle to the King." ½ *p.* (**114.** 150.)

The Enclosure:

Gervase Smith to the King. Petitions in a long and discursive letter for pardon and clemency.—*Undated.*

Latin. 2 *pp.* (**114.** 149.)

Henry Smith.

[1605].—"Voluntary declaration of Henry Smithe, gent., born at Farley, in Hampshire."

This last summer, understanding there was employment under the Archduke, his name was with others preferred to the Ambassador Taxes to serve there as eaptain; which names were referred over to Lord Arundel, amongst them being the names of Captain Abbott, Capt. Adderton, Captain Orum, Captain Syms, and others. All the aforesaid and he were rejected, he conceives because they were Protestants; the rather for that divers of the contrary religion that never served were accepted, as Sir Edward Parham, Mr. Hardeott, Mr. Cheynye, Mr. E. Smithe and others, which were made captains the first day.

He being at Somerset House in the hall, Parham first, Sir Thomas Studdar second, James Blunt, Cheyney, Hardcott and others were called in one after another, and on coming forth openly said they had received their warrants and pay for their captain's entertainment, and their oaths to be subjects to the King of Spain.

After this he carried over some 40 men at the request of Thomas Hardeot and James Blunt to serve under Hardcott, at whose coming thither he was offered by one Father Baldwyn and other English priests there 40 crowns a month to serve under the Archduke, with promise of a company, so that he would take an oath of the Pope's supremaey, and to be a true subject of the King of Spain; which he refusing, was not entertained.

In August last he heard Sir Thomas Studder, Captain Throgmorton and others say at *The Swan* in Poplyn in Flanders, that they hoped to see masses as common in England ere long as they were there; whieh was also said by Captain Ward, Lieut. Defick and some others there, and by Sir Edward Parham in England, which can be testified by Mr. Townsend who lives in Milford Lane, and divers others.

There is one Jeffris that he thinks can discover much eoncerning the premises, being a common passenger and conveyer between the Archduke's camp and this kingdom; with which Jeffris one Bennett Hardcott, servant to a woollen draper in Fleet Street, at the sign of *The Eagle and Child*, has much familiarity. He has seen the said Hardcott at mass at Somerset House, where he has also scen the little ehapel full of English men and women at a mass, amongst which he has seen two of the Brookes, that serve the Countess of Southampton the elder.—*Undated.*

Signed: Henry Smith *and ly* Jul. Caesar, Roger Wilbraham, Phelipps, Jo. Croke, George More, John Doddridge, F. Bacon *and* Walter Cope. *Endorsed:* "1605." 2 *pp.* (114. 148.)

ROBERT SMITH to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[? 1605].—Prays to be released from prison where he has been confined for six months, being one of those ministers who eannot with peaee of eonseience yield to the subseription and eeremonies imposed.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *p.* (**197.** 93(2).)

E., COUNTESS OF SOUTHAMPTON, to the SAME.

[1605].—She begs for the wardship of the son of Sir Read Stafford, for a friend of hers, by whieh she shall reeeive some benefit herself.—*Undated.*

Holograph, signed: E. Southampton. *Endorsed:* "1605." 1 *p.* (**192.** 49.)

SIR THOMAS SOUTHWELL to the SAME.

[1605].—His long imprisonment has wrought the disappointment of his business, and is like to be his utter undoing. Sir Charles Cornwallis bought lands of him amounting to 1,000*l.* a year, paying a great deal less than the value. This money whieh he should have had from Sir Charles was to satisfy his father's debts, and the residue for his own maintenanee. Divers of the debts are unsatisfied, and likely to be reeovered from him: and his maintenanee money is detained from him. He was besides surety for Sir Charles, and Sir William his son, for almost 2,000*l.*, whieh is likely to be reeovered against him, they both being out of the kingdom. He begs for speedy enlargement.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**114.** 151.)

[*Cp. Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1603–1610, p. 275.]

SPANIARDS at DOVER.

[1605].—"Relation of Captain Piere Courtoie de Armenteros, of what has lately passed at Dover, where he was sent by the Conte de Ville Mediana."

General Pedro de Cubiaur and the Maitre de Camp Don Pedro Sarmiento, on leaving their ships and going through Dover to visit their wounded soldiers there, an Englishman cried after them "Spaniards, Spaniards," took a handful of chalk, and threw it into the General's faee. They having, on another visit for the samc purpose, bought some trouts, the trouts were foreibly taken from the General's servant. Another day a number of Englishmen came to the little house given for the use of the wounded and siek, and threw stones and earth in at the doors and apertures, with abusive words. The English often approaeh the Spaniards who are in the town, take them by the arm, point to the rebels' ships, and putting their hands to their throats, say that they all ought to be massaered. The Hollanders at Dover do the same. Those of Dover sell provisions to the Spaniards three times dearer than to the inhabi-

tants. As the said Captain, with two ensigns, was going by the market, the Mayor of Dover came to them and demanded where they were going; the Captain courteously replied, to his lodgings. As the Mayor never raised his hand to his hat, the Captain put on his own hat; whereupon the Mayor knocked off his hat with a stick, saying the Captain showed him little respect. The Captain asked why he did so, he being a Captain of the King of Spain's and sent there by his Ambassador now in this kingdom; and put on his hat again; which the Mayor knocked off again. On the Captain's saying that he should complain to the King, the Mayor, taking him by the arm contemptuously, told him to go. While the Governor was at Dover these insolencies and bad treatment did not occur; but happened immediately upon his departure. The General and the Maitre de Camp have warning that the Hollanders plot to burn the four ships which are at land, with the soldiers.—*Undated.*

French. Endorsed: "1605. Spanish Ambassador's relation about the abuses offered to the Spaniards at Dover." $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (**114.** 152.)

Sir John Stafford to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—I shall ever acknowledge the favour, proeured by your eharitable means, by relieving me from the treaehery of that servant which was raised by me only, as is right well known to a number. And because this may concern great men as well as my poor self to have the like treachery by such a servant, if this example be not punished and I relieved, as the case in all conseience and equity shall require, my hope is that as you have ehosen three so honourable persons to arbitrate, you will be pleased to write to them to set down some short time in eertainty for the hearing and determining of the cause.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Remains of seal. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**97.** 118.)

Roman Catholics in Staffordshire.

[1605].—Richard Bartlett, of Barr in the parish of Aldridge, gentleman, being a stranger there, had at this time in his stable two great horses, for what purpose I know not, but there were some came thither which were suspected to be of the company of the traitors; the cause of which suspicion is that he was seen with 4 or 5 lying in the bushes with him in his ground in several plaees with weapons.

Also one Mr. William Comberford, being an aneient Papist, was coming towards his own house in the night with a case of pistols, who before never used such weapons, and was stayed by the watehmen of Walsall, and being known unto them they let him go without examination, which afterwards they did much repent.

And there is one Mr. Thomas Persall, an ancient man and a notable grand Papist, keeping in his house as it is thought a seminary priest to teach his children, and it is vehemently suspected that some in this traitorous action fled unto his house that night.

And also the country greatly doubts lest Sir Walter Leveson has lately had, at a house of his called Ashmores within a mile of Wolverhampton, some of that company, which no man does nor dares name.

And there is one William Mountford, Esq., his wife being a recusant, and has not been at church these 30 years, seemed to be very malcontent when she heard of the taking and killing of those traitors; and said she cared not if she fled the country; and the said William Mountford, being not at church in half a year before, came to church the very next Sunday after the failing of the said traitors, very solemnly.

And it was reported that his son and heir, Sir Edward, was then in the country there, who was not known but to be then in France; and his wife is also a recusant.

And there is one Robert Gorway of Aldridge, yeoman, a great seducer of the people thereabouts to popery and a very bad man of life and conversation, was vehemently suspected to have in his house 2 or 3 of the persons who had a hand in this treacherous practice.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605. For the Earl of Salisbury. Information against some in Staffordshire." 1 *p.* (**115.** 33.)

Lord Stanhope.

[1605].—Extract apparently from a warrant prescribing to Lord Stanhope in his office of "Treasurer" [of the Chamber] the method of keeping the accounts of his office. The office relates to the charges of conveyance of letters from and to the Council, by land and sea.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." 1½ *pp.* (**114.** 158.)

Lady Elizabeth Stewart to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—She had no thought to entreat him to any servile friendship, and cannot remember wherein he should imagine she has forgotten due respect. Confesses she might press him more than became her to persuade the King to be gracious to her suit. Desires nothing other than he shall like of, and her letter to the King was not to that intent. Encloses a letter from the Master of Orkney, who fears or knows some cause of complaint against my Lord his brother. If the King acquaints Salisbury with any such matter, the Master hopes he will pacify the King in his anger till he come back, who will bring the truth of the cause. Begs warrant to fell 500 trees for reparations.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**192.** 50.)

Sir Arthur Throckmorton to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—It is no small comfort to understand how gracious a construction, in the midst of the outcries of my unkind kindred, you pronounced of my carriage; wherein I have been many ways wronged, as those gentlemen there with me can witness, and as appears by the inventories of the goods by me seized and now delivered up to Lady Tresham; no small sum resting burdensome upon me, if I be not relieved by the Court of Exchequer as I am promised, wherein I beseech your assistance: all things being delivered up to the least trifle; only one manuscript book, written from Aristotle to Alexander, I have reserved for my Sovereign, if you think it meet for so great a Majesty; wherewith, when I am out of my physic, I will attend you.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (115. 1.)

Torrington, Norfolk.

[1605].—Estate of the Manor of Torrington, Norfolk.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (P. 2284.)

The Tower of London.

[1605].—Two papers:—

(1) Names of warders for the Tower. Certificate by Sir William Waad of the services of Robert White, William Jefferis, William Mills, Reynold Langhton and Humfrey Samster. "These five having long time served me, I have that experience of their fidelity as I would be glad to have them about me."

Certificate by Sir William Waad and Roger Pilkington of the services of William Crooke, Thomas Ravening and John Strebranck.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (115. 28.)

(2) "1605. Persons that are admitted to have access to the prisoners in the Tower."

Endorsement only. (213. 39.)

The Earl of Tyrconnell to the Council.

[1605].—"Your lordships" by their letter of 28 March, 1605, ordered no more garrisons to be kept in the Earl's country than necessary; also the discharge of the garrison of Lyffer [Lifford], unless there should be cause to continue it, in which case order should be taken that the soldiers encroached not on the Earl's inheritance. Notwithstanding these directions, Lyffer and 4 quarters of land are detained from him. As the inheritance thereof was granted him by letters patent, and as Ballashannon and 1,000 acres of land, the seignory of O'Conor Sligo, and Sir Cahire O'Doughertie's country, are taken from him, he prays to enjoy the town of Lyffer and its lands accord-

ing to the above grant, as he has no other fit place to dwell in; and also for renewal of his patent, with certain additions.

Sir George Cary, late Lord Deputy, when the patent was made in — Jac. 1, imposed 100 marks more rent upon the said country, contrary to directions given. In view of the above named lands being taken from him, he begs that Sir Cahire O'Doughertie's and Sir Neale O'Donell's country, and the county of Sligo, may be made to pay their proportionable share of the above increased rent.

As most part of the Earl's country is waste, by reason that the ancient inhabitants dwell in other places, having had wrongs daily proffered to them, he prays that such of his tenants as were born in Tyreonnell may be enjoined to return to and continue in his country; he being willing to grant them estates under reasonable rents and English tenures. He also prays for power to keep Courts Leet and Baron; and to enjoy the fishing of the river of Ballashannon, which is now detained by Sir Henry Folliatt.—*Undated.*

Petition. 1 *sheet.* (**193.** 55.)

Elizabeth Vaux to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—The knowledge of your worthy disposition, with the security of my own innocency, emboldens me to pray for some enlargement, being here in Sir John Swinarton's house, where I am not admitted any one servant of my son's to have access to me to stead me in my needful occasions, all my own men being committed to several prisons. If you hold me here out of an opinion to draw from me the discovery of that party which you are persuaded had so deep a finger in that most horrible treason, which none living has a greater detestation of than myself, I protest it is not in my power to do it; but I pray Jesus will deliver him into your hands if he be guilty, which I have very strong reasons to make doubt of, but that it becomes me not to contradict your better judgment. If you have cause to believe I know that party, or might discover him, so you cannot but think that upon the general rumour of so horrible a treason discovered and supposed to have been intended by any that did but bear the name of a Catholic, every man that stood but in ordinary danger and had but a common understanding would shun those places most likeliest to be suspected and searched for them. For your further satisfaction I assure you there are many that will receive such persons that will not put their lives and estates in the power and secrecy of a woman. If you shall, notwithstanding my protestations, rest still doubtful of me, or desire to hold me longer in durance, I will rest with patience your pleasure; but I must beseech your particular memory of me, that have not any to solicit for me but my own tedious lines.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**113.** 65.)

The Venetian Ambassador to the King.

[1605].—The Ambassador requests the prolongation for six months of the King's protection to Paolo Canio in order that the old man may not die in prison for another's debts; and also a licence to him to make white lead (*far la bianca*).

He also requests leave to take beyond seas four priests now in prison, provided that they are not concerned in the late detestable conspiracy.—*Undated.*

Italian. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**115.** 5.)

Lady Susan Vere.

[1605].—17 June 1604. Lady Susan's portion remaining in my hands: money 7,537*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*; jewels 487*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*; plate 1,454*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*; total 9,479*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* Rents per ann. 240*l.*

In hand of Earl of Salisbury: The portion of the Lady Susan in plate 1500*l.*, in jewels 400*l.*; in money 5,537*l.*; a dividend of 500*l.*; lands 230*l.* Expenses since her grandfather died almost 4,000*l.*—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." 2 *half pages.* (**192.** 56, 57.)

Sir William Waad's present.

[1605].—Includes various preparations of quinees, Genoa pears, apricoeks, marigolds and borage cakes, violets and cowslip cakes, and apricoek cakes.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605. Sir William Waad's present." 1 *p.* (**192.** 58.)

Captain Edmund Whitlock to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—At my last attendance on the Council I heard you say I had not dealt truly concerning Sir Walter Ralegh. I was then loth to interrupt weighty affairs, but conjectured you had not received a writing of mine from Mr. Lieutenant of the Tower which I delivered him according to your command on Sunday fortnight, and was ready to satisfy the Lords to the full if I had been interrogated. I entreat that however you conceive of the quality of my offences, you will be a mean to the Lords to mitigate my punishment so far as to grant me the liberty of this house like other prisoners; that I may take away from the world all opinion of confederacy with these wretched men that have gone about so unchristianlike to destroy the King and his realms. I shall behave myself in such sort that you shall hear no complaint of me.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**115.** 7.)

The Windsor Family.

[1605].—Genealogical notes of the Windsor family down to Henry, Lord Windsor.—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." 2 *pp.* (**192.** 59.)

Lands in Wollaxton, co. Oxford.

[1605].—" The truth of the eause between Thomas Chamberlain and Riehard Greene eoncerning lands in Wollaxton, Oxon, and certain oadc [woad] now in question in the Star Chamber." A dispute between the tenants of the manor of Wollaxton as to the possession of eertain leased lands and stores of woad. The Court is asked to leave plaintiff to the eommon law for reeovery of the woad whieh was alleged to have been taken from the rightful owners.—*Undated.*

Petition. Endorsed: " 1605." 1 *p.* (P. **2153.**)

Dr. Robert Wright to the Earl of Salisbury.

[1605].—He aeknowledges Salisbury's favour in writing on his behalf to the Dean and Chapter of Wells for a eanon resideney's plaee, void by the death of Dr. Cottington. The dignity he holds in that ehureh, and the promise made by the Dean and others of the Chapter to his Graee of Canterbury for the admittanee of a dignity into the next avoidanee, may justify his ehallenge in this ease; Yet notwithstanding this, and Salisbury's reeommendation, he eannot prevail: sueh are the private designments of those who seem to usurp a power to eleet whieh neither the statutes of that ehureh nor aneient praetiee warrant. He begs Salisbury, when Mr. Dean makes his repair to him, to take notiee of their denial or delays, and of his just eause.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: " 1605." 1 *p.* (**115.** 9.)

William Wyles to [David] Allen.

[1605].—Think not amiss in me for that which I have done, for I have done nothing in malice towards you nor no man, but of zeal towards God and his ehureh, and love to my eountry; being persuaded in eonseienee I ought to do no less; besides the danger I might otherwise have fallen into being unaequainted in these aetions, by reason of my silenee. If you do know any of the prineipal authors of it who hath, it may be, drawn yourself and many more . . . into this most filthy aetion, you are [bound?] both by the law of God and nature, to betray them that [they may] have their deserts, that so many innoeent souls but most . . . may not thereby be eondemned, as now unjustly . . . by this oeeasion; it is, to the great dishonour . . . the perdition it may be of many a soul. There is hope . . . will show favour, or howsoever we shall have more . . . suffer as well-doers than evil; only that we have . . . that we hurt nobody for matter only. . . . you may think that we . . . unhappily together as partly in my perplexity . . . thought myself, fearing though not knowing . . . that I might therein any ways offend or do any man wrong. If I have done it or shall do it, it shall be through weakness, and not with any malieious intent. My purpose always is to do those things which shall be first for

His glory, the good of His church and our poor miserable and deceived country. God I hope therefore hath his hand in this and hath brought [it] to some holy and blessed end. Or may it be, though you do know some of the principal authors thereof, yet perhaps you have bound yourself by solemn oath or otherwise, it may be by taking the blessed sacrament, to that end to keep it secret, which whether it be a custom or no is more than I know, but by the speace [? speech] of Protestants: whieh if it be so is greatly to bind a weak eonseience, till he may be better instrueted, and his conscience better satisfied. But if this be proved to be but a collusion of the devil thereby to pour out his misehievous malice against the church or any of its members or pretended members. . . .—*Undated.*

Holograph, much damaged. Endorsed: "A letter to Mr. Allen 1605." 1 *p.* (**213.** 17.)

ROBERT YAXLEY to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—He has been ready to serve his Majesty in this dangerous time to his uttermost. His means are small, and he begs for "any small thing."—*Undated.*

Signed. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**115.** 10.)

ANNE, LADY YORKE, to the SAME.

[1605 or later].—Pardon a poor distressed lady who flies for relief to that key of wisdom, which next under his Majesty, opens the gate of happiness to this our Great Britain; and pity the low estate of a well deserving knight, my husband, who hath eommanded horse in Spain, Portugal, France, Low Countries, Ireland and England in the serviee of the late Queen. Grant your aid that he may not starve, neither be east in prison for debt.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1602" [*sic*], *and in another hand:* "The Ladie York to my Lord." 1 *p.* (**97.** 134.)

Particular of lands in YORKSHIRE.

[1605].—Includes rectory of Hutton Bushell, Yorks, "granted to myself and son"; manor of Rise in Holderness, Yorks; lordship of Butterwick, Yorks; lordship and messuage of Great Braughton in Cleveland, Yorks; 8 tenements in West Nesse, parcel of the manor of Nonnyngton, Yorks; and the deancry and 4 prebends in Awkeland, Durham. Total 328*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*—*Undated.*

Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (**192.** 61.)

LORD ZOUCHE to the EARL OF SALISBURY.

[1605].—Two letters:—

(1) Such as come to me, such I send you. Ere now I received it, and though there be not that haste made by the gentleman

I should have wished, yet I am very persuaded he is very honest, and desirous to deserve well what you will have further done herein.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." ½ *p.* (115. 11.)

(2) Protests at length his devotion to Salisbury and desire to be guided by him. He besecches him to let not his evil shows be any blemish to a sound and affectionate mind. While writing, there is come a further remembrance of Salisbury's favour by noble Sir Foulk Grevill. He has aequainted Sir Francis Bacon therewith.—*Undated.*

Holograph. Endorsed: "1605." 1 *p.* (115. 12.)

———— to ————

[1605].—The writer begs his correspondent to remember Baron Clarke for the cause between Michel Stanhope and Foulke Onselo [Onslow]. The opinion of the Lord Chief Justice, Justice Waemselo [Walmesley] and Justice Kyngsmill, with Mr. Attorney General and others of the principal lawyers, is clear for Mr. Stanhope for matter in law; besides Mr. Stanhope advances the quit rent very much.—*Undated.*

Unsigned. Endorsed: "1605. Baron Clerck." ½ *p.* (113. 147.)

INDEX.

A.

Aardenburg (Ardembourg, Edenborowe), 220, 316, 342, 401, 437.
Abbas Rooding. *See* Abbots Roothing.
Abbot (Abbott):
Captain, 640.
D., Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, 422, 431.
Abbots Roothing (Abbas Rooding, Essex), letter dated at, 157.
Abercorn, Lord. *See* Hamilton.
Aberdeen, 560.
Abergavenny [Mons.], 45.
Abernethy, John, Lord Saltoun, 487.
Abington, Mr., of Herefordshire, 500.
of Worcestershire, 501.
—, a recusant, 363.
Acton, Mr., a kinsman of Catesby, 511.
Robert, and his brother, Richard, coiners, 90, 126, 582.
Adams, Bernard, Bishop of Limerick, letter from, 186.
Nicholas, 555.
Adderton, Captain, 640.
Admiral, the Lord High. *See* Howard, Charles.
Admiralty, Court of, 228, 328, 427, 602.
and an outrage upon a Lithuanian, 198, 222, 246, 315–316.
Judge of, 44.
a case concerning ships taken by the Spanish, 282.
President of. *See* Caesar *and* Lewes.
Advocate, the Lord, 105.
Aerschot (Aschot, Ascott, Arschot, etc.), Charles, Duke of Croy and Aerschot, 149, 172, 221, 331.
letters from, 196, 263.
a contract of marriage with the Marquis of Havre's daughter, 337, 342, 367, 557.
Aersens (D'Arssens, Arsens), —, deputy for France to the States General, 17, 18.
his father, and title in France, 55.
Africa, 131.
Aguila, Don John de, death of, 252.
Alabaster (Alabister, Alablaster), Thomas, letters from, 339, 507.
—, a merchant, 378.
Albers, Jurgen, 485.
Albuquerque, Duke del, 228, 232.
Al. Cancell. *See* Seton, Alexander.
Alchurch [? Alvechurch, Worcs.], 489.
Alderney, 612.
Aldobrandin, Cardinal, 221.
Aldridge (Staffs.), Barr in, 642.
Alesbury. *See* Aylesbury.
Alexanter, Henry, 107.
Alfandogas, 131.
Alferez, 508.
Alicante (Allicant), 567.
Allen, Captain, 517.
David, letter to, 647.
Henry, 260.
William, 627.
Allenson, John, 577.
Alleredo (Spain), 164.
Allet, Lady, widow, 405.
Allicant. *See* Alicante.
Allin, —, 530.
Allington, Jo., letter from, 244.
Allmaine. *See* Germany.
Allton. *See* Alton.
Almanack-makers. *See* Prophets.
Almshouse, building of, in Enfield, 97.
Alnage and measurage, farm of, 22, 274, 280, 441, 610.
Alnwick Castle (Northumb.), 483, 526.
Altariva, Countess of, 232, 233.
Alterenes. *See* Alt-yr-ynys.
Altham, Mr. Serjeant, 210, 570.
Alton (Allton), [Hants.], postal endorsement at, 465.
Alt-yr-ynys (Alterenes) [in Walterstone, co. Hereford], letter dated at, 456.

Alum (Allome), reported discovery of, 252.
Alva, Duke del, 228, 232.
Alva de Aliste, Count of, 228, 232.
Alvechurch [?] (Alchurch), 489.
Alvey, Henry, 577.
Alway Stanes (Scotland), 635.
Ambassadors:
of the Archdukes, 7.
——, in England. *See* Hobach.
——, in France. *See* Ayala.
——, in Rome, 317.
Danish. *See* Ramelius.
from the Emperor to England, 314, 370.
English, to the Archduke. *See* Edmonds *and* Hertford, Earl of.
——, in France. *See* Parry *and* Carew.
——, in Spain. *See* Cornwallis.
——, at Venice. *See* Wotton.
French, to the Archdukes, in Brussels, 173, 249, 317, 425, 498, 558.
——, ——, and Gunpowder Plot, 547.
——, in England. *See* Harlay.
Persian, 135.
Polish, 99; *see also* Weiber.
Spanish, to the Archdukes, 174.
——, in England, 448, 457, 468, 591, 593, 615, 616, 627.
——, ——. *See also* Tassio *and* Cuniga.
——, in France, 557.
——, in Rome, offends the Archdukes, 317.
the Venetian, 338.
——, letter from, 646.
title of, to be given to States General's agent in England, 2.
Ambergris, discovery of, 54–55, 168.
Amice, Israel, 181.
Ampthill House [Beds.], building of, house plan, 444.
——, officers of the works for, letter to, 349.
Amsterdam, 202.
Ancona, 567.
Anderton, Thomas, 484, 529.
Andrews (Androwes):
Lancelot, Dean of Westminster, Bishop of Chichester, 459, 612.
Mr., a priest, 626.
Andwarpe. *See* Antwerp.
Angers, castle of, 53.
Angola, kingdom of, 130.
Angus (Anguss), Earl of. *See* Douglas.
Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I (the Queen), 42, 129, 287, 300, 331.
letter from, 337.
sends away two portraits of the Archdukes, 54.
jointure of, 570.
——, a defective title in, 58.
——, lands of, 64, 265.
and a suit for college of Ripon, 84, 90.
James I refers to, 121 (2).
her manor of Spalding, 130.
a whale for the use of, 169, 593.
a jewel for, 179.
court of, 190.
and grant of a parsonage in Surrey (Southwark), 199, 281.
grant of manor of Selsey, 209.
a gift of embroideries to the Infanta, 267.
and Ampthill House, 349.
at Hampton Court, 409, 474.
and suit for copper money, 412.
and a share in a sea prize, 461.
and economies in the Royal Household, 463–464.
her land in St. Neots, Hunts., 483.
picture of, Spanish request for, 555.
Council of, letter from, 570.
receives a casket from Salisbury, 616.
her Attorney. *See* Hicham.
her Chancellor. *See* Wilbraham.
her Secretary. *See* Fouler.
her Vice-Chamberlain. *See* Carew.
Anstruther (Anstrother, Anstrowther):
Ro., 268.
Sir William, 25, 49.
Antony [Cornwall], letter dated at, 37.
Antwerp (Anwarpe, Andwarpe), 173, 253, 268, 404, 415, 437.
letter dated at, 205.
proposed siege of, 19, 196, 197, 200, 204, 207, 337, 438.
——, failure of, 220, 294, 329, 589.
Spanish army build a bridge of boats from, 220, 248.
toleration of English trade to, 198, 222, 247–248, 285, 341, 366, 401.
merchants of, and trade with Spain, 336.
lack of money in, 221, 249.
Lord Lisle's visit to, 390–393, 403.
Apethorpe [Northants], 458.

Apothecaries, of the King and Queen, their food allowances in the Royal Household, 463.
Apparelling and service, suit for, 241.
Appeal, Commissioners of. *See* High Commission.
Appleby [Westmorland], 160.
Appleby, —, servant to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 451.
Appleton, [Norfolk], letter dated at, 250.
Aquaviva, house of, 172.
Aragon (Arragon), Admiral of, 343.
Arbella, Lady. *See* Stuart.
Archangel, 69.
Archdukes and Infantas, portraits of, 54.
Archdukes, the. *See under* Austria *and* Isabella.
Arches, Court of, Dean of. *See* Dunne *and* Weston.
Archpriest, the. *See* Blackwell.
Ardembourg. *See* Aardenburg.
Ardern, Mr., letter from, 244.
Arenberg (d'Arenburg, Aremberg):
Count, 149, 150, 207, 304, 337.
and complaints of outrages upon ships, 214, 222, 246–247, 315.
Areskyne. *See* Erskine.
Argyll, Earl of. *See* Campbell.
Armenteros. *See* Courtoie.
Armentiers, 334.
Armstrong:
Alexander, 151.
Sanders Ringell (Sandis Rinion), 203, 310.
family, names of, 597.
Army, the English, trained bands in Berkshire, 470.
——, in Derbyshire, 465.
——, in Devonshire, 470.
——, in Herts., 288.
levying of by beating drums, 286.
levied by Archduke for Spanish service, 197, 247, 253, 276, 286.
——, payment of, 370.
levied for States service, 253.
in the Low Countries, 18, 21, 156, 424.
——, quitting the service of the States, 221, 247, 249, 280, 337.
——, general mutiny among, 425.
Armyne, Hugh, 20.
Arnhem (Arnham), [Holland], 369.
Arnold, —, 595.
Arondell. *See* Arundel.
Arragon. *See* Aragon.
Arroll, (Errol). *See* Hay.
Arrowsmith, Anthony, 167.
Arschot (Arscott). *See* Aerschot.
Arsens. *See* Aersens.
Arssens, D'. *See* Aersens.
Artois, 248, 285.
Fines Castle in, 331.
Arundel (Arondell) [Sussex], letter dated at, 554.
Arundel (Arondell):
Earl of. *See* Howard.
Lady, 500, 501.
——, and her son, Lord Arundel, 177.
Thomas, Lord Arundel of Wardour, 366, 498, 507, 581.
——, letters from, 375, 397.
——, letter to, 409.
——, sale of his mares, 375, 409.
——, in the Archdukes' service, leaves England in an English ship, 394–395, 397, 399, 408, 411–412, 415–416, 420–421, 442, 453, 472–473, 616, 640.
——, ——, forbidden to use English ships, 441.
——, ——, disguised, with an assumed name, 415–416.
——, ——, requested to be sent back, 422.
——, ——, presented to the Archdukes, 425.
——, ——, desired by the Archdukes to stay in Low Countries, 488, 546.
——, a priest of, 551.
Ascott (Ashot). *See* Aersehot.
Asheton. *See* Ashton.
Ashby, the Court at, letter dated from, 372.
Ashby-de-la-Zouche (De La Zouehe, Leics.), 271.
Ashfield, Sir Edmund, 456.
Ashley, Sir Anthony, 614, 620, 622.
——, letter from, 51.
——, letter to, 271.
Sir Henry, letter from, 571.
Ashmore's, Sir Walter Leveson's house near Wolverhampton, 529, 643.
Ashridge Park (Ashrige, Bucks.), letter dated at, 555.
Ashton (Asheton, Assheton):
Abdias, 577.
James, 57.
Sir Richard, 57.
See also Aston.
Asia, Castle of, 277.
Askew, Robert, 529.
Askwith, —, wardship of, 45.
Asley, North, purchase of, 589.
Assebye, Mr., 161.
Assheton. *See* Ashton.
Assizes, Judges of, 265.

Aston (Ashton):
Sir Arthur, 174, 327.
Sir Roger, 20, 84, 121, 179, 230, 287, 300, 614.
——, letters from, 216, 280, 297, 571(2), 572(2).
——, letter to, 77.
——, popular in the Lower House, 224.
——, and recusancy grants, 290.
——, and his wife Cordell, a pension for, 298.
Ather, Christopher, 529.
Atherton, Captain, 498.
Thomas, statement by, 572–573.
Athye, Sir Arthur, 445.
Atkins, Dr., 73.
Atkinson:
John, letter from, 426.
Mr., of Glentworth, 85.
Mr., a physician, 83.
—, of London, 100.
Attorney General, the. *See* Coke.
Attorneys, a suit concerning, 50.
Atye, Sir Arthur, 50.
Aubigny (d'Obigny, Daubingny), Monsieur de (Lord of), 22, 28, 31, 65.
Auckland (Awkeland, Durham), 648.
Auchmoutie, John, 174.
Audeley, Lord. *See* Touchet.
Audience, Court of, Judge of. *See* Swale.
Auditors, warrant to, 524.
Audley (Audeley), Lord. *See* Touchet.
Aumale, Duke of, 172, 425.
Aungier, Francis, letter from, 446.
Auriek (Auricae, Friesland), letter dated at, 429.
Austria, 135.
Austria, Archduke Albert of (the Duke, Archduke; [with Isabella] the Archdukes), 5, 7, 74, 138, 207, 517, 573.
letters to, 520, 537.
unjust pretensions to sovereignty of Low Countries, 2.
Spanish Army of, in the Low Countries (the enemy), 18, 252.
——, to recover Sluys, 19.
——, and the Briel, 31.
an agent of, 39.
expels French from Cambrai, 53.
called brother by James I, 79.
news of, from English Ambassadors, 172–174.
reception of Lord Hertford by, 172.
levies men in England, Scotland and Ireland, 197, 200, 247, 253, 276, 363, 500.
Austria, Archduke Albert of—*contd.*
sends prizes to the Indians and to Lord Hertford, 204.
a letter and gift to, from James I, 206–207, 249, 266–267, 316.
and restitution of ships taken in service of, 214, 227, 304.
and an outrage on a Lithuanian, 246, 268, 279, 315.
jealousy against, in Spain, 249.
view of defeat of Spanish ships in the English Channel, 267.
and Spanish soldiers stranded in England, 279, 317, 335, 400.
and proposals concerning free trade to the Netherlands and restriction of shipping in the Channel, 282–285, 341, 400. *See also under* Netherlands *and* Channel.
and trade of Antwerp with Spain, 336, 341.
his Treasurer of the Household, 282.
a present from the Queen of Spain for, 311.
"Son Altesse," 311.
complaint to the French concerning the Low Countries, 317.
offended by Spanish Ambassador in Rome, 317.
officers of, 334.
assembles forces to strengthen Brabant, 337.
English nobles allowed to serve, 366, 391, 394–395, 397, 421–422, 581, 640.
solicits James I's influence in election of King of the Romans, 371–372.
objections to Lord Lisle's passing through countries of, 380, 390–394, 403, 404.
on a pilgrimage, 402, 426.
has difficulty in obtaining news from Friesland, 425.
and the imprisonment of Owen and others in connexion with the Gunpowder Plot, 482(2), 488, 497, 508, 533–537, 556–557, 563–564.
desires Lord Arundel to stay in Low Countries, 488, 546.
declared innocency of complicity in Catholic plots, 534.
English subjects not to pass so freely to, 554.
application for restoration of English goods taken by a Dunkirker, 591.

Austria, Archduke Albert of—*contd.*
Ambassadors of. *See under* Ambassadors.
secretary in the embassy of. *See* Faille.
Austria, Archduke Matthias of, 221.
Austria, Archduke Maximilian of, 221.
Auvergne, M. Comte d', 53.
Aveline, Prince of, 248, 268.
Avering. *See* Havering.
Awkeland. *See* Auckland.
Ayala, Monsieur, Archdukes' Ambassador in France, 557.
Aylesbury [Bucks.], letter dated at, 328.
Azores (the Traceres), Islands of, 131, 211.

B.

Babington:
Gervase, Bishop of Worcester, 331.
Mr., 241.
W., letter from, 573.
Bachelor, Andrew, 333.
Backhouse, Mr., 607.
Bacon, Mr., 474.
Sir Francis, 1, 515, 640, 649.
Badger, Sir Thomas, 594.
Bagot, Walter, 529.
Bagshaw, Dr., 545.
Baigley, William. 613.
Bailiegill Stanes (Scotland), 635.
Baily (Bailie, Bayly):
—, secretary to Hugh Owen, 497, 508, 509, 546.
—, request for arrest of, 536, 556–557.
Mr., a priest, 626.
Bainham. *See* Baynham.
Bains, near Mons, 426.
Baize, export of, 560.
Baker, Paul, a priest, 100.
Bakers, brown, letter from, concerning controversies with white bakers, 178.
Balboni, Antonio, 507.
Baldock, Mr., 68.
Baldwin (Balwyn), Father, a Jesuit, 317, 509, 545, 546, 611, 640.
desired to be sent back to England, 534–537, 556–557.
alleged by French to be sent to Spain, 563.
Ball, Lawrence, 26.
Ballyshannon (Ballashannon, Ireland), 644, 645.
Balmerino (Balmerinoth, Balmerinoch), Lord. *See* Elphinston.
Balmore, Mr., 340.
Balwyn. *See* Baldwin.
Banbury Castle [Oxford], 142, 467.
Banck, Thomas, letter from, 73.
Bancroft, Dr. Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, 23, 93, 306, 423, 431, 450, 451, 470, 583.
letter to, 65.
letters from, 8, 13, 31, 73, 434, 435, 478, 506.
and Nonconforming ministers, 8, 15, 38, 65.
and a canon residency's place in Wells, 73, 647.
as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 182.
and Rice Griffiths, a priest, 360, 361, 389, 456.
and Gunpowder Plot, 497, 516.
a slanderer of, 515.
and living of Elsdon, 569.
and imprisonment of Lady Lovell, 613.
and Francis Merbury, 615.
Bañeja, Marquis de la, 228.
Bankes, —, 501.
Bankruptcy, commissioners for, 593.
Bankworth, —, a scrivener of Bow Lane, 514.
Bannyster, Thomas, 510.
Banyng, Mr., 604.
Barbanson (Barbarson), Lord (Monsieur), 147, 150, 337, 425.
Barbary, 378.
Barber, William, D.D., 73.
—, a ship owner, 548.
Barcelona (Barsallona, Spain), 567.
Baremore. *See* Barmoor.
Barker, Robert, printer, 83.
Ro., letter from, 340.
Barloe, Mr., 501.
Barlow, Randolph, 578.
William, Bishop of Rochester, 580.
Barmoor (Baremore, Northumberland), near Berwick, letters dated at, 382, 410, 427.
Barneby (Barnby, Barnabie), —, a priest, 435–436.
Barnerd, William, 20.
Barnes, John, letter from, 573.
—, employed by the Pope's Nuntio, 498, 504.
Barnet [Herts.], postal endorsements at, 340, 341, 345.
Barnevelt, Mons. de, 18.
Baron, the Lord Chief. *See* Fleming.
Barre, Duke of, 221.
Barrett, Devereux, 555.
E., letter from, 39.

Barrowes, Mr., of Hosyer Lane, London, 626.
Barsallona. *See* Barcelona.
Bartholomew Fair, 398.
Bartlett, George, 529.
Richard, 642.
Barton, Randle, sheriff, 57.
Barwiek. *See* Berwick.
Basingstoke (Hants.), 607.
Bassett:
Captain, 180.
Elizabeth, wardship of, 573.
Sir Robert, letter from, 203(2).
William, 573.
Basyll, Simon, letters from, 160, 339.
Bate, Thomas, servant of Catesby, examination of, 540.
Bath (the Bath), [Somerset], 69, 102, 464.
letters dated at, 73, 231, 240, 270, 308, 324, 353.
Earl of. *See* Bourchier.
Bath and Wells, Bishop of. *See* Still.
Battie. *See* Batty.
Battle (Battell), Sussex, 264.
Batty (Battie), Matthew, 484, 529.
Bavaria, Duke of. *See* Palatine, Count, 260.
Bavin, —, 500.
Bawforn, Thomas, 212.
Bayly. *See* Baily.
Bayn, Paul, letter from, 287.
Baynard, Captain, 304.
Baynham (Bainham, Baynom, etc.):
Sir Edmond, 454, 499, 522, 546, 557.
Bayona (Byon, Galieia), 169.
Bayonne (Bayon), [France], letters dated at, 303, 400.
Governor of, 303.
Beale, Hierome, 578.
Bearn (Bearne, France), 439.
Beaumarehes, Mons. de, 296.
Beaumont, Henry, 8.
Beaumont, Mons. de. *See* Harlay.
Becher, William, letter from, 241.
Becon, Mr., 612.
Beddington (Bedington, Surrey), 406.
Bedford, house of, pedigree of, 574.
Countess of, daughter of Lord Harington, 114, 115, 629–630.
——, letter from, 291.
Bedfordshire, 634.
Justiees of the Peace of, letter from, 482.
a justiee of, examination before, 543.
Bedington. *See* Beddington.
Beehives, a projeet of, 412.
Beer, farming of impost of, 11.
brewers, of Cinque Ports, 65.
Beer Alston [Devon], a letter to the Mayor of, coneerning a burgess of, 445.
Beeston (Beston):
Sir George, 365, 552.
George, 583.
Sir Hugh, 103, 319.
Bekeman, Barthold, 491.
Belgrave, George, letter from, 435.
Belling, Mr., 158.
Bellot, Mr., Registrar of St. Asaph, 374.
Bellothe (Bellot), Thomas, letter from, 97.
Belman, Mr., of Padstow, 263.
Belvoir [Leics.], letter dated at, 6.
Belzig (Bellzic) [Brandenburg], letter dated at, 339.
Benedetto, Parisian merehants, 507.
Benenden (Bennenden, Kent), a fraudulent conveyanee of land in, 103.
Benet. *See* Bennett.
Benington. *See* Bennington.
Benishe, 428.
Bennett (Benet, Bennet):
Dr., letter from, 12.
Sir John, LL.D., Surrogate of the Keeper of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 583.
——, nominated as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastieal, 183.
Robert, Bishop of Hereford, letters from, 93, 235, 258, 360(2), 389.
——, and suppression of recusants, 216, 305–306, 455–456.
Sir Thomas, 526.
—, 501.
Bennington (Benington), 580.
Benson, —, servant of Lord Grey, 444.
—, agent of the Archdukes, 39.
Bentley, Mr., 501.
Berchman. *See* Berghman.
Berck. *See* Rheinberg,
Bergen op Zoom, 204, 220, 370, 401, 424.
Berghman, (Bergkman, Berehman), Hans, 485, 491, 494.
Berke. *See* Rheinberg.
Berkshire, 81.
Justices of the Peace of, letter from, 98.
lease of lands in, 199.
trained bands in, 470.
Bernardino, Parisian merchants, 507.
Berry (Berrye):
Sir Benjamin, 363.
——, letters from, 242, 273, 358.
Ensign John, 578.
Mr., mercer, 24.

Bertangle. *See* Bourtanger.
Bervic. *See* Berwick.
Berwick-upon-Tweed, garrison of, 603.
letters dated at, 238, 239, 240, 300, 437.
meeting of Commissioners for Border Causes at, 151, 237.
storing of ordnance in, 574.
Berwick (Barwick, Bervic), Lord of. *See* Home.
Bessell, Martin, letter from, 8.
Beston. *See* Beeston.
Betts, Anthony, yeoman, an alleged coiner, 582.
Beverley (Yorks), 495.
Bewcastle [Cumbs.], 289.
Bewfield, Sir Thomas, 543.
Bible, translations of, 406, 431.
Biche, La, Colonel of Walloons and governor of Hulst, 424, 425.
Biddick [Durham], letter dated at, 251.
Bidlake, —, a clerk in Sir John Roper's office, 278.
Bidney (Hereford), letter dated at, 155.
Biens (in Hainault), pleasure house of Archdukes, 402.
Bilbao (Bilbo), 163, 302.
Spanish ships built at, 164.
Bilson, Thomas, Bishop of Winchester, 286, 623.
letters from, 5, 141.
Bingley, John, 547, 603.
Mr., 426.
Binyon, Mr., parson of Crawley, 406.
Birckhead, —, 500.
Bird (Byrde, Byrd):
John, letter from, 475.
John, two years a prisoner, letter from, 538.
John, of Colchester, letter from, 465.
William, 611.
Biron (Byron), Marshal, 400, 439.
Biscay (Biskey, Biscaine), 348.
squadron, the, 163, 304.
Bishop, alias Foster, John, 583.
Bishops Waltham (Waltham) [Hants.], letters dated at, 6, 142.
Biskey. *See* Biscay.
Bisse, James, letter from, 469.
Philip, letter from, 469.
Biwater. *See* Bywater.
Blackburne, Richard, 237.
Blackwell (Blacwell), Rev. Father George, the Archpriest, 434, 476, 500.
letter from, 518.
Blantyre. *See* Stewart.
Blaye (Bloys, France), 208.
Bleddyn, Prince of Wales, 595.
Bletsoe [Beds.], 595.
Blore. *See* Blower.
Blount (Blownt, Blunt):
Charles, Lord Mountjoy, Earl of Devonshire, 14, 89, 234, 252, 423, 426.
——, letters from, 73, 107, 159, 285, 288, 434, 468, 588(6).
——, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, letter to, 454.
——, and Irish affairs, 90, 180, 579, 585.
——, and receiving of composition money in Ireland, 297.
——, and appointment of Lieutenant of the Tower, 368, 375(2), 376.
——, as Lord Commissioner in Gunpowder Plot, 510, 513.
——, at a conference in Spanish Causes, 627.
Captain James, 546, 640.
Captain John, 424.
Sir Thomas Pope, letter from, 212.
Blower (Blore), Sieur William, of London, 304.
Bloys. *See* Blaye.
Blunt, —, 501.
See also Blount.
Blunte, Sir John, letter from, 574.
Bodely, Anthony, 341.
——, letter from, 345.
Bodeman, John, suspected of coining, 475.
Bodenham (Bodnam), Sir Roger, deputy Lieutenant in Herefordshire, 235, 306.
Bodle, Sir John, 480.
Bois. *See* Boyes.
Bois-le-duc (Bolduck, Boileduc): 207, 370.
Boissye, Mons., 30.
Bolde, Henry, a Lancashire Jesuit, 526.
Bolle, Sir John, 552, 602.
Bolt, —, Spanish Ambassador's secretary, 549.
Bolton Castle [co. York], 120.
Bolton (Boulton) in the Moors [Lancs.], 56.
Bonde, William, 405.
Bonn [Germany], 316.
Bonratty. *See* Bunratty.
Books and pamphlets:
a book written from Aristotle to Alexander, 644.
Lord Burghley's memorials, 117, 359.

Books and pamphlets—*contd.*
a libel against Burghley, 362.
Cronica Mariani Scoti, 130.
De fundacione Prioratus Spalding, 130.
Discours salutaire sur les affaires du Pais-bas, 317.
Historia Polieronica, 130.
Jacobs's, against the ecclesiastical government, 5.
Le siege d'Antioche, 130.
Pasquill, a, 96, 98; *see also* Bywater, Thomas.
Philotas, a tragedy, 185.
Roman Catholic, ordered to be burned, 139.
a translation of Seneca's *De Ira*, 47.
a discourse on toleration, 101.
to be seized, 216.
Boothe, —, of Drom Conrathe, 363.
Boreht (Boureht; Netherlands), 173, 204.
Bordeaux (Bourdeaulx), the plague at, 303, 400.
Borders. *See under* Scotland.
Borga, Don Inigo de, to be made governor of Antwerp, 204.
Borghese, Cardinal. *See* Paul V, Pope.
Bronstra, Georgius Wybrandy, letter from, 567.
Boroughbridge (Borrowbridge, Yorks.), 503.
Borrowe, Walter, merchant, letter from, 453.
Bortin, 104.
Bosewell House, letter dated at, 37.
Bostock, Richard, 405, 406.
Boston [Lines.], letter dated at, 169.
Mayor and Burgesses of, letter from, 169.
a whale taken at, 169, 593.
Boteler, Phi., deputy lieutenant for Hertfordshire, 438.
Bothal (Bothall) [Northumb.], letters dated at, 33, 519.
Bothwell:
John, Commendator of Holyrood House, letters from, 446, 488.
Mr., 35.
Bothwell, Earl of. *See* Stewart, Francis.
Bouchout [?], Buekholte, near Antwerp, 253.
Bouillon (Buillon), Marshal (Monsieur) de, 440, 564.
Boulogne (Bullen), 298.
Boulstrode, Mrs., 115.
Boulton. *See* Bolton.
Bourchier, William, 3rd Earl of Bath, letters from, 278, 381, 470, 573.
Bourcht. *See* Borcht.
Bourdeaulx. *See* Bordeaux.
Bourges (France), letter dated at, 192.
Bourke, Redmond, self-styled Baron Leitrim, 236.
Bourtanger (Bertangle, Friesland), 410.
Bowes:
George, prospecting for gold in Scotland, 245–246, 324, 340, 429.
——, letter from, 250.
Sir John, 529.
Ralph, 167.
——, letter to, 489.
——, letter from, 506.
Bowker, —, horse-rider for Lord Mordaunt, 626.
Bowlind, Henry, 613.
Bowneley, John, 143.
Bowrne, Jo., letter from, 469.
Bows, Mr., 319.
Bowssar, John, letter from, 168.
Bowyer (Bowier):
Sir John, 358.
Captain Sir William, 50, 311.
——, letters from, 300, 437, 574, 575.
Boyes, Captain Thomas, 278, 279, 579.
Boyle, Richard, deposition of, 82.
Brabant, 93.
States of, 19.
the States General send forces into, 156, 204, 207.
council of, 211.
Spanish forces to strengthen, 337.
Brabazon, Edward, letter from, 542.
Brabham, Mr., 543.
Brachero, Don Diego de, 164.
Bradgate (Bredgate, Bridgat):
Captain Matthew, 306, 412, 415, 416, 417, 421.
——, letters from, 268, 442, 453, 472(3).
Bradshaw, John, 57.
Brailes (Warw.), 331.
Brampton [Hunts.], manor of, 184.
Brancepeth (Branspeth, Brauncepeth) [Durham], 112.
letters dated at, 139, 194.
Brandon, Mistress, 308.
Branshaw, 568.
Brantingham [Yorks.], letter dated at, 61.
Brasse, Richard, King's huntsman, 216.
Braughton. *See* Broughton.

Braunsone [? Brauuston, Leics.], 523.
Brauncepeth. *See* Brancepeth.
Brawstar, John, 353.
Brazil, 130–131.
——, a cargo of sugar from, 45.
Bream's bark from the Isle of Wight, 417.
Breckhill. *See* Brickhill.
Brecknock, deputy lieutenant of, 269.
Breda [Holland], 370, 424.
Bredevoort (Bredevorde, Netherlands), 410.
Bredgate. *See* Bradgate.
Brediman, William, 289, 308, 309.
Bremerton, Mr., 155.
Brereton, Mr., secretary of Lord Salisbury, 413.
Bretton, Mark, 529.
Brewton, Mr., 450.
Brickhill (Breckhill), [Bucks.], posted endorsements at, 341, 345.
Bridgat. *See* Bradgate.
Bridges. *See* Bruges.
Bridgetown (Co. Cork), abbey of, 568.
Bridgwater [Somerset], 373.
Briel (Brill), the, 31.
the Grahams (norden men) sent into, 215, 289(2), 290, 310, 343, 350, 632.
return of Sir Francis Vere to, 553.
Governor of. *See* Vere, Sir Francis, *and* Conway.
Briere, Count of, 221.
Briggs, Humphrey, sheriff of Shropshire, letter from, 194.
Brigstock (Brixtoke) [Northants], letter dated at, 68.
Brill. *See* Briel.
Bristol, 257, 555.
letters dated at, 464.
Bristow, 392.
Brodoke. *See* Hatfield Broad Oak.
Broke. *See* Brooke.
Brokesbye, Mrs., 500.
Bromley (Kent), 580.
Bromley (Bromeley), Robert, petition concerning impost on tobacco, 180.
—, 241.
Bromwiche, Elizabeth, 456.
Bronkard. *See* Brounker.
Bronsey Bery [Bromesho-Bury]. *See* Hatfield Broad Oak.
Brooke (Brook, Broke):
Sir Basil, of Shropshire, 634.
Duke, 176, 199, 539, 582, 606.
George, Lord Cobham's brother, 601.
——, lands of, 26, 260, 266.
Brooke (Brook, Broke)—*contd.*
Henry, 8th Lord Cobham, a prisoner in the Tower, 91, 226, 606.
——, letters from, 15, 39, 47, 57, 82, 102, 116, 117, 135, 150, 158, 160, 161, 186, 214, 230, 241, 242, 260, 318, 582.
——, debts of, 15, 260, 471.
——, leases of, 39, 57, 77, 242, 600, 628.
——, as late deputy governor of Company of Mines Royal, 63.
——, complains of his wife, 82, 214, 582.
——, his wife. *See also* Kildare.
——, delivery of goods of, 95, 96.
——, a privy sent for, 150, 158.
——, a bill concerning, 199.
——, ill behaviour of, towards new Lieutenant, 376.
——, privileges of, 377.
——, his servants, 377, 378, 444, 601.
——, ——, wages of, 151.
——, persons allowed access to, 443, 444, 600, 601.
——, his lands in Kent, 471, 582.
——, ——, in Essex, 582.
——, a collar lent to, 600.
——, his house. *See under* London, Blackfriars.
Sir John, 335.
Mr., 120, 625.
Robert, parson of Endborne, 73, 178; letter from, 76.
Sir William, Lord Cobham's brother, 260.
William, 7th Lord Cobham, 628.
—, two, servants of the Countess of Southampton, 640.
Broughton (Browghton, Oxon), letters dated at, 7, 331, 451.
Broughton (Braughton) Great, (Yorks.), 648.
Broughton:
Henry, letter from, 575.
—, 499.
Brouke Castle (Low Countries), 522.
Brounker (Bronkard), Sir Henry, 606.
——, as Lord President of Munster, letter to, 547.
Brouxsaux, —, clerk to Noel de Caron, 365, 366.
Brové, Count of. *See* Spinola, Don Gaston de.
Browghton. *See* Broughton.
Brown, —, a carrier of Warwick, 350.

Browne:
Anthony, 2nd Viscount Montagu, 500.
——, a letter concerning Romish practices of, 475–476.
——, in the Tower, 514, 535.
Dr. Lancelot, letter from, 324.
Mr., 433, 434.
Richard, 139.
Robert, 353.
Thomas, 130.
Sir William, Lieutenant Governor of Flushing, 196.
——, letters from, 196, 329.
——, his visit to England, 384(2), 392, 393, 403, 411.
William, a recusant, 144.
Brownrigge, Matthew, an English merchant, 591.
Broxborne (Herts.), 181.
Bruce, Edward, 1st Lord of Kinloss, 54, 64, 88, 618.
——, letter from, as Privy Councillor, 288.
——, as Master of the Rolls, and Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 182.
Robert, a turbulent minister, 98.
Brudenell:
Lucy, 462.
Thomas, 634.
——, letter from, 462.
Bruet, Jo., letter from, 32.
Bruges (Bridges), 19, 390, 392.
Bishop of, 18.
Brussels, 139, 200, 203, 316, 370, 390, 391, 392, 394, 515.
letters dated from, 172, 174, 196, 207, 222(2), 249, 263, 268, 280, 304, 317, 337, 343, 371(2), 402, 498(2), 499, 504.
alleged attempt to interrupt trade of, 173, 204.
view in, of Spanish soldiers stranded in England, 335–336.
deputies for maritime towns of Germany in, 342.
order of St. Clare at, 351, 366.
order of St. Benedict at, 402.
Catholic plotters in, 526, 611.
grant of monopoly concerning mills dated in, 561.
Bruyningh, J. F., public notary at Amsterdam, 202.
Bryan, John, 26.
Bryden, William, 591.
Brydges, Grey, 5th Baron Chandos, 107, 182 (Shandon), 185.
a controversy with the Lord Mayor, 245.
Buc, Pierre de, Spanish Ambassador's courier, 547.
Buccoye. *See* Bucquoy.
Buchurst. *See* Buckhurst.
Buck, Mr., 607.
Buckden [Hunts.], letter dated from, 133.
Buckholte. *See* Bouchout.
Buckholtt, Abyather, 617.
Buckhurst (Buchurst) [Sussex], 413.
Buckinghamshire, sheriff of, unjust treatment of Lady Digby by, 538, 539(2).
Bucquoy (Buquoy, Buccoye):
Count of, sent into Friesland, 267, 279, 280, 336.
——, builds forts on the Rhine, 307, 342.
——, movements of, 316, 369.
Budden, Mr., 375.
Buena Speranza [Good Hope], Cape of, 131.
Buillon. *See* Bouillon.
Bulkley, Lady, 610.
Bullion, William, of Jersey, 5, 296.
Bullen. *See* Boulogne.
Bullmer (Bulmore), Sir Bevis, prospecting for gold, 245–246, 251, 635.
letters from, 245, 324, 429.
Bunbury (Bunberie), Sir Henry, 102, 475.
Bunnie, Mr., 190.
Bunratty (Bonratty) [Co. Clare], letter dated at, 406.
Buquoy. *See* Bucquoy.
Burges, Mr., a preacher, 617.
Burgess, Mr., a minister of Buckinghamshire, 270, 271, 622.
Burgesse, —, a nonconforming minister, 17.
Burghley, Elizabeth, Lady Burghley, letter from, 576.
Lord. *See* Cecil.
Burgoine, Peter, 493, 529.
Burgos, Archbishop of, 233.
Burgundy, quarrels between gentlemen of, 342.
Burke, Richard, 4th Earl of Clanricard, letter from, 580.
Burle, letter dated at, 258.
Burly. *See* Burt.
Burman, John, 103.
Burne, Mr., preacher at Manchester, 56.
Burnsell, Anthony, 20.
Burrell, Sergeant, letter from, 576.
Bursco, —, a priest, 144.
Burt (Burly), William, letters from, 455, 469.

Burtendona, Martin de, 163.
Burton, Francis, 225.
Bury St. Edmunds [Suffolk], 94.
Busshell, Sir Edward, letter from, 576.
Bute, Sir George, 74.
Butler, Captain, 524.
David, merchant, a recusant, 373, 396, 407, 408.
Sir Philip, letter from, 113.
Theobald, Viscount Butler of Tulleophelim, nephew and son-in-law of Earl of Ormond, and an entail of wine, 148.
——, letters from, 148, 464.
Thomas, 3rd Earl of Ormonde, letters from, 148, 318.
Thomas, 524.
—, 355.
—, of Elm, prophecies of, 22–25, 33, 36.
Butlerage and Prisage, reversion of office of, 60.
Butt, Richard, joiner, examination of, 502.
Butterwick (Yorks.), lordship of, 648.
Button, Captain, 472.
information of, 577.
Byeen, Viceroy of, 400.
Byes, Count, 337.
Byon [?Bayona], 169.
Byrde. *See* Bird.
Byron. *See* Biron.
Bythwood, Richard, constable of Sherborne, 502.
Bywater (Biwater), Thomas, a Puritan, 270.
——, and a book to the King, 65, 70, 82, 84, 85, 89, 90, 98, 114, 620–621.
——, letters from, 122, 213, 320, 459.
——, anatomy of, 35.
——, chaplain to Lord Hunsdon, 83.
——, examined at the Tower, 107, 123.
——, history of, 108–109.
——, and Lord Sheffield, 108, 124.
—, 41.
Bywell [Northumb.], 193.

C.

Cadiz (Cadys), 188, 236.
Cadsand (Causon, Cawsand, Cassant), Island of, 44, 195, 342.
Cadwallader, Roger, a priest, 258, 455, 456.
Caesar (Cesar):
Sir Julius, Master of Requests, 177, 275, 281, 583.
——, letters from, 32, 261, 295, 301.
——, as Master of the Libels and President of the High Court of Admiralty, 182, 296, 304.
——, his son elected a probationer of All Souls, 481.
——, a statement signed by, 640.
Thomas, Councillor at Law, 301.
Cairlton. *See* Carleton.
Calais (Cales, Callis), 56, 146, 164, 249, 306, 411, 437, 544.
letter dated at, 139.
Secretary to the Council of, 368.
the wars in, 610.
recusant refugees taken to, 626.
Governor of. *See* Vic.
Calais road, vessels to be searched in, 298.
Cales. *See* Calais.
Calf-skins, licence for transportation of, 21.
Callaway, Henry, 613.
Callis. *See* Calais.
Callo (Netherlands), 173.
Calton, Mr., his house at Greenwich, 53.
Calvert, Mr., 584.
Cambell, Sir Thomas, 177.
Cambers, the, 314.
Cambrai (Cambray), 611.
French expelled from, 53.
Cambresis. *See* Cateau Cambresis.
Cambridge, letters dated at, 65, 137, 350, 559.
physicians of and two bewitched maidens, 65(2), 222.
St. Mary's church, 9, 137.
University, 387, 621.
——, Chancellor of. *See* Cecil, Robert.
——, Vice-Chancellor and Senate of, letters from, 14, 326.
——, Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses, letter from concerning printing rights of a dictionary, 462.
——, Vice-Chancellor of, *see also* Cowell *and* Clayton.
——, ecclesiastical jurisdiction in, 9, 28.
——, plea for immunities and privileges of, 14.
——, order of place in, infringements of, 137.
——, petition for grant of endowment for professorship of theology at, 326.

Cambridge, University—*contd.*
——, form of oath to observe and defend privileges of, 343.
——, documents relating to honorary degrees in, 343, 350.
——, proctors of, a complaint against, 558.
——, a "commencement" at, 585.
——, Emmanuel College, 9.
——, ——, Master of. *See* Chaderton.
——, King's College, letter dated at, 162.
——, ——, a salteellar presented to, by Lord Salisbury, 161.
——, ——, organs for chapel of, 249.
——, Magdalene College, 28.
——, Pembroke Hall, Fellows of, letters from, concerning the Mastership, 577, 578.
——, St. John's College, letters dated at, 82, 102, 132, 143, 242, 268, 315, 577.
——, ——, Master and Fellows of, 577.
——, Trinity College, Master of. *See* Nevill.
Cambridgeshire, ministers of, a plea for, 56, 57.
Thorney in, 466.
Campbell, Archibald, Earl of Argyll, 179, 618.
——, letters from, 92, 488.
Campen. *See* Kampen.
Camps. *See* Castle Camps.
Canary Islands, 211.
Canio, Paulo, 646.
Cannynge, Edward, information of, 520.
Canon, Thomas, suspicious proceedings of, 555.
Canterbury [Kent], letters dated at, 91, 143, 411, 507, 515.
postal endorsements at, 298, 307, 408, 412, 417, 517.
King's Palace near, letter dated at, 103.
Canterbury Park [Kent], 176, 226.
leases of, 39, 57.
rangership of, 91.
Canterbury Cathedral, a prebend in, 580.
Prerogative Court of, Surrogate of the Keeper of. *See* Bennett.
Canterbury, Archbishop of, as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 182.
——. *See also* Bancroft *and* Parker.
Canterbury—*contd.*
Dean of, 583.
Dean and Prebendaries of, letter to, 628.
Cape Verde islands, 130, 131.
Capell:
Sir Arthur, letter from, 275.
Arthur, deputy lieutenant for Hertfordshire, 438.
Edward, 275.
Sir Gamaliel, letters from, 157, 519.
Car. *See* Carr.
Cardiff, 373.
gaol, 407.
Cardmakers of England, letter from, concerning hardships of, 179.
Carew (Carewe):
Sir George, Vice-Chamberlain and General Receiver to Anne of Denmark, afterwards Lord Carew of Clopton, 59, 358, 406, 601.
——, letters from, 180, 339, 380, 563, 578(2), 579(3).
——, as Ambassador in Paris, 563.
——, as President of Munster, 579.
Sir Matthew, 405.
——, letter from, 50.
Richard, letter from, 37.
Carey:
Sir John, 3rd Lord Hunsdon, 603.
——, letter from, 83.
Sir Robert, Warden [of the Marches], 294, 594, 620.
See also Cary.
Cariek. *See* Carrick.
Carillo, Signor, 282.
Carisbroke Castle (Carsbroke, I.O.W.), letters dated at, 333, 423.
Carleton (Cairlton):
Dudley, 530, 533, 567.
——, letters from, 447, 454, 458, 533, 542, 550, 560.
Capt. Thomas, 289, 350.
Carlisle [Cumb.], 120, 132, 351, 575.
letters dated at, 151, 160, 191(2), 289, 290, 310(2).
meeting of Commissioners for Border Causes at, 151, 191(2).
gaol (Castle), 151, 191(2).
——, escape of prisoners from, 160, 191(2), 237, 238, 240, 289(2), 597.
list of names of Grahams dated at, 308.
assizes at, 382.
Carmarden, Richard, letter from, 66.

Carmarthen, county, afflicted with the plague, 353.
mustering in, 353.
Carmichael (Carmishall):
Sir Henry, 37, 245.
Sir Hugh, 231.
Sir John, 151.
Caron, (Sir) Noel de, Sr. de Schoneval (Monsieur Caron; Carron, de Schoonwal), agent of the States General in England, 18, 21, 282.
——, letters from, 2, 7, 55, 138, 213, 227, 356.
——, letter to, 138.
——, his proposed title of Ambassador, 2, 55.
——, and Lord Lisle's travelling in the Archduke's territories, 390, 392, 403.
——, resents method of Arundel's sailing to the Low Countries, 395, 397, 420–421.
——, and a Spanish jester, 432.
——, and an outrage at Harwich by a Dutch ship, 550.
Carr (Car, Carre):
Gilbert, of the Lough, 169.
Sir John, 168, 169, 394.
Robert, 21, 290, 451.
Sir Robert, 572.
Carrick (Carick) [Ireland], letters dated at, 148(2), 318.
Carsbroke. *See* Carisbroke.
Carthagena, 566.
Cartie, Ellen. *See* McCartie.
Cartwright, Peter, 119.
Carvile, —, 501.
Cary (Carye):
Sir Edward, Master of the Crown Jewels, 96.
Sir George, Treasurer at War in Ireland, late Lord Deputy, 171, 547, 645.
Sir Henry, 522.
Sir Philip, 303, 383.
See also Carey.
Caryll, Sir Edward, letter from, 466.
Cassant. *See* Cadsand.
Cassell, Gamaliel, letter from, 480.
Casserte, Prince of, 172.
Castel (Castollus), John, 43.
Castilian, Sir Thomas, letter to, 73.
Castillion, Sir Francis, 195.
Castle, —, a justice, 22.
Castle Camps [Cambs.], 481.
Castlemayne, —, 578.
Caston (Norfolk), 231.
Cateau Cambresis, treaty of, 498.
Catesby (Catisbec):
Robert, a suspect in Gunpowder Plot, 499, 511, 523, 527.
——, death of, 486, 488, 510, 525.
——, letter from the slayer of, 531.
——, information concerning, 512–513, 569.
——, note of meetings of, 522.
——, and Lord Mordaunt, 528.
——, and Catholic noblemen to escape Gunpowder Plot, 535.
——, and levying of English regiments for Low Countries, 546.
——, charge for setting up head of, 567.
——, his servant. *See* Bate.
family of, alliances of, 579.
Catline, Mr., 59.
Causon, Cawsand. *See* Cadsand.
Causon, Mr., parson of Oxted, 406(2).
Cave:
Alexander, 8.
Lisle, 8.
——, letter from, 244.
Tho., 8.
Sir Thomas, 603.
William, 8.
Cavendish, Sir Charles, 93, 141.
Caxley, Christopher, 353.
Cecil (Cecyll, Cecyl):
Sir Edward, 156.
——, letter from, 521.
Robert, Viscount Cranborne, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, Secretary of State, (Mr. Secretary):
——, created Earl of Salisbury, congratulations, 186(2), 207, 215, 219, 231, 335.
——, letters to, as Viscount Cranborne, 1–187 *passim*, 191, 195, 201–204, 303, 404, 603; as Earl of Salisbury, 186, 190, 194–649 *passim*.
——, letters from, 14, 26, 39, 61, 72, 73(2), 76, 77, 124, 128, 165, 190, 197, 199, 206, 223, 231, 243, 254, 276, 281, 288, 291, 293, 314, 325, 333, 348, 353, 365, 371, 380, 386, 404, 408, 409(2), 416, 419, 423, 431, 439, 441, 445, 459, 467, 481, 482, 488, 533, 540, 559, 627–632; *see also* Privy Council, letters from.
——, his park, sheep pastured in, 1.

Cecil (Cecyll, Cecyl)—*contd.*
Robert, Viscount Cranborne, Earl of Salisbury—*contd.*
——, presents sent to, 7, 32, 51, 113, 127, 157, 217, 275, 297, 300, 315, 318, 375, 387, 406, 445, 465, 480, 520, 609, 610, 616(2), 636.
——, presents books to the Bodleian Library, 8.
——, as Chancellor of Cambridge University, 14, 28, 222, 242, 387.
——, his gift to King's College, Cambridge, 161.
——, admission to degree of M.A. in Cambridge University, 343, 350.
——, as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 31, 182.
——, sells land to Earl of Shrewsbury, 40, 46.
——, and stewardship of Greenwich, 38.
——, reference to a journey to France, 41.
——, and a reported accusation by the Archbishop of York, 61–62.
——, as chief commissioner for lands of the Queen's jointure, 64.
——, as steward of Queen's manor of Spalding, 130.
——, suspected of favouring Papists, 125.
——, reported speech of, against papistry, 194.
——, his fishing, 127.
——, as Master of the Court of Wards, 166, 633.
——, ——, letter to, 358.
——, warrant to, regarding dyeing trade, 174.
——, and a petition from the dyers, 334.
——, warned against the French and Scots, 175.
——, anagram and Latin verses addressed to, 178.
——, petition to cut canal through lands of, 181.
——, his horses, 214–215, 226.
——, and postal service to Ireland, 264.
——, as Lord Lieutenant of Herts., his appointment, 409.
——, ——, letters to, 288, 437.
——, and lease of Crown lands for the Earl of Home, 299.
Cecil (Cecyll, Cecyl)—*contd.*
Robert, Viscount Cranborne, Earl of Salisbury—*contd.*
——, request that he should visit the Isle of Wight, 333.
——, rooms for, at Ampthill House, 349.
——, his house in the Strand, building of, 359, 383, 426, 434–435.
——, his attitude to Lord Lisle, 404, 414, 416.
——, a fisher and fowler for, 428.
——, his interest in a Spanish jester, 432.
——, sends grapes to the King, 446, 467, 470.
——, executor of Lord Cumberland's will, 459.
——, Viscount Montagu's "strong enemy," 476.
——, his house at Greenwich, 476–477.
——, "great with the Queen and her sweet ladies," 477.
——, as Commissioner in Gunpowder Plot, 513.
——, congratulated upon escape from Gunpowder Plot, 524.
——, a threatening letter to, from alleged Catholics, 540.
——, an alleged debt of, 560.
——, as godfather to Robert Cooke, 567.
——, his pedigree out of Wales, 595.
——, a ward of, 600.
——, a note of his letters to Sir George Harvey, 600.
——, a Calvinist, 622.
——, his fee farm rents to the King, 632.
——, dates of his creation titles, 632–633.
——, grant of Customs money to, 633.
——, a grievance against, 637–638.
——, his wife, Lord Cobham's sister, 318.
——, his daughter, a lease for, 628.
——, ——, proposed marriage of, with Lord Harington's son, 629.
——, his nephew, 457.
——, ——. *See also* Herbert, Sir Philip.
——, his nieee [Lady Susan]. *See* Montgomery, Countess of.
——, his niece the Countess of Derby, 587.

Cecil (Cecyll, Cecyl)—*contd.*
Robert, Viscount Cranborne, Earl of Salisbury—*contd.*
——, his great great grandmother Elizabeth, 595.
——, secretaries of. *See* Brereton, Munck, Wilson.
Thomas, 2nd Lord Burghley, afterwards Earl of Exeter, 46, 51, 84, 256, 609.
——, letters from, 45, 105, 231, 592–593(4).
——, report of his death, 158.
Sir William, 1st Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, 46, 239, 318, 319, 593, 615.
——, memorials on, 117, 359.
——, appointment of surveyors of outports by, 244.
——, a libel against, 362, 411.
——, and limitation of power of merchants, 418.
Sir William, son of Lord Salisbury, afterwards styled Viscount Cranborne, 94, 95, 239, 580.
——, letters from, 102, 132, 143, 268, 584, 585.
——, a report of, 81–82.
——, request for a holiday for, 314.
——, admission to degree of M.A. in Cambridge University, 343.
——, a lease for, 628.
——, favourably used by Prince Henry, 631.
——, an offer of services to, 633.
——, a horse for, 636.
William, 17th Lord Ross (Rosse), 564.
Cess-master, office of, 296.
Chaderton (Chatterton), Lawrence, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 56.
——, letter from, 462.
William, Bishop of Lincoln, 23.
——, letters from, 34, 133.
——, and nonconforming ministers, 15, 17, 21, 34, 65, 133.
Chaffe, —, the post, 222.
Challoner, Sir Thomas, 252.
Chalon, Colonel of Walloons, 424.
Chamberlain, the Lord. *See* Howard, Thomas.
Chamberlain (Chamberlyne):
Sir John, 616.
Thomas, and a suit in the Star Chamber, 447, 647.
Thomas, J.P., letter to, 73.
——, letter from, 99.
Chancellor, the Lord. *See* Egerton.
of Scotland. *See under* Scotland.
Chancery, Court of, 264, 426, 427, 587.
a Cursitor of, 549.
pleadings, patent for safe custody and search of, 618.
Chandos, Lady Frances, 369.
Chandos (Chandois, Chandoys). *See* Brydges.
Channel, the (Narrow Seas), a skirmish in, 254, 267, 294–295.
to be freed from ships of war, 198, 222, 247, 282–285, 342.
request for employment in service of, 268.
Channon Row [Cannon Row]. *See under* London and Westminster, places in.
Chapel Royal, Dean of. *See* Montague.
Chapman, George, 605.
Charlemont, Castle of [Belgium], 370.
Charles, Prince, Duke of York (Duke Charles), 201, 272, 481.
——, his titles, 4.
Charters (Charterous, Chartrours), Sir John, 160, 237, 240, 400.
Chatham [Kent], 47.
Chatterton. *See* Chaderton.
Chaulx, Baron de la, 371.
Chawly, —, 155.
Cheines. *See* Cheneys.
Chelsea (Chelse), letter dated at, 347.
Cheney, house of, pedigree of, 574.
Cheneys (Cheines) [Bucks.], letter dated at, 291.
Cheny, —, a recusant, 286.
Cherbourg (Sherbrooke, France), 304.
Cherry, Sir Francis, letters from, 177, 580.
Cheshire, 466.
alleged encroachment by Common Pleas on jurisdiction of, 466.
land tenures in, 218.
sheriffs of, 483.
Cheshunt (Chestenhunt, Herts.), 181, 623.
Chester, letters dated at, 167, 362, 485.
licence for transportation of calf-skins granted to, 21.
Court of Exchequer at, 48, 466, 544.
——, Chamberlain of, 466.
renewal of charter of city of, 48.
commission ecclesiastical for the diocese of, 81.
Castle, 102.
Mayors of. *See* Dutton *and* Lytler.
Chester, Diocese of, visitation of, 320.
Bishop of. *See* Lloyd.
Dean of, livings of, 580.
—— and Chapter of, 628.

Chester, Ch., 454.
Sir Robert, 22.
Cheynie (Cheyney), Mr., 640.
Chibell, James, 405.
Chichester, Bishop of. *See* Andrews.
Chichester, Sir Arthur, Lord Deputy (Lieutenant) in Ireland, 108, 362.
Chillingham (Gillingham), [Northumberland], letters dated at, 169, 394.
Sir Ralph Grey of, 430.
Chippindale, J., 8.
Chirncsyde, Sir Patrick, 400.
Ralph, letter from, 239.
Chocke (Chokke, Chock), Alexander, J.P., 178, 195.
——, letter from, 99.
——, letter to, 73.
Chopwell (Durham), 212.
Christian IV., King of Denmark, 244.
his friendship with England, 263.
and a letter from James I concerning election of King of the Romans, 371–372, 379.
a proxy for his installation as K.G. at Windsor, 409, 440.
Church of England, a catalogue of livings in, 124, 125.
advised abolishing of ceremonies in, 126.
uniformity in, 200.
Churches, deprived, 36.
an outrage committed in, 73, 76, 99.
See also Nonconformists.
Churchill, Jo., letter from, 511.
Churchman, Rob., 605.
Cibcer. *See* Saboiro.
Cinque Ports, 604.
imposition on beer brewers of, 65.
Lord Warden of. *See* Howard, Henry.
Cirencester (Cisiter, Glos.), letter dated at, 562.
Civitavecchia (Civita Vecha), 567.
Claiton. *See* Clayton.
Clanricard, Earl of. *See* Burke.
Claphame, Mr., 359.
Clare (Clere):
Sir Edward, letter from, 581.
Sir Henry, letters from, 581(2).
Hugh, a coiner, 582.
Nicolas, bailiff of Colchester, letter from, 465.
Clarke. *See* Clerke.
Claxton, Sir John, a recusant, 194.
Clayton (Claiton), Dr. Richard, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, letters from, 558, 577.
Cleere, Ed., information concerning, 531–532.
Clench, Edward, 502.
Clennock, —, 500.
Clere. *See* Clare.
Clerke (Clarke):
Lady, 501.
Michael, a post, 507.
Robert, Baron of the Exchequer, 649.
——, letter from, 280.
Thomas, junior, letter from, 256.
William, grocer of London, 560.
Clerkenwell [Middx.], letter dated at, 559.
Close, Lady Scott's house in, letter dated at, 412.
Cleveland (Yorks.), Great Broughton in, 648.
Cleves, the Tolhouse by, 156.
Cleves and Juliers, Duke of, 267, 316, 425.
Clifford:
Lady Ann, 586.
George, K.G., 3rd Earl of Cumberland, 14, 22, 107, 478.
——, as Lieutenant of Carlisle gaol, 160, 191, 344, 575.
——, letter concerning his affairs and probable death, 459–461.
——, debts of, to the Crown, 585–586.
——, his brother and heir, Francis, 4th Earl of Cumberland, 459, 460, 461, 586.
Clifton (Clyfton):
Henry, 145.
John, 484, 529.
Thomas, 145.
Clincoe, Dr., 331.
Clink, the. *See* Southwark.
Clinton, Henry, 2nd Earl of Lincoln, 457.
Henry, 13th Lord Clinton, letter from, 496.
Cloppersdyche (Netherlands), 211.
Clopton [co. Warw.], 406.
Closburne, Lord of. *See* Killpatricke.
Cloth, a licence to "dispone," 92.
—— for transportation of, 618.
farm of alnage and measurage, 274.
stretching of, 327.
customs on, decree for relief of, 586.
farmers, a complaint against, 617.
Clothmakers, letters from, 182(2).
Clyfton. *See* Clifton.
Clytheroe, —, and grant of alnage, 274.

Coal, measuring of, 126, 133–134.
Cob, Sir William, of Norfolk, 601.
Cobham, Sir Henry, 582.
Cobham, Lord. *See* Brooke.
Cobham Hall (Kent), Lord Cobham's house, 160, 176, 186, 582, 606.
Cockburn (Cokburne), Sir John, of Ormiston, [Lord Justice Clerk], 488.
Cocke, Hc., deputy lieutenant for Hertfordshire, 438.
—, of the Low Countries, 135.
Cockermouth Castle [Cumb.], 483.
Cockin, William, 573.
Cocks (Cox), R., letters from, 301, 399.
Coe, Mr., keeper to Mr. Rookwood in the Tower, 563.
Thomas, letter from, 549.
Coining, accusations of, 90, 102, 309, 475, 582.
Cokburne. *See* Cockburn.
Coke (Cooke):
Sir Edward (Attorney General, Mr. Attorney), references to, 7, 8, 43, 79, 81, 84, 93, 95, 105, 265, 334, 551, 628, 633, 638, 649.
——, letters from, 4, 26, 48, 62, 65, 68, 71, 97, (an enclosure) 106, 107, 114, 145, 199, 271, 274, 309, 332(2), 441, 475, 477, 539, 569, 582.
——, letters to, 231, 423, 467.
——, and Sir Edward Hoby, 10, 33, 47, 492, 505.
——, and office of Marshal of King's Bench, 20.
——, and examination of Thomas Bywater, 35, 114, 270.
——, a grant of stewardship to, 49.
——, minute to, concerning coining, 126.
——, nominated as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 182.
——, and Thomas Douglas, 271, 272, 292.
——, abused, 273.
——, and suit of alnage, 274, 610.
——, and stretching of cloth, 327.
——, and a pension for Sir Roger Aston, 298.
——, and an annuity for Lord Lumley, 433.
——, and letters patent relating to Rochester Cathedral, 492, 505.
——, as Commissioner for Gunpowder Plot, 509, 513, 533, 538.
——, and Sir Walter Ralegh's cause for Sherborne, 579.
Coke (Cooke)—*contd.*
Sir Edward (Attorney General, Mr. Attorney)—*contd.*
——, and the Earl of Cumberland, 586.
——, and a warrant for Mrs. Reade, 625.
George, 578.
—, 387.
See also Cook.
Colberne, Sir Edmond, 107.
Colburne, —, 6.
Colchester (Essex), 577.
bailiffs of, letters from, 8, 465.
baize transported from, 560.
Cole:
Anthony, 20.
Joan, 23.
—, 260.
Coleshill (Colleshill) [co. Warw.], 254.
postal endorsement at, 362.
Collingwood, George, 189.
Collonnas, house of, 172.
Colls, the, of Worcester, 529.
Colman, Richard, 603.
Colmer, Dr., a prebendary of Durham, 109.
Cologne (Cullen), 316, 337, 370, 404, 415.
Magistrates of, a forged letter from James I to, 291.
Bishop and bishopric of, 316, 498.
Colt, John, 437.
Colthurst, Edmund, petitions from, concerning a patent for bringing water to London, 181.
Colvile, John, 96, 612.
Combe (Coumbe) [co. Warw.], letter dated at, 19.
Combe, William, letter from, 532.
Comberford, William, 642.
Combes:
George, 485.
Mr., 350.
Comedians, a company of, 234.
Commissioners, 583.
for bankruptcy, 593.
for the Borders. *See under* Scotland.
for Causes Ecclesiastical. *See* High Commission.
for Crown leases, 266.
for Gunpowder Plot, (Commissioners for the Tower). *See* Gunpowder Plot.
for Passage, 559.
for relief of prisoners. letter from, 264.

Common Pleas, Court of, 265, 466.
office of *Custos Brevium* in, 174.
Chief Justice of. *See* Gawdy.
Commons, House of, 146, 224; *see also* Parliament.
Como, Cardinal, 530.
Compton, letter dated, at, 388.
Compton, Thomas, 511.
William, 2nd Baron Compton, 107, 300.
——, letter from, 583.
Dr., a Commissioner for bankruptcy, 594.
Compton Dando (Somerset), 562.
Coningesby. *See* Connisby.
Connaught (Ireland), 448.
Connesly, Sir Philip, 405, 406.
Connisby (Coningesby), Sir Ralph, ranger, 127.
——, letters from, 212, 318.
Conquest, Richard, J.P., for Beds., letter from, 483.
Constable, H., 454.
Sir William, 86, 133, 594.
——, letters from, 49, 126.
Constable, the. *See* Velasco.
Constantinople, 404, 428.
Controller of the Household, 349.
Convocation, articles prescribed by, 9.
Conway, Sir Edward, Lieutenant and Governor of the Briel, 31, 350, 351, 554.
——, letter to, 325.
Conyers, Robert, 529.
Cook (Cooke):
Avis, Lady Cooke, letter from, 175.
Lady, 610.
Erasmus, a minister, 98, 107.
George, 167.
Robert, letter from, 567.
Sir William, 516, 567.
—, of Louth, a nonconformist, 34, 65.
—, 285.
See also Coke.
Cooling, —, 501.
Coote, Sir Nicholas, 358.
Cope:
Sir Anthony, 365.
——, letter from, 377.
Sir Walter, 181, 277, 309, 359, 368, 373, 426, 587.
——, letters from, 374, 583, 584.
——, letter to, 454.
——, a statement signed by, 640.
—, a recusant, 475, 476.
Copley, Anthony, 317.
Mr., a recusant, 190.
Copper money, a suit for, 412.
in Spain, 303, 383.
Coppin, Sir George, 339.
Coptye, Mr., a recusant, 273.
Corbett (Corbet):
John, 83.
Mr., 115, 351, 479.
Sir Richard, and Dame Judith, his wife, 573.
Corby (Corbie, Cumb.), 575.
Cordage, request for delivery of, 177.
Cordell, Mr., parson of Sutton, 406(2).
Sir William, Master of the Rolls, 182.
Cormack, Mr., Salisbury's servant, 297.
Corn, 44.
sent to Muscovy, 177.
shortage of, in Spain, 187–189.
a shipment from Germany, 485, 494.
Cornell. *See* Cowell.
Cornet, Castle, (Guernsey), 110–111.
Cornish, Thomas, 613.
Cornwall, ports of, Vice-Admiral of, 489.
tin mines in, 490.
Cornwallis (Cornwaleys, Cornewallis):
Dame Anne, 584.
Lady Catherine, 625.
Sir Charles, English Ambassador in Spain, 52, 228, 229, 301–302, 339, 359, 370, 413.
——, letter from, 236.
——, letter to, 481.
——, and an annuity for manors bought by, 314, 322, 641.
Lady Elizabeth, 625.
Sir Thomas, 584.
Sir William (old), 323.
Sir William (young), 322, 506, 641.
——, letters from, 314, 564.
Corrall, Robert, master of the *Patience*, 145.
Corunna (the Groyne), 128, 169, 189, 235, 302, 303, 322.
Cossons, Mr., a haberdasher, 562.
Coton, Père, 563.
Cotten. *See* Cotton.
Cottington, Dr., chaunter of Wells, 74, 647.
Cotton (Cotten):
Henry, Bishop of Salisbury, 178.
——, letter from, 264.
John, 405.
Mr., 501.
Philip, 620.
Rowland, 358.
William, Bishop of Exeter, 450.
——, letters from, 100, 278.

Coumbe. *See* Combe.
Couneil, the. *See* Privy Council.
Couneil Chambers, keepers of, 191.
Countadora, Villiago de, 163.
Court, the, a supper at, provisions for, 3–4.
Court Journal, from June 1603 to June 1605, 292.
Courtney, —, 155.
Courtoie de Armenteros, Captain Pierre, 641, 642.
Courtrai (Courtray) [Belgium], 220.
Coved (Co.), Jo., letter from, 52–53.
Coventry (Coventree), 257, 529.
letters dated at, 489, 520, 548, 560.
postal endorsement at, 362.
Coverden. *See* Koevorden.
Covert, Humphrey, gent., 405.
Captain Humphrey, letter from, 584.
Cowell (Cornell), Dr. John, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, letters from, 9, 14, 65, 137, 326, 350, 462.
——, and witchcraft in Cambridge, 65, 222.
Cowes (I.O.W.) Castle, 286.
Cowper, Thomas, 26.
Cox. *See* Cocks.
Cramail, Comte de, 53.
Cranborne :
Viseount. *See* Ceeil, Robert, *and* Ceeil, William.
Cranbrook (Cranebrooke, Kent), manor of, 26.
Crane, Mr., 574.
Cranleigh [?] (Crawley, Surrey), 406.
Cranston, Sir William, 168, 237, 238(2), 290.
Cranstoun, ? Cranstoun-Riddell. *See* MacGill.
Craswell, Thomas, Mayor of Northampton, 26.
Crawford, Earl of. *See* Lindsay.
Crawford Moor [Lanarks.], mining in, 245, 430.
Crawley [? Cranleigh] (Surrey), 406.
Creighton, Sir James, 327.
Cresswell, Father, a Jesuit, 395, 396, 512, 530.
Croft, Riehard, letter from, 468.
Crofte, Sir Herbert, 360.
Croke, Sir John, 640.
——, letter from, 449.
Cromer, Sir James, 365, 552.
——, justice of Kent, 585.
Crompton, Sir Thomas, letter from, 261.
Cromwell :
Edward, 3rd Lord Cromwell, letters from, 106, 585.
Sir Oliver, 25, 245, 594.
O., J.P. for Beds., letter from, 483.
Crooke, Sir John, 552.
William, 644.
Crookes, Sir John, 11.
Cross, Captain, 472.
Sir Robert, letter from, 465.
Crossinge, Hugh, merehant, letter from, 453.
Crowcher, Agnes, 585.
Thomas, 585.
Crown Jewels. *See* Jewels.
Leases, Commissioners for, 266.
Croxall (Derbys.], 435.
Croy and Arsehot. *See* Aersehot.
Cubiaur. *See* Saboiro.
Cuffolde, Alexander, gent., 492.
Cullen. *See* Cologne.
Cumberland, 132.
sheriff of. *See* Dalston.
Cumberland, Margaret, Countess of, 459.
——, letter from, 586.
Earl of. *See* Clifford.
Cuniga, Don Pedro de (Spanish Ambassador in England, suceessor to Tassio), 303, 310, 314, 320, 390, 399, 415, 471(2).
——, letter from, 547.
——, not eonneeted with the Gunpowder treason, 478.
——, information concerning, 549.
——, and an outrage at Harwich by a Dutch ship, 550.
Cupper, Mr., 11.
Cures, treatment for, 23, 24.
Currants, imposition on, 16–17, 208.
Curry Rivell (Somerset), 505.
Curtney, Sir W., 602.
Curzon, George, 435.
Custom House. *See under* London and Westminster, plaees in.
Customs, on Dutch trade, 8.
Aliens, 35.
on imports at Chester, 48, 49.
on foreign goods brought into England and reshipped, 80.
on sea coals from Newcastle, 126, 133–134.
in Spain, augmented on English goods, 188.
in the outports, surveyors of, 244.
on alnage and measurage, 274.
on paper, 281.
on cloth, 586.
in port of London, grants of, to Lord Salisbury, 633.

Cuyll, Oënus, 577.
Cybeboro, 303.
Cypriany, Mr., his son, 104.
Cyttenburne. *See* Sittingbourne.

D.

D., G. (?), letter from, 252.
Daere, Lady, 321.
Dale, Matthew, 405, 406.
Samuel, letter from, 264.
William, 275.
Dallison, Sir Roger, 573, 594.
Dalston, Sir John, sheriff of Cumberland, 237.
Dalton, Robert, 57.
Damme [Belgium], 21.
Daniell, Walter, of Truro, 54.
—, 143.
Danstruder, the Sieurs, 339.
Dantzig, 591.
Danvers (D'Anvers), Henry, Lord Danvers, 332, 333, 604, 606.
——, letter from, 561.
Danyel, Samuel, letter from, 185.
Darby, Henry, 353.
Darey (Dareie, Darse):
Sir Edward, 179.
Mr., 124, 157.
Mr., of Luffwiek, 626.
Captain William, levies soldiers in Ireland, 449, 454, 468.
—, a suspect, 569.
Darfor. *See* Dartford.
Darren, the (Herefordshire), 216.
Darse. *See* Darey.
D'Arschot. *See* Aersehot.
Dartford (Darfor) [Kent], postal endorsements at, 298, 307, 408, 412, 417, 518.
Dartmouth [Devon], 252.
letters dated at, 311, 349.
no warship allowed to remain in, 310, 348.
a pirate ship in, 465.
a Dunkirker at, 561.
mayor of. *See* Gourney.
Daubingny. *See* Aubigny.
Davis (Davyes, Davies):
John, of Cornwall, 490.
Sir John, 285.
Nevill, letter from, 187.
Sr., a priest, 113.
Davison, family of, 169.
Davye, John, merehant, letter from, 453.
Davyes. *See* Davis.
Dawse, Abraham, letter from, 244.
Dawson, Mr., parson of Rotherhithe, 406.
Day, John, letter from, 264.
Mr., 406(2).
Riehard, 529.
Dea, Duke del, 228.
Deal [Kent], 416.
Dean, the, of the Chapel. *See* Montague.
Deane, Sir James, 604.
Peter, servant of Sir Walter Ralegh, 444.
Deene [Northants], letter dated at, 463.
Deepe. *See* Dieppe.
Defiek, Lieut., 640.
De la Hide, Captain, an Irishman, 448.
Delapré. *See* Hardingstone.
Delavale, Sir Robert (Ro. de Lavale), 308, 344.
——, letters from, 238, 239, 289(2), 309. 310.
De La Zouehe. *See* Ashby-de-la-Zouehe.
Delves, Pearson (Parson), 529, 532.
Delvin. *See* Nugent.
Denia (Spain), 567.
Denization, a warrant for, 43.
Denizations, 35.
Denmark, losses of Hull merchants in, 20.
and English fishing trade, 440.
Ambassador of. *See* Ramelius.
King of. *See* Christian.
Dennis, Thomas, churehwarden, 613.
Denny, Sir Edward, Lord Denny, 52.
Dennys, Sir Thomas, 492.
Denton, —, 532.
Denys, —, a Frenehman, 494.
Derby gaol, 225.
Derby, Alice, Countess Dowager of, letters from, 185, 587.
——, her son Egerton, 587.
E., Countess of, niece of Salisbury, letter from, 587.
Earl of. *See* Stanley.
Derbyshire, the militia in, 330, 465.
Deringe, Riehard, letter from, 587.
Dersie, Captain, 468.
Derthameu. *See* Dartmouth.
Desmond, E., Countess of, letters from, 171, 587.
Earl of. *See* FitzGerald.
Desmont, the titulary, 449.
Devenishe, family, 126.
Deventer (Netherlands), 369, 410.
Dever, Richard, J.P. for Beds., letter from, 483.
Devereux, Robert, 2nd Earl of Essex, 39, 360, 512, 592.
Robert, 3rd Earl of Essex, letters from, 592(2).

Devonshire, musters in, 381, 470.
lands in, 587.
Devonshire, Earl of. *See* Blount.
Dewsing. *See* Downinge, Thomas.
Diamond, a, for sale in London, 91.
Dickinson, —, 58.
Dieppe (Deepe), 298.
Dierickson, Captain, 227.
Digby (Dygby):
Sir Everard, 451, 521, 529.
——, letters to, 252, 588.
——, a suspect in the Gunpowder Plot, 484, 499, 502.
——, notes of proposed examinations of, 523, 527–528.
——, and Lord Mordaunt, 528.
——, a plea for, 539.
——, information concerning, 569.
——, recusancy of, 625.
James, 523.
John, 594.
John, brother of Sir Everard, letter from, 588.
Lady, 610.
Mary, Lady, wife of Sir Everard, 484.
——, letter from, 538.
——, note of proposed examination of, 523.
——, unjust treatment of, by Sheriff of Buckinghamshire, 538, 539(2).
Mr., 539.
Sir Robert, 484.
Dighton, Mr., seditious speeches by, 262.
Diguieres, De, 53.
Dirleton, Lord. *See* Erskine.
Dobb, Philip, 528.
Dobbinson, Ralph, 307, 426, 434, 567.
Dobson, William, letter to, 548.
Dodderidge, Sir John, Solicitor General (Mr. Solicitor), 332, 334, 610, 640.
——, letter from, 589.
Dolber, Thomas, 234.
Dolman (Doleman):
Sir Robert, 589.
Thomas, J.P., 77, 178.
——, letter to, 73.
——, letters from, 68, 99, 195.
Mr., 605.
Donalsonn, Alexander, 561.
Doncaster [Yorks.], letter dated at, 84.
Donfermelyn. *See* Dunfermline.
Donquerque. *See* Dunkirk.
Donstabill. *See* Dunstable.
Dorchester, Richard, merchant, letter from, 453.
Dordrecht [Holland], letter dated at, 21.
Dorington, Mr., 302, 303.
—, note of his bargain, 589.
Dormer, Sir Robert, 208, 493.
Dorp, Colonel, 211.
Dorrell, Henry, 405.
Dorset, Earl of. *See* Sackville.
Dorsetshire, recusancy in, 591.
Douai (Doway, Douay), 515.
letter dated at, 434.
the English Jesuit College at, 433–434, 626.
Douglas (Duglasius):
Sir Archibald, of Whittingham (Uhittingham), 488.
Thomas, *alias* Robert Gray, a pretended ambassador, 99, 260, 271, 272, 276.
——, a forged letter from James I written by, 291.
——, committed to the Tower, 292.
——, execution of, 292(2).
William, Earl of Angus, 488.
Dounton. *See* Downton.
Dove, Thomas, Bishop of Peterborough, 67.
——, and nonconforming ministers, 17, 34, 46, 58.
——, letters from, 46, 58.
Dover, 132, 150, 164, 370, 397, 415, 416.
letters dated at, 269, 322, 437.
Castle, 252.
——, letter dated at, 322.
——, Lieutenant of. *See* Waller *and* Fane.
Mayor of, 269, 407, 642.
a skirmish between Spanish and States ships at, 252–253, 254–256, 269, 281, 295, 302, 312–314.
stranded Spanish soldiers at, 321, 383, 384, 386, 515.
——, complaint of English and Dutch treatment of, 407, 641.
——, departure for Dunkirk of, 517.
——. *See also under* Ships, Spanish, *and* Spain, soldiers of.
reluctance of Spanish Ambassador to visit, 399, 407.
mariners and surgeons of, complaint from, 407.
horse hire from, to London, 470.
Captain Bradgate's house at, 472.
Commissioners of, 507.
Spanish courier searched at, 547.

Dover Road, 128, 145, 302.
Doway. *See* Douai.
Downham (Cambs.), letter dated at, 266.
Downinge (Dewsing, *alias* Taylor *and* Warde), Thomas, 102, 103, 475, 582.
Downs (Dunes), the, 56, 307, 411, 417, 515.
Downton (Dounton), Captain, 358, 363.
Dracot, Mr., 501.
Draiton. *See* Drayton.
Drake, Sir Francis, his works of navigation, 522.
Drayton (Draiton) [Northants], 528.
letter dated at, 1.
Drayton (Salop), 194.
Drayton, —, 500.
Drewell, Sir H., 552.
Drewry, Mrs., 500.
Sir Robert, 594.
Droitwich (Wores.), 100.
Drom Conrathe (near Dublin), 363.
Drommond (Dromond), Mrs. of the Royal Household, 79, 463.
Drurie, —, brother of Lady Burghley, 576.
Drury, Sir Dru, 113.
Dryden (Driden), Mr., 70, 73.
Dryland, John, 405.
Dublin, 362, 363, 406.
letter dated at, 447.
Duchy, the. *See* Lancaster.
Ducke, Serjeant, 340.
Dudley (Wores.], letter dated at, 6.
Castle [Wores.], 609.
Dudley, Lord. *See* Sutton.
Dudley, Ambrose, 212.
Sir Robert, 187, 297, 306, 366.
——, letters from, 174, 590(4).
——, as mayor of Newcastle, 175, 590.
Duffield [Derby], 225.
Dugdall, William, a king's messenger, 485.
Duke, the [Lennox]. *See* Stuart.
Duke, the Great, 383.
Duke, Captain, 211.
Dumbar. *See* Dunbar.
Dumfries, 151, 240.
Dun. *See* Dunn.
Dunbar (Dumbar), Earl of. *See* Home.
Dunchureh [Warw.], 523.
Duncquerque. *See* Dunkirk.
Duncume, —, 417.
Dundee, (Dundie), letters dated at, 152, 386, 430.
Dunes. *See* Downs.
Dunfermline (Dunfermling, Donfermelyn), Earl of. *See* Seton.
Dunfermline, Abbacy of, 86.
Dungarvan (Ireland), 279.
Dunkeld, Bishop of. *See* Rolloek.
Dunkirk (Dunequerque, Duynkerke, Donquerque), 7, 138, 248, 268, 279, 304, 310, 369, 397, 415, 437.
letters dated at, 148, 149, 150.
Lord Hertford at, 146–148, 150.
ships of war at, 284.
——, (Dunkirkers). *See under* Ships.
Spaniards from Dover arrive at, 517.
Governor of. *See* Ortise.
Dunn (Dunne, Dun), Sir Daniel, LL.D., 79.
——, letters from, 32, 458.
——, as Dean of the Court of Arches of Canterbury, 182.
Dunoon, letter dated at, 92.
Dunsmore (Dunsmowe) Heath, [Warw.], 529.
Dunstable (Donstabill) [Beds.], 454, 468.
Duport, Jo., of Cambridge, letter from, 462.
Durham, trials of recusants at, 144.
land tenures in, 218.
assizes at, 382.
Cathedral, 591.
——, a prebendary of, 109.
Durham, Archdeacon of. *See* Morton.
Bishop of. *See* Matthew.
Bishopric of, a lease in, 216.
Dean of, 192, 495, 591.
Dutch (Hollanders), 222.
an encounter with at sea, 146–148.
fear of attempt by, on transportation of English soldiers in Archdukes' service, 200.
a claim from, 261.
alleged to besiege English ports, 401.
treatment of Spaniards at Dover by, 641, 642.
ships. *See* Ships, Dutch.
trade. *See under* Holland.
See also Holland.
Dutton:
Edward, Mayor of Chester, letters from, 167, 362.
Sir Thomas, 594.
William, 638.
Duynkerke. *See* Dunkirk.
Dyeksonne, Richard, letter to, 548.
Dyeing trade, abuses in, 174.

Dyer, Captain, 424.
Dyers, Company of, and a complaint against the patentees, 334, 335.
Dygby. *See* Digby.

E.

Eane, William, 502.
Earith. *See* Erith.
Easken, Dr. Thomas, 607.
East countries, merchants trading to, 79, 205.
Eastchurch [Kent], Shurland in, 47, 59.
Eastland merchants, 205, 327.
See also East countries.
Easton, Oliver, 613.
Ecclesiastical:
government, a pamphlet against, 5.
Conference at Hampton Court, 423, 431.
Causes. *See* High Commission.
Edenborowe. *See* Aardenburg.
Edinburgh (Edenburge, Edinbruck), 168, 250, 300, 577, 620.
letters dated at, 87, 101, 150, 164, 245, 262, 319, 333.
Castle, 394.
Holyrood House (Holyruidhous), Palace of, letters dated at, 105, 152, 219, 246, 340.
——, Commendator of. *See* Bothwell.
Edmondes (Edmonds, Edmunds):
Captain, 286.
Sir Thomas, Ambassador to Archdukes in Brussels, 52, 79, 93, 300, 331, 390, 520, 555, 611, 612.
——, letters to, 197, 206, 227, 254, 281, 333, 365, 419, 481, 488, 533.
——, letters from, 173, 204, 207, 220, 222, 246, 266, 279, 304, 315, 335, 341, 369, 371, 400, 424, 496, 498(2), 504, 508, 546, 556.
——, his journey to Dunkirk, 146–148.
——, received by the Archdukes, 172.
——, and Captain William Turner's information, 544–545.
Edmonton (Edlemonton, Edelmeton, Middlesex), 181, 210.
Edwardes, Henry, 24.
Edwards, —, a priest, 455.
Eeckeren (Ekeren, Low Countries), 204.
Effingham, Lady of, 480.
Lord. *See* Howard, William.
Egerton:
Mr., 73.
——, a puritan, 35.
——, of the Blackfriars, 38.
Sir John, 102, 107, 544.
Thomas, Lord Ellesmere, Lord High Chancellor, 1, 35, 81, 102, 157, 162, 168, 216, 571.
——, letters from, 41, 73, 90, 212, 243, 288, 318, 340, 344, 356, 382, 426, 455, 478.
——, letter to, 32.
——, and Commissioners for Causes Ecclesiastical, 31.
——, and suit of cardmakers, 179.
——, nominated as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 182.
——, and a controversy between Lord Chandos and the Lord Mayor, 245.
——, a present of venison for, 297.
——, and justices of peace, 299.
——, Certificate to, concerning grants of Crown lands, 326.
——, and burgesssship of borough of St. Germans, 339.
——, and repairs to Tower ditch, 387.
——, and letters patent printed without warrant, 442.
——, and Colchester charter, 465.
——, Viscount Montagu's "strong enemy," 476.
Sir Thomas, 182.
Egglestone (Egleston, co. Durham), manor of, 167.
Egham [Surrey], letter dated at, 66.
Egleston. *See* Egglestone.
Ekeren. *See* Eeckeren.
Elbe, the, freight for, 485, 495.
Eldred, John, 180.
Eliot (Eliott, Elliott):
Thomas, letters from, 591, 592.
—, an alleged plotter, 546.
Elizabeth, Princess, daughter of James I, 52, 77, 257.
allowance of, 154, 600.
Gunpowder Plotters, plans for, 528.
Elizabeth, Queen, 592, 610.
a lease by, 26.
a legacy given to, 60.
and the Emperor of Muscovy, 69.
memorials on, 117.
alleged libel against, 126, 620.

Elizabeth, Queen—*contd.*
influence with the Sultan, 278.
hinderer of Catholic religion, 526.
excommunicated by Pius V, 530.
leases under, 617.
Elks, —, a scholar, 608.
Ellesmere (Salop), 194.
Ellesmere, Lord. *See* Egerton.
Elletts, Matthew, 520.
Ellinglase (Cornwall), Salisbury's manor of, 54.
Elliott. *See* Eliot.
Ellis, Mr., 96.
Elm (Elme or Elney) [Cambs.], 23.
Elmeston, 523.
Elnetham. *See* Eltham.
Elouin, James, 167.
Elphinston (Elphreton):
Alexander, 4th Lord Elphinstone, 488.
Alexander, Master of Elphinstone, 488.
Sir James, Lord Balmerino, (Secretary, and Lord President of Scotland), 20, 86, 87, 105, 152, 294.
——, letters from, 12, 152, 219, 245, 340, 487.
——, and gold mining, 250, 251, 324, 325, 429.
John, 198, 281.
Elphreton. *See* Elphinston.
Elsdon (co. Northumb.), rectory of, 568.
Elston, Richard, letter to, 548.
Eltham (Eltam, Elnetham) [Kent], 292.
letter dated at, 5.
Elvine, Dr., 324.
Ely, Isle of, 23, 24, 25.
recovery of fen lands in, 451(2).
Ely, Bishop of. *See* Heton.
Emden, ships of (Emdeners), 189.
Emperor, the. *See* Rudolf II.
Endborne (Enborne, Berks.), an outrage in Church at, 73, 76, 99, 178.
Enfield (Enfild) [Middlesex], 97.
spoiling of woods at, 116.
lease of land in for Cambridge University, 161.
Chace (Park), 318, 473, 511, 588, 639.
——, White Webbs [Dr. Hewick's house], 523.
England, proposed Spanish invasion of, 512–513, 534, 556.
proposed Spanish succession in, 513.
English:
gentlemen, crossing to the Low Countries with Spanish Ambassadors, 408.
mariners, proclamation for revocation from foreign service, 79, 243.
——, prohibited from serving foreign Princes, 631.
——, in Spanish fleet, 164.
——, abused in Spain, 188.
——, to serve in a Dutch ship of war, 211, 631.
merchants. *See under* Merchants.
treatment of, in Spanish dominions. *See under* Spain.
troops in the Low Countries. *See under* Army.
Enno, Count of East Friesland, letter from, 429.
Entragues, M. d', 53.
house of, 27.
Enville (Envile) [Staffs.], letter dated at, 230.
Eris [?Iviza], 567.
Erisey, Richard, 37.
Erith (Earith, Kent), 511.
Ernestus, Count. *See* Nassau.
Errol (Arroll), Earl of. *See* Hay.
Ersby, Robert, 505.
Ersfield, Captain, 358.
——, letter from, 363.
——, letter to, 584.
Erskine (Areskyne, Eyrskyn):
John, 18th Earl of Mar, 179, 429.
——, letters from, 37, 245, 319.
——, letters patent concerning his care of Prince Henry, 571.
Sir Thomas, Lord Erskine of Dirleton, 52, 99.
——, letters from, 11, 71, 327.
Erswik, Mrs., widow, 625.
Escot (Estott):
George, a seaman, 395.
——, declaration of, 373.
Escurial (Esquirrall, Squreall) [Spain], 41, 512.
Esk, river, 344, 461.
Espinola. *See* Spinola.
Esquirrall. *See* Escurial.
Essex, 501, 513.
sheriff of, 519.
Lord Cobham's lands in, 582.
Essex:
Earl of. *See* Devereux.
Mr., 199.
Estates General. *See* United Provinces.
Estmene. *See* Meon, East.
Estreats, Clerk of, 606.

Etherington, Lady Ursula, 110.
Eure, Ralph, Lord Eure, letters from, 60, 592(2).
Evans, Lewys, 524.
Everett, Francis, 8.
Excellency, his. *See* Nassau, Count Maurice.
Excester. *See* Exeter.
Exchequer, Court of, 105, 131, 241.
——. *See also* Chester.
Chamber, 210.
payment of reliefs for land tenure accounted in, 218.
a pension for Lord Cobham from, 241.
offices in, sought by unfit persons, 259.
and suits of alnage, 274, 441.
low finances of, 340.
naming of Sheriffs in, 345.
commission from, for seizing recusants' lands, 427.
an annuity for Lord Lumley, 433.
a sheriff's account in, 542.
and fines seized by Council of Wales, 552.
benefit of forfeiture due to, 610.
auditor of, 352, 354.
Lord Chief Baron of, 51, 301.
——. *See also* Fleming.
Chancellor of. *See* Home.
Exeter (Exeester), letters dated at, 101, 278, 427, 561.
Mayor of, letter from, 561.
——, and citizens of, letter from, 453.
Exeter, Bishop of. *See* Cotton *and* Wolton.
Exeter, Earl of. *See* Cecil, Thomas.
Eyrskyn. *See* Erskine.
Eysendike. *See* Yzendyke.
Eyton (? Exton, Rutland), letter dated at, 154.

F.

Faehardo, Don Luis de, general of King of Spain's galleons, 188.
Faille, Charles della, secretary to the Archduke's embassy, letters from, 593, 594.
Falkland, letter dated at, 163.
Falmouth [Cornwall], the Castle liberties of, 217.
Fane:
Mr., 84.
Sir Thomas, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, letter to, 559.
Fanshaw:
Mr., Auditor, 100.
Sir Henry, 565, 568.
Farley (Hants.), 640.
Farmer, Mr., a Catholic, 599.
Farmer, Henry, an alleged coiner, 582.
Farnese, Cardinal, 67.
Farrar, William, letter from, 433.
Farre, Thomas, 600.
Faulx. *See* Fawkes.
Faunt, Mr., letter to, 540.
Faversham (Feverson, Kent), 214.
Fawkes (Faulx, Faux), Guy, *alias* Johnson, in the Tower, 502, 514.
——, ——, examination of, 479, 569.
——, "the wretch," accusations of, 488.
——, his service in Spain and the Low Countries, 508–509.
——, interrogatories for, 527.
——, his accusation against Owen, 546.
Fearmour (Fermor), Sir George, 539.
——, examination of, 569.
Lady, 538.
Feckenham (Fecknam) Forest [Worcs.], assarts in, 240, 610.
Feild, Theophilus, 578.
Fells (Felles), William, 93.
——, letter from, 127.
Felowes, the, 56.
Fen lands, recovery of, objections to, 435, 452.
Fennell, —, 500.
Fenner, Captain, 472.
Fenniek, —, an Englishman, 317.
Ferdinando, Prince, 136.
Feria, Duchess of, 208.
Fermor. *See* Fearmour.
Ferne, Sir John, letters from, 495, 503.
Ferrett, Mr., 522.
Ferrour, John, letter from, 230.
Fetiplace, Mr. Besills, 199.
Sir Edmond, 388.
Fienes:
Richard, 7th Lord Say and Sele, 266, 463.
——, letters from, 6, 142, 146, 290, 331, 451, 467, 471, 481, 532, 633.
——, letter to, 263.
family of, of Artois, 331.
Filleigh (Filley, Devon), 107.
Finch (Finche, Fynch):
Sir Moyle, 335.
Mr., a recusant, 626.
Thomas, letter from, 262.
Thomas, justice of Kent, 585.

Finchingbrooke. *See* Hinchinbrook.
Fines Castle, in Artois, 331.
Finet, John, letter from, 321.
Fisher, Sir Clement, 350.
——, letter from, 328.
Fitts, Mr., 501.
FitzGerald, Sir Ed., 602.
Captain Edward, letter from, 524.
Gerald, 14th Earl of Desmond, 542.
Gerald, 14th Earl of Kildare, 587.
——, letter from, 311.
James, 15th Earl of Desmond (the late Earl), 579.
James FitzThomas, of Desmond (the usurping Earl) in the Tower, 579, 600.
FitzJames, Mr., 600.
FitzWilliam, Henry, letter from, 458.
John, brother of Sir William, 240.
——, letter from, 224.
Sir William, 224.
——, letters from, 240, 332, 478.
——, letter to, 72.
Fivye (Fyvie). *See* Seton.
Flamsted, William, 524.
Flanders, 198, 236, 248, 254.
likelihood of war in, 21.
Flemings, at Plymouth, a cargo seized from, 44, 103–104.
——, and rumour of marriage of Prince of England and Infanta of Spain, 302.
——, pilfer French ships, 400.
——, merchants appeal to Lord Mayor, 594.
armies and fighting in, 67, 156, 197, 220, 307, 357.
a Spanish fleet bound for, via Calais or Dover, 164, 294–295.
attempt to call States Army out of, 279, 316.
attempt to persuade the United Provinces to allow Spanish soldiers into, 312–314, 330, 351, 365, 400.
——. *See also under* United Provinces.
sends deputies to Brussels, 342.
Lord Lisle's passing through, 390–394.
wood sold to, 427.
English in, malicious plots of, 497.
Spanish money for English catholics via, 512.
attempts to establish free commerce in. *See under* Netherlands.
Fleetwood, Lady, 378.
Fleming (Flemyng, Fleminge):
John, Lord Fleming, 488.
Sir Thomas, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 281, 583.
——, letters from, 32, 275, 539.
——, nominated as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 182.
Flemings. *See under* Flanders.
Flie, the, 202.
Flint (Flyntt), Humphrey, 215.
——, letter from, 127.
Mr., 311.
Florence, Duke of, 465, 504.
Floud, Fulk, 171.
Flushing (Vlissinge, Vlushinge), 138, 384, 411, 412, 417.
letters dated at, 196, 197, 330, 384(2), 391, 392, 394.
Grahams sent to, 289, 308, 309, 310.
garrison of, 302.
Governor of. *See* Sydney.
acting Governor of. *See* Browne.
Flyntt. *See* Flint.
Foils, names and persons to fight at, 594.
Folkestone (Kent), Dr. William Harvey at, 324.
Folliatt, Sir Henry, 645.
Fontaine (Fountayn), Mons. de la, 600.
——, letter from, 51.
Foreet, Mr., 502.
Ford (Fourde, Sussex), survey of, 160.
Forester, Sir Thomas, serjeant-at-law, 570.
Forrest (Forest), Edward, 524, 625.
Fortescue (Foscue, Foskue):
Edmond, 501.
Sir Francis, 523.
Sir John, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, *q.v.*, 43, 84, 242, 583, 633.
——, letters from, 100, 107, 243, 288.
——, nominated as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 182.
John, of Filleigh, Devon, 107.
Mr., 175–176.
Nicholas, letter from, 524.
Foscue. *See* Fortescue.
Foster, Christopher, 577.
Mr., Serjeant, 210.
John, Bishop, *alias* Foster, 583.
Sir John, 365.
—, of Warwickshire, 258.
Fotheringhay [Northants.], 458.
Fouler (Fowler), Wm., secretary to Queen Anne of Denmark, letters from, 54, 176, 227.

Fourde. *See* Ford.
Fountayn, Mons. de. *See* Fontaine.
Fowey [Cornwall], 163.
Fowler. *See* Fouler.
Fownteney, Count, 331.
Fox, —, of Bristol, 169.
Foxe, Mr., 523.
Foxsonn [? Foxton, Leics.], 523.
France, the French:
attitude to United Provinces, 17–18.
accused of assisting the United Provinces, 173, 247.
and proffered protection to the Low Countries, 317.
and trade, confiscation of English merchants goods in, 26, 29–30.
——, suggested tax on merchants trading in England, 27.
——, edict against importation of English cloth, 180.
——, supplies corn to Spain, 187.
——, linen for Spanish ships, 188.
——, with Spain and Netherlands, 248, 284, 285, 342.
——, trade prohibition, causes against, 328.
——, trading companies for, 418, 453, 478, 619.
——, alleged desire to shake off foreign manufactures, 419.
and Spain, English attitude to, 28, 30.
attitude to English peace with Spain, 30, 192.
Scottishmen in, send news of sedition, 30.
protestant French, dismissed from Saluces, 53.
Protestant party in, 440.
expelled from Cambrai, 53.
and a cargo taken from the Flemings, 103–104.
and liberation of English galley slaves, 138.
and suspicions regarding the Pope's death, 174.
intolerable taxation in, 192.
fear of England's claim to ancient rights in, 192.
soldiers alleged to be quitting the service of the States, 280.
Lord North to visit, 243.
and rumour of marriage of Prince of England and Infanta of Spain, 302.
libellous books concerning Burghley's dealings with, 362, 411.
Frenchmen attempt to destroy houses in Luxembourg, 370.
France, the French—*contd.*
alleged designs of, upon Valencia (Spain), 383.
in Bayonne, suspect English army preparing against them, 399.
news from, 404.
makes no distinction between interests of Spain and the Netherlands, 425.
and outrages in Languedoc, 439–440.
frontiers of, Archduke's plan to place a garrison upon, 498.
suspects Spain and the Archdukes of complicity in Gunpowder Plot, 547, 563.
imprisonment of Spanish Ambassador's secretary in, 557.
causes, a proposed conference in, 627.
the Dauphin of, 564.
Queen of, 564.
King and Queen, style of addressing James I, 89.
King of. *See also* Henry IV.
Ambassador in England. *See* Harlay.
Ambassador in Brussels. *See under* Ambassadors.
deputy from, to States General. *See* Aersens.
Francfurt. *See* Frankfurt.
Franccza, Don Piedro, secretary of State in Spain, 512, 513.
Francis, Sir Edward, 517, 608.
Franciscan, a, 107.
Frankenthal, Burgrave of, letter to, 291.
Frankfurt (Francfurt), 576.
Frederick. *See* Palatine.
Frederick, Count. *See* Vandenberg.
Friesland (Frcezland, Friselande), the war extended into, 67, 253, 267, 279, 280, 316, 369, 425, 438, 440.
Spanish hope of success in, 336.
ill success of States' army in, 395.
East, Count of. *See* Enno.
Fryer, Dr., 532, 602.
Fuentes, Count, 67, 383, 404.
Fulham, letters dated at, 373, 379.
timber taken from, 71.
Furça, Mons. de la, Viceroy of Byeen, 400.
Furness (Furnage, Lancs.), 634.
Fustian, a suit for, 596.
Fynishead, letter dated at, 276.
Fynch. *See* Finch.
Fytton, Sir Ed., 552, 602.
Fyvie (Fivye), Lord. *See* Seton.

G.

Gainsparke (Essex), letter dated at, 225.
Gales (Netherlands), fort of, 211.
Galicia (Galitia) [Spain], 373.
Gallatin, Michee, 304.
Gamston, 462.
Gantteratt, Wolf Henry von, 107. *Cp.* Gunterott.
Garald, Captain, 454.
Garfielde, Ralph, 613.
Gargrave, Sir Richard, sheriff of Yorkshire, letter from, 499.
Garnet, Henry, the Jesuit, the Provincial, 500, 501, 594–595, 611.
Garrett, Francis, 525.
Garter King of Arms. *See* Seagar.
Garth, Lazareth, a Cursitor of the Chancery, 549.
Garvons, Luke, 353.
Gascony wines, impost of, 48, 167.
Gatelin, Robert, a minister, 26.
Gatshawe, laird of, 169.
Gaunt. *See* Ghent.
Gawber, Mr., 436.
Gawdy, Sir Francis, justice of the King's Bench, 281.
——, letter from, 379.
——, appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 379.
Gawen:
Kathren, widow, 231.
Thomas, 231.
——, letter to, 453.
Gaye, Piero, a flute player, 297.
Gelderland (Gueldre), 19.
Gemar, Francis, 334.
Geneva, 81.
letter dated at, 304.
Syndics and Council of, letter from, 303.
Councillor of State for. *See* Soully.
Gennynges, Roger, 521.
Genoa (Janua), 567.
Commonwealth of, 383.
Gent, Mr., a Baron of the Exchequer, 634.
George, Henry, 8.
William, letter from, 595.
Gerard (Gerrard), Thomas, Lord Gerard of Bromley, 594, 601, 602.
——, letter from, 263.
See also Gerrard.
German forces in the Low Countries, 156, 337.
Germany (Allmaine), 206, 268, 317, 336, 343.
frontiers of, Lord North to visit, 293.
deputies of maritime towns of, in Brussels, 342.
news from, 402, 426.
Gerrard:
—, an arch-Jesuit, 476, 509, 528, 569.
——, ministers sacrament to Gunpowder suspects, 570.
Gilbert, 501.
John, 501.
Sir Thomas, 594.
See also Gerard.
Ghent (Gaunt), 149, 196, 438.
Gibbs (Gybs, Gybbes):
Mr., 135, 150, 160, 161, 241.
Edward, 493, 529.
Gibraltar (Juberalterre), 566.
Gibson, Mr., of the Custom House, 458.
Gifford (Giffard, Gyfford):
Dr., 498, 499.
John, letter from, 599.
Mr., 524.
Nathan, 577.
Captain Richard, 465, 472.
——, letter from, 504.
Sir Richard, letters from, 69, 355.
Gilbert, Sir John, 600, 606.
Gilby, Nathaniel, a preacher of Bedford, 270(2), 271(2), 622.
——, declaration of, 595.
Gill, Ralph, keeper of lions in the Tower, 339, 340, 345, 402.
——, letters from, 345, 356, 398.
——, his fee and allowances, 341.
Gillians, Simon, examination of, 543.
Gillingham, ? Chillingham, *q.v.*
Glacier, Mr., 466, 544.
Gladsax (Denmark), letter dated at, 263.
Glamis (Glamiss), Lord. *See* Lyon.
Glamorganshire, 306.
Glanor (co. Cork), poorhouse of preaching friars in, 568.
Glaseour (Glasyer), Hugh, 93, 628.
——, letter from, 102.
Glasgow, Archbishopric of, 473–474.
Archbishop of. *See* Spotswood.
Glasyer. *See* Glaseour.
Glegg, —, of Chester, 362.
Glenlaugh Stanes (Scotland), 635.
Glentworth [Lincs.], 35.
Gloucester, letter dated at, 353.
Abbott's Barton of, 353.
Mayor and citizens of, letter from, 353.

Gloucestershire, 257, 449, 552, 561.
Goode, Dr. Roger, letters from, 137, 161, 462.
Godalming (Surrey), 406.
Godolphin (Cornwall), letter dated at, 55, 168.
Godolphin:
Sir Francis, 217, 429.
——, letters from, 54, 168.
Sir William, 429.
Gofton, Francis, Auditor, 97.
——, letters from, 95, 96, 112, 128, 164.
Goghe, —, of Dublin, 363.
Gold, in Scotland, prospecting for, 83, 245–246, 250–251, 324, 429–430, 635.
Golden Fleece, Order of, 248.
Goldsmith, William, 585.
Goodericke, Richard, 182.
Good Hope (Buena Speranza), Cape of, 131.
Goodiere, —, 355.
Goodyere (Goodere), Sir Henry, 120, 291, 454, 594.
Gordon, George, Marquis of Huntly, 149.
John, Dean of Salisbury, letter from, 136.
Gore, General, 405.
Gorges (Gorge):
Sir Arthur, 596.
——, letter from, 227.
Sir Edward, letter from, 597.
Sir Ferdinand, 597.
——, letters from, 210, 237, 251.
Sir Thomas, 264–265, 597.
Lady, 610.
Goring, Lady, 378.
Gormaston [Gormanston], Viscount. *See* Preston.
Gorway, Robert, 643.
Gosnell, Mr., a preacher at Bolton in the Moors, 56, 57.
Gosten, Arendt S., letter from, 519.
Goughton, Mr., Auditor, 600.
Gourney, Tho., Mayor of Dartmouth, letter from, 348.
Gover (Gower), Sir John, 303, 383.
Captain, 517.
Gowrie, —, a prisoner in the Tower, 378.
Graemes. *See* Graham *and* Grahams.
Grafton, 364.
the parks at, 459, 460.
the Court at, letter dated at, 380.
Grafton [Worcs.], 187.
Graham (Graymes, Graemes, Grames, Grame):
Alexander, of Kirkanders, *alias* Geordie Sandye, 309.
Andrew, 344.
Arthur, 344.
Christy, *alias* Wittye, 344.
David, of the Bankhead, 309.
Fargus, 344.
Francis, of Loggan, 344.
George, of Mill Hill, 344.
George, of Burnefoote, 309.
George, of Redkirke, 344.
George, *alias* Boydes, 344.
Hutchin (Hutchons), of Gards, 203, 289, 309, 310(2).
Hutchin, of Roweliffe, 309.
John, *alias* Jock of the Peretre, 310(2).
John, of Redkirk, 344.
John, 3rd Earl of Montrose (Montcross), 179.
——, letters from, 177, 446.
John, Master of Montrose, 488.
Mathew, 237.
Richard, of Brakand Hill, 344.
Richard, son of Walter of Netherbie, 309.
Richard, of Redkirk, 344.
Richard, *alias* Correis Riehi, 344.
Robert, of Howend, 344.
Walter, 344.
Watt, 310.
William, of Mott, 344.
William, of Langtowne, 344.
William, of Medopp, 309.
William, of Mickle Willie, 344.
Grahams (Graymes, Graemes, Grames, etc., Nordern men), the, 22, 87, 224.
of Esk, 177, 344.
of Leven, 310.
of Redkirke, 310, 344.
to be sent into Ireland, 132.
sent to the Brill, 213, 289(2), 290, 310, 350, 632.
——, petition of, 343–344.
conveyed to Newcastle, 237, 238, 289, 309, 310.
sent to Flushing, 289, 308, 309, 310.
list of complaints against, 344.
escaped from Carlisle, names of, 597.
Graie. *See* Gray.
Grain (Greyne, Green, Grayne, Grein), Isle of (Kent), 26, 142, 266, 471.
Grames. *See* Graham *and* Grahams.
Grand Seignior. *See* Turkey, Sultan of.

Grange, Justice E., letter from, 478.
Grantham [Lincs.], postal endorsement at, 84.
Grantham, Sir Thomas, letter from, 262.
Grantz, Mrs., 484.
Gratiano, Gasparo, 278.
Graunt, Francis, 529.
Graunte, Walter, 532.
Graveley [Cambs.], 450.
Gravelines (Gravelinge, Gravelen), 138, 380, 411, 417, 472, 473, 611.
postal endorsement at, 412.
Gravenour, Richard, 102.
Graves, Hugh, 20.
John, 20.
Thomas, privy seal for, 191.
Gravesend (Gravesandis), 398, 626.
letters dated at, 260, 397, 399.
a man-of-war off, letter dated from, 445.
the Burgrave of Frankenthal at, 291.
shows hostility to Villa Mediana, 407.
Danish Ambassador, at, 408.
Gray (Graie, Graye):
Edward, 308, 344, 400, 410.
——, letters from, 238, 239, 289(2), 309, 310.
Sir John, 594.
Lady, daughter of the Earl of Westmorland, 500.
Patrick, Master of Gray [*afterwards* 6th Lord Gray], 121.
——, account of, 86, 105.
——, letters from, 86, 152, 262, 333, 385, 430.
Sir Ralph, 333, 430.
——, letters from, 168, 394.
Robert, *alias* Thomas Douglas, *q.v.*
See also Grey.
Grayes [? Oxon.], 607.
Grayme, Graymes. *See* Grahams.
Graync. *See* Grain.
Greames. *See* Grahams.
Great Signor. *See* Turkey, Sultan of.
Green, Richard, and a suit in the Star Chamber, 447, 647.
Greene, —, 612.
assumed name of Lord Arundel, 416.
Greenewoode, Thomas, 634.
Greenway. *See* Tesemund.
Greenwich (Greenwig, Grenwits) [Kent], 138, 272.
letters dated at, 93, 166, 198, 207, 216, 226(2), 227, 231, 243, 261, 477, 570.
Greenwich (Greenwig, Grenwits) [Kent] —*contd.*
manor of, letter dated at, 131.
——, warrant dated at, 203.
keeper of the Friars at, 38.
stewardship of, a post under, 38.
Parsonage in, 53.
the Court at, 77, 78, 95, 100, 254.
petition for paving streets of, 183.
privy seal dated at, 191.
draft form of grant of recusants' lands dated at, 232.
James I at, 299.
——, preparations for, 120.
Lord Salisbury's house at, 476–477.
Gregory, Arthur, 216.
——, letter from, 113.
Grein. *See* Grain, Isle of.
Grene, —, an alleged conspirator, 569.
Grenewell, William, 177.
Grenewich. *See* Greenwich.
Grenlied, Lord of, 169.
Grenvile, Sir George, 37.
Richard, 37.
Gresham, —, 23.
Edward, an almanack-maker, 25.
Sir William, 405, 406.
Grevill (Greville, Grevyll, Grevyle):
Sir Fulke, 493, 649.
——, letters from, 7, 51, 59, 161, 214, 364, 369, 377, 388, 452, 597(3).
Grey:
of Wilton, 16th Lord, in the Tower, 378, 443, 597.
——, letters from, 598(3).
——, persons allowed access to, 444, 600, 601.
——, to change his lodging in the Tower, 514, 598.
——, two desks sent to, 601.
Sibella, Lady, letter from, 597.
See also Gray.
Griffin, Sir Edward, 332.
Griffithes, John, 258.
Griffiths, Rice, *alias* George Williams, a priest, 360–362, 389, 455.
——, examination of, 456.
Grilan, fort of (Netherlands), 211.
Grimston, —, 276, 286.
Grindall, Edmund, Bishop of London, 182.
Grisons, King of Spain's designs upon, 383.
Grollo (Groll, Netherlands), 410.
Groyne (Groine), the. *See* Corunna.
Gruffel, Hans, 485, 494.
Grys, Mr., 524.
Gueldre. *See* Gelderland.

Guernsey, Isle of, customs and usages of, 110–111.
Assizes in, 110.
Jurats of, 110.
Gueryn, John, 296.
Guiana (Guinea), 130, 131.
Guise, Duke of, 89, 138, 494.
massacred, 208.
Gunpowder Plot, references to, 254, 477–569 *passim*, 576, 589, 592, 601, 626, 645, 646.
celebrations over failure of, 485.
thanksgiving services for delivery from, 516, 553.
the receiver of the powder, 516.
notes of meetings of plotters, 522–523.
prisoners sent to London by the Sheriff of Warwickshire, names of, 529.
an anonymous letter concerning, 530.
alleged connexion with English priests abroad, 534.
conspirators deny complicity of priests, 541.
Commissioners for (Commissioners for the Tower), letter to, 608.
——, names of, 513.
See also Fawkes.
Gunter, Anne, 450–451, 471.
Gunterott, Mr., 439, 594. *Cp.* Gantteratt.
Guntrol, Seigneur de, 339.
Gurley, Sir John, 602.
Gwynne, Da., letter from, 555.
Gybbes, Gybs. *See* Gibbs.
Gyfford. *See* Gifford.

H.

Hackelett, Mr., 522.
Hackett, John, 523.
Haddock, [Richard], a physician and a sleeping preacher, 136, 162, 171.
Haddon, Walter, LL.D., Master of the Libels and Keeper of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 182.
Hadham (Haddham, Herts.), letter dated at, 275.
Hadsor, Mr., 610.
Hadysha, Marmadowik, 20.
Haford Lease, 586.
Haghouse, the (Yorks.), 495.
Hague (Haghe, Hage, Haye), the, 391, 433.
letters dated at, 19, 157, 567.
Hague (Haghe, Hage, Haye), the—*contd.*
Assembly of States General at, 21, 553.
Haies, Sir James, 618.
Hainault (Haynolt), 343, 402.
Hall:
Arthur, letter from, 127, 273.
Daniel, a Scotsman, 115.
Robert, 180.
Thomas, 568.
Halling (Hallyng) [Kent], letter dated at, 226.
Hallom, Sir John, 53.
Halst. *See* Hulst.
Halstow (Kent), 26.
Halyrudhois [Holyrood House], Commendator of. *See* Bothwell.
Halyruidhous (Holyrood House). *See* Edinburgh.
Hamburg (Hamborw, Hamborrough), 268.
letters dated at, 228, 446, 519.
residence of English merchants to be removed to, 440, 441, 446.
Magistrates of, letter from, 405.
a ship laden at, 485, 491, 494.
Hamersley, Mr., 208.
Hamilton:
James, Lord Abercorn, letters from, 446, 488.
Sir Thomas, of Monkland, Lord Advocate of Scotland, 299.
——, letters from, 101, 164, 446, 488.
—, 582.
Hamme [? Hants.], 113.
Hampshire, state of county an impediment to justice, 492.
sheriff of, 542.
Lord Zouche in, 552.
Hampton Court [Middx.], 209, 250, 409, 413, 434, 439, 459, 474.
letters dated at, 432, 516(2), 616.
Ecclesiastical Conference at, 423, 431.
the Danish Ambassador at, 441.
Hancock, William, 578.
Hanse Towns, Commissioners (deputies) for treaty with, letter from, 209.
petition for privileges for merchants of, 209.
Hanwell [Oxon.], letter dated at, 377.
Harbart, Ellen, 524.
Harbert. *See* Herbert.
Harcastell, Thomas, 20.
Harcourt (Harecourt, Hardcott):
Benedict, 524.
Bennett, 640.
Captain Thomas, 524, 640.

Hardcott. *See* Harcourt.
Hardie, 24.
Hardingstone [Northants], Delapré in, letter dated at, 563.
Hardwich. *See* Harwich.
Hardwicke, John, letter from, 599.
Harecourt. *See* Harcourt.
Harefield (Harfeilde), [Middx.], letter dated at, 426.
Harfort. *See* Hartford.
Harington (Haryngton, Harrington):
Sir John, letters from, 148, 481.
John, Lord Harington of Exton, 77, 603.
——, letters from, 19, 154, 257, 489, 520, 548, 560, 600.
——, letter to, concerning the proposed marriage of his son to Lord Salisbury's daughter, 629.
——, his daughter. *See* Bedford, Countess of.
—, a kinsman of Guy Fawkes, 509.
Harlay, Christopher de, Comte de Beaumont, French Ambassador in England, 28, 53, 72, 75, 480, 581, 611, 627.
letter from, 599.
and confiscation of English merchants goods in France, 26–27, 29–30.
a diamond from, 91.
secures pardon of a pirate, 295.
hunts with James I, 292.
Harley (Herley), Dr., 258, 265.
Harman, Sir William, 405, 406.
Harolds (Horrolds) Park, letters dated at, 215, 452.
Harowden, —, 573.
Harper, Sir John, letter from, 225–226.
Harrington. *See* Harington.
Harriot, Thomas, letters from, 554, 600. *And see* Heriot.
Harris (Harrys):
Christopher, 489–490.
——, his brother Vice-Admiral of ports of Plymouth and Cornwall, 489.
Serjeant, 190.
Valentine, 6.
a messenger, 328.
Harrison:
George, letter from, 600.
Mr., French merchant, 458.
William, letter to, 548.
—, a Commissioner for bankruptcy, 594.
Harrowden, [Northants], letters dated at, 239, 311, 491.
Harrowdon, Edward, letters from, 239, 311.
Harrys, *See* Harris.
Harsnet, Mr., 471.
Hartford. *See* Hertford.
Hartford (Harfort) Bridge [Hants.], postal endorsement at, 465.
Harting, Hartyng [Sussex], letter dated at, 466.
Hartley Court (Berks.), 500.
Hartlip (Kent), 26.
Hartside, Mrs., 464.
Hartwell Park, 516.
Hartyngton, land to be bought from Salisbury by Earl of Shrewsbury, 46, 51.
Harvey (Harvie, Harvy, Hervy):
Dr. William, an application for, for position of physician at the Tower, 324.
Frances, Lady, wife of Sir George, letter from, 357.
Sir Gawen, son of Sir George, 377.
——, letters from, 364, 376, 600.
Sir George, Lieutenant of the Tower, 84, 345.
——, letters from, 213, 340, 341, 346.
——, letters to, 14, 39, 77.
——, to resign Lieutenancy, 242.
——, illness and death of, 357, 364.
——, a note of all Salisbury's letters to, 600.
Lady, 610.
Thomas, 167.
Harwich [Essex], ships taken at, 198, 256, 282, 315–316.
an outrage by a Dutch ship at, 550.
Harwood, Thomas, 351, 363.
Haryngton. *See* Harington.
Haselwood, Tho., of Colchester, letter from, 465.
Hassard, Henry, Mayor of Gloucester, letter from, 353.
Hastings:
Sir Francis, 603.
——, letters from, 120, 134, 501, 530.
Henry, 5th Earl of Huntingdon, letter from, 603.
Sir Henry, case of, 523.
Henry, 8.
Lady, 182.
Mr., 314, 501.
Walter, the younger, 625.
Hatfield [Herts.], letter dated at, 338.
Hatfield Broad Oak (Brodoke, Essex), 501.
manor of Bromesho-Bury (Bronsey Bery) in, 450.

Hatkins, Tho., mayor of Hull, 20.
Hatton, Christopher, Lord Chancellor, 623.
Eliza, Lady Hatton, letter from, 600.
Haulster. *See* Holstein.
Haultein, Admiral de, 138.
Haverfordwest (Pembs.), deputy Mayor and Aldermen of, 485.
Havering-atte-Bower(Avering)[Essex], the Court at, letter dated at, 327.
office of forest of, 49.
stewardship of manor of, 49.
Havré (Havery), Marquis of, 249, 331, 370.
——, his daughter to marry the Duke of Aersehot, 337, 342, 367.
Hawghton, Sir Richard, 594.
Hawick (Scotland), 400.
a gaol delivery at, 410.
Hawkins, Sir Richard, Vice Admiral, 196.
——, letters from, 5, 44, 103, 427.
Hawkridg, Captain, 415, 416.
Hawldston, letter dated at, 555.
Haword, Henry, 405.
W., 292.
Hawthorne, Gilbert, a preacher, 444.
Hay:
Alexander, 101, 105, 150.
——, letter from, 437.
Francis, 8th Earl of Errol, 179.
——, letters from, 91, 488.
——, a suit of, 42-43.
——, an attendant on the Queen, 42.
Mr., 12, 219, 223.
Paul de la, letter from, 455.
——, examination taken by, 456.
See also Hey.
Haydon, Mr., 627.
Nicholas, servant to Captain Thomas Pyn, 296.
Haye, La. *See* Hague.
Hayes, Edward and Thomas, letter from, 412.
See also Haies.
Hayne's Hill, letter dated at, 152.
Haynolt. *See* Hainault.
Heaeeht, Jehan van, letter to, 561.
Heall. *See* Hele.
Heards, John, of Cork, examination of, 515.
Robert, of Canterbury, examination of, 515.
Heatheote (Heatheott), John, 225–226.
Heaton, William, letter to, 548.
Heborne. *See* Hepburn.
Hebrew, study of, advocated, 575.
Heekford, Thomas, of Colchester, letters from, 8, 465.
Hedgis, Robert, letter from, 178.
Helbre (Helbree) [Cheshire], 127.
Hele (Heall), Sir John, sergeant-at-law, 261, 552, 602.
——, letter from, 40.
——, and Lord Cobham, 15.
Helford [Cornwall], smuggling in, 44.
Hemmingway, —, 212.
Henry, Count. *See* Nassau.
Henry, Prince (the Prince), son of James I, 272, 293, 305, 331, 355(2), 510.
rumoured marriage of, with Infanta, 302, 383.
rooms for, at Ampthill House, 349.
his hunting, 244, 364.
his house to be dissolved, 463.
illness of, 474.
alleged threat of violence to, 526.
picture of, Spanish request for, 555.
books for, 565.
the Earl of Mar and, 571.
his favourable usage of Lord Cranborne, 631.
his tutor. *See* Murray, Thomas.
Henry IV, King of France, 342, 581.
reception of Duke of Lennox by, 28, 31, 52.
information concerning, 53.
his wife allied to the Pope, 192.
and election of Pope, 221.
and title of James I of "Roy de France," 300.
and a Spanish jester, 432.
and marriage of Duke of Aerschot, 557.
an interview with Sir George Carew, 563–564.
Henry VI, King, a charter of, 465.
Henry VIII, King, 4, 249.
Hensman, Edward, 26.
Hepburn (Heborne, Northumb.), 189, 500.
Heralds, Garter king-of-arms. *See* Seagar.
Herbert (Harbert, Herberd):
Sir John, secretary of state, 121, 583, 616.
——, nominated as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 182.
Sir Philip, afterwards Earl of Montgomery, 35, 71, 75, 84, 94, 227, 355, 571, 614.
——, letters from, 63, 77, 80, 88, 95, 446, 615, 616.
——, and Sir Edward Hoby, 11, 33, 59, 63.

Herbert (Harbert, Herberd)—*contd.*
Sir Philip—*contd.*
——, a petition from, 34.
——, Salisbury's reference to, 70.
——, land to be issued to, 181.
——, to perform in a tournament, 224.
——, endeavours to amuse the King, 287.
——, Lord Salisbury "sore against," 572.
——, his licence for cloth, 618.
——, his wife [Lady Susan], niece of Lord Salisbury. *See* Montgomery, Countess of.
Sir William, 11, 594.
William, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, 107, 224, 288, 355, 572, 601.
——, letter from, 226.
Hereford, election of a burgess by Mayor and Aldermen of, 360.
gaol, 583.
Palace, letters dated at, 236, 259, 360, 362, 389.
Hereford, Bishop of. *See* Bennet.
Herefordshire, 449, 500, 552.
riots caused by recusants in, 235, 254, 258–259, 360, 389, 396, 456. *See also under* Recusants.
deputy lieutenant of, 269.
Heriot (Herriott, Heriott, Herryot):
Mr., 216, 507, 530.
Thomas, 444. *And see* Harriot.
Heriots, 218.
Herle, W., 605.
Herrik, Sir William, 604.
Herryot. *See* Heriot.
Hersey, —, servant of Lord Shrewsbury, 387.
Mr., 604.
Herston [?Hirst, Morpeth], 79.
Hertford (Hartford), letter dated at, 438.
water from, to be brought to London, 181.
charter, 409.
Hertford, Earl of. *See* Seymour.
Hertfordshire, trained bands of, maintenance of, 288, 437.
Lieutenancy of, 356.
Lieutenant of. *See* Cecil, Robert.
Deputy Lieutenant of, letter to, 409.
——, letter from, 437.
Hervy. *See* Harvey.
Hesketh, Sir Thomas, death of, 458.
Hesse (Hess), Landgrave of, 411, 520.
Heton, Martin, Bishop of Ely, letter from, 266.
Hewes, Mr., servant of Lord Grey, 444.
Benjamin, letter from, 601.
Hexham (Northumb.), letter dated at, 112.
St. John's near, 112.
recusancy in, 190, 193.
Hey, Sir James, 75, 592.
Heyborn, Christopher, letter from, 602.
Heydon, Benjamin, Dean of Wells, letters from, 396, 469.
Sir Christopher, 68.
Hicham (Hitcham), Sir Robert, the Queen's Attorney, 58.
——, letters from, 190, 209, 265, 287.
——, letter to, 570.
Hicham. *See* Hitcham.
Hickes (Hyckes), Sir Baptist, 365, 552, 604.
Sir Michael, 241, 340, 344, 358, 379, 380.
——, letter to, 373.
Hickman (Hickmote), Anthony, 545, 577.
Hide Hall [Hyde Hall]. *See* Sawbridgeworth.
Hie Rooding. *See* Roding, High.
High Commission, Court of, for Causes Ecclesiastical, 12, 81.
renewal of office of, 13, 31.
a plea for, 93.
Commissioners of, 182–183.
Highgate [Middx.], 314, 506.
Lady Lovell's house at, 613.
Highways, maintaining of, 234.
Hiks, the mercer, 260.
Hildersham, Mr., minister of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, 270, 271, 622.
Hill:
Gabriel, 568.
Gregory, a musician, 528, 626.
Mr., 600.
Hinchinbrook (Hinchingbrooke, Hinchinbruch, Finchingbrooke) [Hunts.], letters dated at, 16, 20, 21(2), 23, 29, 30, 31, 37, 451, 572.
proposal to build bridges near, 184.
Hinxton, [Cambs.], rectory of, 586.
Hirst (Herston) [Morpeth], 79.
Hitcham (Hicham, Suffolk), manor of, 265.
Hitcham. *See* Hicham.
Hobach (Hoboke, Hoboque), Baron, Ambassador of the Archdukes in England, 249, 256, 268, 272, 317, 390, 482, 522.

Hobach (Hoboke, Hoboque), Baron—*contd.*
attempts to levy British forces for the Archdukes' service, 197–198.
and English trade, 198, 336, 366.
and safe conduct of Spanish soldiers from Dover to Flanders, 281, 313, 335, 365.
and election of King of the Romans, 371.
and apprehension of suspects in Gunpowder Plot, 488, 497, 508, 536, 537.
honoured by James I, 571.
Hobby. *See* Hoby.
Hoboque. *See* Hobach.
Hobouke [Flanders], 248.
Hoby (Hobby):
Sir Edward, letters from, 10, 11, 33, 47, 54, 59, 62, 85, 103, 127, 149, 335, 492, 505, 514, 602.
——, letter to, 514.
Sir Philip, 515.
Sir Thomas Posthumus, letters from, 38, 514.
Hoddington. *See* Huddington.
Hodgson:
James, 613.
Mr., a recusant, 189.
Hoestraten. *See* Hoogstraeten.
Hogeson, Mr., 500.
Hoghton. *See* Houghton.
Holbeach (Holbache) House, Mr. Littleton's house, Gunpowder Plotters at, 486, 503, 510, 527.
Holby, —, 500.
Holcroft, Sir Thomas, 281.
Holderness (Yorks.), manor of Rise in, 648.
Holland, State of, 197, 198.
attitude to Zealand, 21, 156.
preparations of, 67.
trade of, Spanish measures against, 67, 284–285, 317.
——, in Colchester, fees and impositions on, 8.
——, in English ports, 243.
——, with Indies, 248.
supplies corn to Spain, 187, 189, 248, 336.
threat to confiscate English goods in, 104.
reference to, in a forged letter alleging James I's attempt to reconcile with Spain, 291.
Estates of, Assembly of, 553.
Hollanders. *See* Dutch.
ships of. *See under* Ships.
See also United Provinces.
Holland:
Aaron, 234.
Sir Richard, letter from, 56.
William, 577.
Holstein (Holster, Holst, Haulster), Ulrich, Duke of, Bishop of Schleswig and Schwerin, 77, 107, 202.
letters from, 228, 339.
letter to, 439.
a pension for, 226, 589.
a company of comedians for, 234.
at Hamburg, 268.
Holt, —, the Jesuit, 497.
Holyrood House, Palace of. *See* Edinburgh.
Home (Hume):
Alexander, 6th Lord Home, *afterwards* 1st Earl of Home, 33, 86, 386, 430.
——, as Lieutenant of the Marches of Scotland, 168.
——, as commander of Scottish army in Archdukes' service, 198, 200, 366, 394.
——, and grant of Crown lands, 298–299.
Sir George, 1st Lord Home of Berwick, *afterwards* Earl of Dunbar, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 20, 21, 65, 87, 89, 99, 101, 105, 152, 163, 333, 470, 575, 633.
——, letters from, 179, 299(3), 590.
——, letters to, 21, 34, 223.
——, to visit the Tower, 14.
——, warrant to, 131.
——, regarding dyeing trade, 174.
——, nominated as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 182.
——, and recusancy grants, 280, 290.
——, and lease of Crown lands for the Earl of Home, 299.
——, goes to Edinburgh, 299, 300, 319.
——, and the Master of Gray, 385, 430.
——, and lands of Sir Ralph Gray, 394.
——, and a gaol delivery at Hawick, 410.
——, and Surveyors of Crown lands, 604.
William, letter from, 239.
Hoo and Hastings, Thomas Hoo, Lord, 126.
Hoodington. *See* Huddington.
Hoogstraeten (Horstraten, Hoestraten, Low Countries) Castle, 207, 220.

Hooker, Mr., 622.
Hoper, Richard, 603.
——, letter from, 547.
Hopton, letter dated at, 547.
Horn, Valentine de, 327.
Horrolds Park. *See* Harolds Park.
Horse, Master of the, 349.
Horsley [?Surrey], 338, 413.
Horstraten. *See* Hoogstraeten.
Horton, manor of, 272.
Horton, John, letter from, 183.
Hortsman, —, a ship master, 495.
Houardo. *See* Howard.
Houghton (Hoghton):
Mr., 434, 435.
Sir Richard, letters from, 548, 552, 602.
Household, the Royal, proposed economies in, 463–464.
Controller of. *See* Wotton.
Howard (Houardo):
Charles, of Effingham, Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral, letters from, 41, 74(2), 105, 338, 347(2), 417, 450, 474, 478, 550.
——, letters to, 103, 128, 415, 417.
——, his journey to Spain, as Ambassador, 38, 41, 129, 145, 169–170, 302.
——, divine service in his house in Spain, 129, 383.
——, at Spanish ceremony of swearing to peace with England, 228–230.
——, at christening of Infant of Spain, 233.
——, preparations for, at Lisbon, 234.
——, alleged grant of a pension to, from the Spanish King, 280.
——, great gifts to, from Spanish king mere fables, 303.
——, returning home, 287, 293, 295, 314.
——, discharge of Crown Jewels, 137.
——, a packet from, 242.
——, his son-in-law Leveson and his daughter, 347(2).
——, and Lord Arundel's passage to Flanders, 453, 472.
——, his cousin ill with smallpox, 474.
——, as Commissioner for Gunpowder Plot, 513.
——, at a conference in Spanish Causes, 627.
——, references to, 41, 44, 132, 155, 252, 272.
Howard (Houardo)—*contd.*
Sir Charles, 594.
Sir Edward, 594.
Sir Francis, 594.
Lord Henry, Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, letters from, 73, 128, 183, 243, 288, 314, 380, 395, 477.
——, letter to, 32.
——, as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 31, 182.
——, and Thomas Phelippes, 64, 88.
——, referred to by code, 122, 457.
——, and a complaint by the Dyers, 334.
——, and Sir Fulke Grevill, 369.
——, and Lord Grey, 597, 598.
——, and Nonsuch Park, 374.
——, and Spanish soldiers at Dover, 386.
——, and Villa Mediana's departure from England, 407–408.
——, and Lord Arundel's departure in the Archduke's service, 442, 473.
——, as Commissioner in Gunpowder Plot, 513.
——, and fines seized by Council of Wales, 552.
——, to visit the Spanish Ambassador, 571.
——, papistical books dedicated to, 611.
——, and a controversy for breach of covenants, 618.
——, references to, 60, 63, 65, 85, 175, 185, 227, 583, 639.
Philip, 19th Earl of Arundel, 326.
Theophilus, styled Howard de Walden, son of 1st Earl of Suffolk, afterwards 2nd Earl of Suffolk, 107, 455, 469, 594.
Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk, 326.
Lord Thomas, 1st Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain, letters from, 128, 243, 288, 314, 380, 395, 478.
——, letters to, 355, 474, 574.
——, and Magdalene College, 28.
——, and Sir Fulke Greville, 59, 365, 369.
——, James I refers to, 76, 122, 457.
——, and his wife, 286.
——, and a flute player to the King, 297.

Howard (Houardo)—*contd.*
Thomas, Earl of Suffolk—*contd.*
——, a cast of tassels for, 315.
——, certificate concerning grant of Crown lands to, 326.
——, rooms for, at Ampthill House, 349.
——, and economies in the Royal Household, 463.
——, and lodging for the Earl of Shrewsbury, 465.
——, and trade with Turkey, 468.
——, as Commissioner for Gunpowder Plot, 513.
——, his cupboard keeper, 583.
——, and a petition of Ben Jonson, 606.
——, and Lady Markham, 614.
——, references to, 28, 75, 95, 128, 213, 227, 245, 269, 288, 295, 319, 378, 612, 615.
Sir Thomas, son of Earl of Suffolk, 75.
Thomas, 20th Earl of Arundel and Surrey, 159.
——, performs at tournaments, 107, 224.
Lord William, a recusant, 177.
——, certificate concerning grant of Crown lands to, 326.
William, Lord Effingham, son of Earl of Nottingham, 594.
Lord, 52.
Howe, Robert, 212.
Roger, merchant, of London, 188.
Howell, John, merchant, letter from, 453.
Howlt, John, 57.
Hubbard, Thomas, horsekeeper, 520.
Huddington (Hoddington, Hoodington, Worcs.), 494, 509.
letter dated at, 542.
Roman Catholic finds in, 541.
Huddleston, Mr., 493.
Hudson:
James, 319.
Mr., 517.
Huguenots, 497, 508.
Huicke, Thomas, Principal Officer of the Consistory Court of London, 182.
Hulet, Thomas, constable of Sherborne, 502.
Hull, 195, 586, 590.
Mayor and Aldermen of, letter from, 20.
Hull:
Henry, Mayor of Exeter, letters from, 453, 561.
Mr., 600.
Hulst (Halst), 173, 197.
Governor of. *See* Biche.
Hume. *See* Home.
Humfrey, Thomas, 26.
Hundeley, laird of, 168.
Hungarian horseman's coat, a, 512.
Hungary, 135.
wars of, 221, 370, 404, 415.
Hungerford:
Sir John, 451, 634.
Mrs. Bridget, 451, 634.
Hunsdon [Herts.], letter dated at, 83.
Hunsdon, Lord. *See* Carey.
Eliza, Lady, letter from, 199.
Huntingdon, letters dated at, 17, 33, 34, 36.
James I at, 14, 71, 81, 446.
postal endorsement at, 84.
Huntingdon, Earl of. *See* Hastings.
Huntingdonshire, 24.
Huntly, Marquis of. *See* Gordon.
Hureott (Hurcote, Wilts.), 231.
Hurleston, Sir Ede, 569.
Henry, a suspect in Gunpowder Plot, 484, 527.
Hurstone, Mr., 501.
Husey, Sir John, 552.
Hutsbeek, Melsior van, letter from, 519.
Hutton:
Matthew, Archbishop of York, 12, 85, 157.
——, letter to, 76.
——, warrant to, 589.
——, "B. of York," copy of a letter from, 52.
——, a letter from, referring to the King, 70, 75, 78, 121.
——, reported condemnation of Salisbury by, 61–62.
——, as Dean of York, alleged robbery of, 514.
—, 501.
Hutton Bushell (Yorks.), 648.
Hyckes. *See* Hickes.
Hyde, Thomas, Prebendary of Salisbury, letters from, 136, 171.
Hyldersom, —, 70.

I.

Ibarra, Stephen d', 248.
Ickham [Kent], lease of, 628.
Ierland. *See* Irland, Thomas.
I. K., a woman, 524.
Ilfracombe (Illfarecombe, Devon), 278.

India (Indies, East Indies), 67, 198, 566.
Portuguese and Dutch trade in, 248.
Spanish fleet for, 252.
Indies, West. *See* West Indies.
Infanta. *See* Isabella *and under* Austria.
Infantado, Duke del, 228, 232.
Ingleby, David, 504.
Sir William, 504.
Ingram, Mr., 208.
Inquisition, the, 129.
Ipswich, 591.
Ireland (Irish), 90, 257, 587.
impost of tobacco in, 50.
plan for reducing to conformity in government, 60.
proclamation against arms in, 61.
Grahams to be sent to garrisons in, 132.
request for lands in, 140, 170–171, 388.
offer of service in, 149.
proposed reduction of army in, 159.
requests for pensions in, 171, 388.
Englishmen pressed into, 179.
difficulties of Bishop of Limerick in, 186.
troops for the Archdukes' service, levying of, 197–8, 448–449, 454, 468, 542, 579.
——, landed in Devon, 278.
——, ——, petition from, 279.
Irish men and women levied for service, stranded in London, 448–449.
Irish fugitives entertained by the Pope, 236.
postal service to, 263–264.
office of Cess-master in, 296.
the Earl of Kildare in, 311.
Catholics from England to set up printing presses in, 351.
a grant of fraudulent reckonings of payments and allowances in, 447, 524, 625.
Roman Catholics the producers of wars in, 476, 542.
suspects in Gunpowder Plot not to escape to, 485.
King and late Queen's accounts for, 524.
North, a receptacle of treason, 542.
transportation of armour from, to Milford Haven, 555.
Earl of Devonshire's land in, 585.
Sir John Talbot's service in, 588.
Ireland (Irish)—*contd.*
apparel of soldiers in, 603.
wars in, 610.
——, help from Spain for, 513.
discharge of garrisons in, 644.
Lord Chancellor of, 140, 547, 635.
Treasurer in, 311.
Treasurer at War in. *See* Cary.
Lord Deputy of, a packet for, 484.
——, and Council of, 140, 159, 296, 297, 311, 388, 444, 579.
——, ——, and judges of the King's Bench, 447.
——. *See also* Chichester.
Office of Chief Remembrancer in, 547, 603.
King's Bench, judges of, 447.
Lord Chief Justice of, 447.
Irland (Ierland), Thomas, 466, 587.
Iron, Spanish, customs on, 48.
Isabella, Infanta of Spain, wife of Archduke Albert (the Archdukes), 204.
letter from, 561.
admires a gift of embroideries, 267.
alleged attempt to secure the English succession for, 513.
See also under Austria, Archduke Albert of,
Isbrant, Imke, his daughter, 202.
Isendike. *See* Yzendyke.
Isles, the. *See* Scotland, Western Isles of.
Italy (the Italians), 343.
troops for Low Countries, 205, 220, 267, 342.
——, infantry, 67.
——, numbers of, 268.
gold sent to Antwerp from, 249.
Princes and Signors of, a claim to lands of, by Spain, 295.
news from, 402, 404.
English ambassador to. *See* Wotton.
Ive, Sir Mark, 522.
Ivey, Margaret, letter from, 183.
Paul, 183.
Iviza [?] (Eris), 567.
Ivoy [? Iwuy] (France), 498.
Ivybridge. *See under* London, places in.
Iwuy [?] (Ivoy, France), 498.

J.

Jackson :
Captain Thomas, letters from, 175, 603.
—, servant of Lord Cobham, 151, 444.
—, a recusant, 544.
Jacobs, —, a pamphlet by, 5.
James I of England and VI of Scotland, King, 219, 241.
letters from, 21, 29, 75, 120, 121, 206, 212, 227, 244, 285, 450, 456, 473, 520, 529, 537.
letters to, 42, 117, 122, 125, 133, 163, 164, 196, 203, 209, 234, 258, 273, 281, 326, 327, 384, 459, 486, 498, 563, 567, 577, 580, 583, 588, 592, 603, 610, 623, 627, 636, 639, 646.
the United Provinces and, 2, 18.
——, message to, 553.
——, refuses to lend money to, 627.
Cambridge University and, 14, 28.
——, his professorship of Theology in, 326.
and Levant merchants' petition, 16–17, 20.
and examination of witches, 22.
examines a priest, 29.
a jest of, 32.
match with Lord Home, 33.
more like a juggler than king, 40.
much fatter, 65.
reproved by Archbishop of York, 70.
suffers with a cold, 70, 72, 78, 80.
references to his hunting, 70, 71, 76, 80, 121, 244, 272, 286, 292, 299, 300, 349, 470(2), 571, 572, 616.
has a fall hunting, 282, 288, 318, 319.
proud of his Council, 75, 122.
reference to tobacco, 76.
his interest in lion cubs, 80, 84, 88, 346.
royal style of, 89, 99, 123.
suspected of change of religion, 124,
imagined to favour recusants, 193, 235, 293–294.
attempts to establish uniformity in the Church, 200.
an alleged remark concerning his treatment of nonconforming ministers, 270, 271.
goes to Richmond, 202.
James I of England and VI of Scotland —*contd.*
petition to, 205.
sends a gift of horses, deer and dogs to the Archdukes, 206, 207, 249, 266–267, 316.
dines at Salisbury House, 226.
commission for, from the Emperor, 249, 268.
attitude to transportation of Spanish soldiers from Dover to Low Countries, 255–256, 281–282, 295, 312–314, 365, 400, 420.
has less influence than Queen Elizabeth with the Sultan, 278.
very sad, 287.
a forged letter of, 291.
a present of cherries from Lord Salisbury, 292.
appointment of a flute-player, 297.
sends half a stag to Salisbury, 297, 300.
his *Collections*, 298.
his title of "Roy de France," 300.
goshawks and a tarsel presented to, 318.
and the Duke of Aerschot, 331, 342, 367.
importuned by the Dyers, 334.
and election of King of the Romans, 371–372.
pardoning of thieves by, an impediment to government, 382.
and English nobles serving the Archdukes, 421–422.
a gift of grapes and peaches to, 446, 467, 470.
refers to himself in cipher, 457.
and the Duke of Cumberland and stewardship of Grafton parks, 459–461.
and economies in the Royal Household, 463–464.
congratulations upon his escape from Gunpowder Plot, 486–487, 498, 524, 592.
attitude of Archpriest to, 518–519.
alleged threat of violence to, 526.
survey of woods of, 568.
his bedchamber out of repair, 614.
alleged libel against, 620.
"his last daughter." *See* Mary.
Vice Chamberlain of. *See* Stanhope, Lord.
surgeon of. *See* Nesmith.
James, Richard, 520.
Janssen, William, letter from, 310.
Janua. *See* Genoa.
Jarrett, —, a Jesuit, 620, 621.

Jarsey. *See* Jersey.
Jedburgh, 151.
Jefferis, William, Tower Warden, 644.
Jeffris, —, a conveyor between the Archduke and England, 640.
Jegon, John, Bishop of Norwich, 52.
letter from, 222.
Jersey (Jarsey), 5, 41, 296.
letter dated at, 452.
Jesuits, Society of, 545.
See also Roman Catholics.
Jewels, the Crown, 137, 603.
——, and Plate, Master of. *See* Cary.
Jobson:
Jane, letter from, 61.
Mr., 605.
Jocelin, Mr. & Mrs., 450.
John, Dr., a surgeon, 444.
Johnson (Jonson):
—, 260, 500, 501.
Arthur, 577.
Mr., his prayer book, 23.
Sir Robert, letter from, 604.
William, captain of the *Elizabeth*, 348.
See also Fawkes.
Johnston (Johnstone, Jonstone):
Edward, 118.
John, Professor at St. Andrews, letter from, 117.
Joler ["Jowler," a hound], 85.
Jolles (Joles), John, 177.
——, letter from, 604.
Jonckissen, Imken, 202.
Jones, Edward, letters from, 604.
Francis, letter from, 115.
J., Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 578.
John, alderman, 40.
John, of Gloucester, 353.
Richard, information of, 520.
William, 40, 41.
—, 501.
Jonson, Ben, letter from, 605.
——. *See also* Johnson.
Jonston. *See* Johnston.
Joye, —, of the Inner Temple, 396.
Juberaltarre. *See* Gibraltar.
Judkyn, Thomas, 26.
Julian, William, letter from, 517.
Justice, Lord Chief, of the King's Bench. *See* Popham.
——, of the Common Pleas. *See* Gawdy.
——, of Ireland. *See under* Ireland.
Justice, proposed appointment of gentlemen for the better administration of, 33.

K.

Kaiserswerth (Keiserwerdt, Keysarsweerdt), [Germany], 329, 336, 425.
Kampen (Campen), [Holland], 369.
Keado, Don Anthony de, 164.
Keeh, Davy, 373.
Keekwich, George, 339.
Keele [Staffs.], letter dated at, 358.
Keene, Henry, of London, a recusant, 434, 626, 627.
Keilwey, Thomas, letter from, 143.
Keine, Henry, 549.
Keiserwerdt. *See* Kaiserswerth.
Kellston [Somerset], letter dated at, 149.
Kemish, Captain, 472, 600.
Kemys, Laurence, letter from, 41.
Kenilworth (Kenelworth, Warws.), 532.
Kenlosse. *See* Kinloss.
Kenn, letter dated at, 154.
Kensington, 426.
letter dated at, 584.
Kent, 86, 382, 513.
Sir John Roper's cottage in, letter dated at, 325.
lands in, belonging to Lord Say and Sele, 7, 471.
——, belonging to Lord Cobham, 471, 582.
gentlemen of, 335.
justices of, 585.
Kent, Susan, Countess of, letter from, 490.
Ker, Mark, Lord Newbattle (Neubotle), 488.
Sir Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, 90, 126.
——, letter from, 89.
Kerr, Sir R., 602.
Kerry, Mr., 500.
Kew [Surrey], 202.
letter dated at, 227.
Keys (Key), Robert, 509, 510, 529.
Keysarsweerdt. *See* Kaiserswerth.
Keyth, Sir Andrew, 439.
William, Master of the King's Wardrobe, 86.
Kildare (Kyldare):
Earl of. *See* Fitzgerald.
Frances, Countess Dowager of, wife of Lord Cobham, and widow of 12th Earl of Kildare, 63, 186, 444.
——, letters from, 176, 606.
——, complained of, by Lord Cobham, 82, 214, 582.
——, payments to, 260, 261.

Kildare (Kyldare)—*contd.*
Mabel, Countess, widow of the 11th Earl of Kildare, "the old Countess," 476.
Killegrewe, —, 12, 612.
Killigrew, Sir Robert, 92, 594.
Sir William, 92.
Killpatricke, Sir Thomas, Laird of Closburne, 251.
Kilsay$^{t.}$ [Kilsyth]. *See* Livingstone, Sir William.
King, Henry, 545, 577.
King's Bench, Court of, 466.
Prothonotaries' office in, 13.
Marshal's office of, 20.
seal office in, 92.
a controversy with Council of Marches of Wales, 323.
Lord Chief Justice of. *See* Popham.
King's Bench prison, commissioners for relief of prisoners in. *See under* Commissioners.
King's Lynn (Lynn) [Norfolk], 188.
King's ways, Surveyor of. *See* Norton.
Kingston-upon-Hull. *See* Hull.
Kingston[-upon-Thames, Surrey], 292.
Kinloss (Kenlosse), Lord of. *See* Bruce.
Kinsale [co. Cork], 183, 388.
Kirkham (Kyrkham), Mr., 287.
William, letter from, 275.
Kirkly, 462.
Kirton, Josias, muster master of Wilts., 606.
Kitson, Lady, wife of Sir Thomas, 625.
Knightley, the young, 72.
Knights of Destinies, 224.
Knoell, Thomas, 396, 397.
Knole (Knol), [Kent], 413.
Knollys (Knolls, Knollis, Knowles), Sir Francis, Treasurer of Royal Household, 120.
——, letter from, 470.
Robert, 516.
William, Lord Knollys, 369.
——, letter from, 607.
——, letters from, as Privy Councillor, 243, 288.
——, letter to, 574.
——, memorandum by, dealing with fines and forfeitures of recognizances, 606.
Knowles, Sir Robert, 107.
Lord. *See* Knollys.
Knowsley [Lancs.], letter dated at, 66.
Knoyll, Thomas, letter from, 607.
Koevorden (Coverden, Friesland), 410, 425.
Kornnell, —, wardship of, 176.
Kyffen, Mr., 605.
Kyffin, Maurice, letter from, 608.
Kyldare. *See* Kildare.
Kylkyfficke, 555.
Kyngsmill, Justice, 649.
Kyrkham. *See* Kirkham.

L.

Lacon, Sir Francis, 500.
Laithwaite, Thomas, 103.
Laighton. *See* Leighton.
Laithwoode, John, 491.
Lake, Sir Thomas, 29, 72, 77(2), 80, 88, 457, 459, 505, 572, 616, 636.
letters from, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 22, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 79, 81, 84, 85, 89, 90, 91, 92, 96, 98, 99, 298, 300, 515, 516.
letters to, 26, 157.
notes by, 60, 299.
and reversion of the place of a Baron of the Exchequer, 301.
Lalouie, Count, 19.
Lambert, Captain, a Fleming, 147.
Francis, 169.
Lambeth [Surrey], 515.
Catsbeys, gunpowder plotters' house in, 522.
South (Suytlambert), letters dated at, 3, 7, 8, 13, 31, 56, 74, 138, 214, 228, 357, 433, 436.
Lammie, William, 289.
Lancashire, Roman Catholics in, 320, 500, 621.
wrecks of wines in, 602.
Lancaster, 321.
assizes in, trials of recusants at, 143, 144–145.
land tenures in, 218.
Duchy of, lands of, 64, 100, 230.
——, chancellor of, 352.
——, ——, letter to, concerning Enfield Chase, 473.
——, ——. *See also* Fortescue.
Land, tenures by, 218.
Landauey, Fr., letter from, 469.
Lane, Sir William, 190.
——, letters from, 272, 491, 503, 518, 522, 608(4), 609.
Laneham, —, servant of Lord Cobham, 444.
Langcleugh Stanes (Scotland), 635.
Langdale, Mrs. Barbarye, 110.
Langdon, Captain, of Stonehouse, 195.
Langforde, Nicholas, 353.

Langhton (Langton):
Dr., physician, 444, 601.
Robert, Tower Warder, 644.
—, a cutler, 426, 434, 435.
Langley, Mr., letter from, 210.
Languedoc, [France], towns of, 370.
outrages in, 439.
Langworthy, Dr., archdeacon of Wells, 74.
Lanier, John, letter from, concerning his son, Nicholas, 297.
Lankaster, *alias* Willowbye, 626.
Lanman, servant of Lord Cobham, 151.
Lansquenetts, regiment of, 220.
Lardo, Paulo, 337.
Larkine, William, 613.
Lassells, Edmund, letters from, 565, 566.
Latitats, making of, 13.
Launay, Antoine de, 333.
Laurence, Matthew, 507.
Laurencii, Torkelius, King of Poland's shipmaster, 327.
Laus. *See* Lawes.
Lavale, Ro. de. *See* Delavale.
Lawes (Laus), Jeromy, a plumber, 275, 593.
Lawley, Thomas, letters from, 486, 510.
Lawson:
Sir John, 91.
Sir Wilfrid, 87, 237, 308, 344, 359.
——, letters from, 151, 160, 191, 201, 238, 239, 240, 289(2), 309, 310.
Layfield, John, letters from, 176, 450.
Laywarde, Jo., letter from, 264.
Lea, letter dated at, 103.
Lead, mining, 430.
a suit for, 219.
white, a licence to make, 646.
Leather, curriers, an Act of Parliament concerning, 146.
customs on, 49.
Ledsham, Mr., of Cheshire, 475.
Lee:
Hugh, letter from, 560.
Richard, of St. Margaret's, Rochester, 407.
Sir Richard, letter from, 91.
Sir Robert, letter from, 275.
Thomas, 560, 561.
—, a chandler, 532.
Leeman, Mrs., 532.
Legg, John, 495.
Legge, Robert, a prisoner, 565.
Leghorn (Legorne, Livorno), 567.
letter dated at, 39.
Leicester, letter dated at, 8.
Leicester, Lettice, Countess of, letters from, 609(2).
Leicestershire, gentlemen of, letter from, concerning grievances of ministers, 7.
——, letter to, in answer, 165.
George Smythe's house Ashbie in, 521.
Lord Lieutenant of, 603.
Leigh:
Captain, 472.
Sir Edward, 529.
——, letter from, 503.
Sir Henry, 237, 238(2).
Sir John, 594.
Sir Peter, letter to, 438.
Leighton (Laighton):
Sir Thomas, 240.
——, letter from, 110.
Elizabeth, Lady, letters from, 609, 610(2).
Mr., 610.
Leinster (Ireland), 448.
Leitrim (Letram), Baron. *See* Bourke.
Lello, Mr., letter to, 277.
Lemos, Count of, 228.
Lennox (Lynox), Duke of. *See* Stuart.
Lenton, Mr., a barrister of Gray's Inn, 627.
Leo, Guglielmus, 167.
Leo XI, Pope, election of, 192.
death of, 173.
Lerma, Duke of, 512, 513.
at ceremony of peace with England, 228–229.
at christening of Infant of Spain, 232–233.
Lesdiguières, 404.
Le Sieur, Stephen, letter from, 135.
Leslie, Patrick, 1st Lord of Lindores, 86.
Letram. *See* Leitrim.
Leuchtenberg, Landgrave of, 135, 249, 268.
Leuson. *See* Leveson.
Levan, Sir Melchior, letter from, 610.
Levant, trade with, 467. *See also under* Trade.
Company, the, 428, 566.
merchants, petition from, 16–17, 20.
Leven (Scotland), 310.
Leverpoole. *See* Liverpool.
Leversay, a criminal, 162.
Leveson (Leuson, Lusone, Lewson, Lucons):
Sir John, 39, 103.
——, letters from, 226, 266.
——, and Lord Cobham's affairs, 57, 176, 186, 260, 444, 471, 582, 601, 606, 627.

Leveson (Leuson, Lusone, Lewson, Lucens)—*contd.*
Sir Walter, justice of Wolverhampton, 529, 643.
—, son-in-law of the Earl of Nottingham, 347(2).
Levingston, Mr., 20.
Levy, tribe of, 236.
Lewes, David, President of the High Court of Admiralty, 182.
Lewkenor (Lewknor, Lewkner):
Sir Edward, 455.
Sir Lewis, 209, 287, 397.
——, letters to, 394, 441.
——, letters from, 399, 407.
Sir Richard, 162.
Lewknour, —, 27.
Lewson. *See* Leveson.
Leyden, University of, 37.
Leyford, Joan, 591.
Libels, Master of the. *See* Haddon *and* Caesar.
Libourne (Lyborne, France), 400.
Licences:
for transportation of calf-skin, 21.
to travel, 239, 300.
Liège (Liegeois) [Belgium] regiments of, 220, 267, 401.
Bishop of, 316.
Lichfield (Litchfield) [Staffs.], postal endorsement at, 362.
Lifford (Ireland), 444, 644.
Lighen. *See* Lingen.
Ligny, Charles de, information concerning, 611.
Lille (Lisle), 498, 557.
chatelainie of, 334.
Lilliatt, John, constable of Turvey, 528.
Lillington, (Warw.), Shefford Bridge in, 543.
Lillo, (Netherlands), 198, 211, 284, 285, 337, 366, 401.
Limerick, Bishop of. *See* Adams.
Limousin (Limosin, France), 564.
Lincoln, letters dated at, 34, 35, 262.
Lincoln, Bishop of. *See* Chaderton.
Lincoln, Earl of. *See* Clinton.
Lincolnshire (Linkonsher), 500, 501, 530, 626.
knights of, a petition from, 34.
Lindores (Loundores). *See* Leslie.
Lindsay (Lindesay, Lindsey):
Alexander, Lord Spynie, 487.
Barnard, 319.
David, Bishop of Ross, 487.
David, 11th Earl of Crawford, 612.
John, Lord Lindsay of Byres, 488.
Mr., 470.
William, 227, 304.
Linen, a shipment of, 485, 491, 494.
Linewray, Sir John, 107.
Lingen (Linghen, Lighen, Lyngen, Germany), taken by Spinola, 336, 369, 371, 401, 425, 438, 440.
the Governor a prisoner, 410.
Linghen. *See* Lingen.
Linier, Lord, 142.
Linkonsher. *See* Lincolnshire.
Linlithgow, Earl of. *See* Livingstone.
Linzy, Sir James, 565.
Lion. *See* Lyons.
Lions, in the Tower. *See under* London, places in, the Tower.
Lisagh. *See* O'Conor.
Lisbon, 67, 163, 562.
document dated at, 37.
letter dated at, 61.
edict published in, 131.
information from, 187–189.
fleets for the Netherlands from, 234, 252, 254, 322.
reported stay of shipping at, 255.
consul for English merchants at, 560.
Liskeard (Lyscarde, Cornwall), 489.
Lisle. *See* Lille.
Lisle, Captain, 605.
Lisle, Viscount. *See* Sydney.
Lister, —, 501.
Litchfield. *See* Lichfield.
Lithuanian, a, an outrage upon, 198, 222, 246–247, 256, 268, 279, 282, 315–316.
Lito, James, 167.
Littlecott (Litlecott, Lytlecott), [Wilts], letters dated at, 355, 396, 407, 419.
Littleton (Lyttellton):
Captain, 625.
Gilbert, 584.
John, 584.
Steven, a conspirator in Gunpowder Plot, 503.
——, apprehension of, 527, 562.
——, his house (Holbeach), 527.
family of, alliances of, 579.
Liverpool (Leverpoole), 321.
Liviner, Hans, 167.
Livingstone, Alexander, 1st Earl of Linlithgow, 487.
Sir William, of Kilsyth (Kilsayt.), 488.
Livnus. *See* Munck, Levinus.
Livorno. *See* Leghorn.
Lizard (Lysard, Cornwall), the, 145.
Llanfayse (co. Monmouth), 45.
Llanrothall [Heref.], the Darrein in, 259.

Lloyd, George, Bishop of Chester, 102.
——, letters from, 93, 320.
Thomas, 555.
Loane, John, a secular priest, 475–476.
Loans, taxation by. *See* Taxation *and* Privy Seals for loans.
Lochem (Lochum, Netherlands), 410.
Lodinguist, Joannes, Councillor of the Elector Palatine, letter from, 259.
Logier, Captain, 211.
Lok, Henry, letters from, 12, 319, 612(3).
Lombards, troops of, for Low Countries, 205, 248.
London, 286.
letters dated in, 59, 66, 110, 135, 161, 168, 187, 206, 254, 324, 355(2), 375, 413(2), 414, 415, 427, 454, 458, 470, 503, 542, 547, 562, 574.
a receipt of a diamond dated in, 92.
sea coals for, 126, 133–134, 277.
patent for bringing water to, 181.
recusants from the North in, 193, 219.
the plague in, 206.
grant of measurage of woollen cloth and canvas, brought to, 274.
city of, records of, 301.
cleaning of town ditch, 387, 402.
Lord Mayor of, 389, 398, 505.
——, letter to, 477.
——, and a controversy with Lord Chandos, 245.
——, attempts to take possession of Tower ground, 558.
——, a cause between the Earl of Derby and, 587.
——, appeal of Flemish merchants to, 594.
——. *See also* Low.
—— and Aldermen of, 181, 387, 402.
Aldermen of, 277,
sheriffs of, 389, 549, 558, 604.
Commissioners of Sewers in, 402.
trade of merchants of, compared with the West, 418–419, 453.
pestered with people from the north, 446.
printers of, a threatened wrong by, to Cambridge printers, 462.
Gunpowder plot prisoners sent to, from Warwickshire, 529.
alleged plan of Catholics to set up printing presses in, 545.
baize transported from, 560.
London—*contd.*
Jesuits in, information concerning, 611.
port of, Customs in, 633.
Consistory Court of, Principal officers of. *See* Huicke *and* Stanhope.
Recorder of. *See* Montague, Sir Henry.
London, Bishop of, as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 182.
——, house of, letter dated at, 25, 58.
——. *See also* Vaughan *and* Grindall.
London and Westminster, places in;
Aldersgate street, 502, 532.
Aldgate, the Duke's place by, 545.
Arundel House, 500.
Austin Friars, letters dated at, 7, 51.
Blackfriars (Black Fryers), 38.
——, letters dated at, 51, 199.
——, Sir Edward Hoby's house in, letters dated at, 103, 335, 492.
——, Lord Cobham's house in, 63, 160, 176, 186, 582, 606.
Bow Lane, 514.
Bread Street, 271, 543.
——, the *Mighter* in, 522.
Broad Street, 639.
Broken Wharf, 532.
Cannon [Channon] Row, letter dated at, 49.
Cannon (Canninge) Street, the sign of the Logge in, 358.
Carter Lane, the *Horns* tavern, 522.
Chancery Lane, letter dated at, 50.
Charing Cross, 426.
——, letter dated at, 217, 552.
——, the Hermitage (Ermitage) in, letters dated at, 101, 265, 351, 363, 368.
Charterhouse, the, letters dated at, 13, 195.
Coldharbour, 449.
Cranborne House, 4.
Cripplegate, letter dated at, 543.
Crutched Friars, 577.
Customs House, 282, 458.
——, letter dated at, 116.
Doctors' Commons, letters dated at, 296, 301, 458.
Dorset House, letters dated at, 259, 350, 375, 413, 433.
Duchy at Strand, 307.

London and Westminster, places in—*contd.*
Durham House, 426.
——, letter dated at, 13, 87.
——, the sign of the *Gilden Anchor* near, letter dated at, 635.
Exchange, the, 532, 611.
Fetter Lane, 627.
Fleet ditch, 181.
Fleet prison, 73, 118, 254.
——, letters dated from, 241, 264, 472.
——, an office in, 48.
——, smallpox in, 271.
——, warden of, 565.
——, Commissioners for relief of prisoners in. *See under* Commissioners.
Fleet (Flete) Street, letter dated in, 32.
——, Conduit, the *Golden Cross* below, 562.
——, *The Eagle and Child* in, 640.
Gardners Lane (Westminster), 308.
Gatehouse prison, 574, 582, 639.
——, letters dated at, 100, 112, 259, 273.
——, a lease of, 517.
Gray's Inn, 76, 627.
——, letters dated at, 190, 209, 265, 287.
Gray's Inn Lane, 478.
Hogge Lane, 449.
Holborn, letters dated at, 56, 65, 153, 411, 511.
——, postal endorsements at, 340, 345, 347.
——, the *Plough* inn, 24.
——, the Undersheriff's house in, letter dated at, 314.
——, the *Red Lion* in, 520.
Hosyer Lane, 626.
Ivybridge [Strand], 288, 541.
Knockfergus tenements, 449.
Leaden Hall Street, the *Black Lyon* in, 523.
Lime Street, letter dated at, 244.
London Bridge, the *White Bear* inn on, 24.
London House, letter dated at, 531.
Ludgate, 476.
Marshalsea, 5.
——, letter dated in, 456.
Milford Lane, 640.
Minories, the, 387, 514.
Montagu House, 500.
Newgate Prison, 71, 389, 582, 611.
——, Sessions House of, letter dated at, 277.
London and Westminster, places in—*contd.*
Old Bailey, the, *Black Boy* in, 532.
Parliament, Houses of. *See* Commons *and* Lords.
Paul's Chain (Powleschaine), the *Pole Hedd* in, 522.
Philip Lane, Lord Zouche's house in, letters dated from, 1, 96, 102, 140, 474.
Ratcliff, 449.
St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, 114.
St. Catherine's, 514.
St. Clement's parish, 527.
St. Clement Danes, 307.
——, parish of, presentment of parson, etc., concerning recusants in, 176.
St. Dunstan's, 580.
St. Giles-in-the-fields, letter dated at, 479.
St. Margaret's parish, 307.
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 307, 567.
St. Paul's, 611.
——, Bishop of London's house near, letter dated at, 506.
——, a residencer's place in, application for, 613.
——, a prebend in, 580.
——, Dean of, 183, 224, 583.
St. Paul's Churchyard, the scriveners in, 462.
St. Sepulchre's without Newgate, alderman's deputy, common council, churchwardens and ancient inhabitants of, letter from, 612.
St. Sepulchre's Churchyard, 532.
Salisbury House, 226, 288, 329, 383.
——, letters dated at, 206, 359, 384, 426, 435.
Savoy, the, 307.
Seething Lane, 549.
Serjeants' Inn, letters dated at, 32, 40, 143, 162, 242, 274, 281, 450, 533, 551, 565.
Shoe Lane, 532.
Smithfield, the *Swan* in, 500.
——, East, 448, 449.
Somerset House, 441, 640.
——, letter dated at, 520.
Stephen's Ally, in Westminster, 625.
Strand, the, 514.
——, letter dated at, 10, 97, 256, 339, 381.

London and Westminster, places in—*contd.*
Strand, the—*contd.*
——, the sign of the *Crown* near Lord Salisbury's house in, 322.
——, the *White Hart* in, 541.
Strand Bridge, 551.
Temple, the, letter dated at, 272.
——, Inner, 505, 528.
——, Middle, 162.
Temple Hall, 162.
Temple stairs, 506.
Temple Garden, 527.
Temple Bar, 611.
Thames Street, the *Old Swan* in, 25.
Tower, the, 120, 265, 292, 478, 506, 509, 585, 588.
——, letters dated at, 15, 39, 47, 57, 83, 102, 116, 117, 136, 151, 159, 160, 161, 213(2), 214, 241, 242, 261, 318, 341, 345, 346, 347, 356, 358, 364, 376(2), 379, 385, 388, 398(2), 403, 449, 479, 514, 518, 548.
——, postal endorsements at, 340, 341, 345, 347.
——, the Chancellor of Scotland to visit, 14, 600.
——, exhibits to be shown to foreigners, 39.
——, lions in, 77, 121, 600.
——, ——, young cubs born and reared in, 80–81, 84, 88, 339, 340, 341, 345–347, 356, 364, 376(2), 378, 385, 397, 398, 402.
——, ——, keeper of. *See* Gill.
——, the ditch to be cleaned, 181, 387–388, 402.
——, position of physician in the, 324.
——, prisoners in, state of, 377–378, 388.
——, ——, access allowed to, 443, 444, 644.
——, the brick tower in, 514.
——, the Constable Tower in, 514, 598.
——, a prison for the nobility, 535.
——, an attempt by the Lord Mayor to take possession of grounds of, 557.
——, the Spanish Ambassador to visit, 571, 600.
——, misdemeanours in, 573.
——, warders of, names of, 644.
——, the sign of the *Fleur de Lys* near, 611.
London and Westminster, places in—*contd.*
Tower, the—*contd.*
——, Lieutenant of, 241, 646.
——, ——, application for position of, 242, 358.
——, ——, appointment of Sir William Waad, 360, 368, 375(2), 376.
——, ——. *See also* Peyton, Harvey *and* Waad.
Tower Hill, 398, 449, 514.
——, letters dated at, 171, 433.
Tower Street, 626.
Trinity House in, 338.
Whitehall (Whythall): 299, 419, 465, 471.
——, letters dated at, 9, 14, 39, 63, 73, 288, 445, 482, 488, 505, 506, 559.
——, warrant dated at, 524.
——, deposition at, 82.
——, the Council Chamber at, 455.
Wood Street, the Counter in, letter dated at, 550.
York House, 135.
——, letters dated at, 340, 345, 356, 382.
Longe Hieroke, 574.
Loor, Mr. Van, 236.
Lords, House of, 146.
Lorraine, Duke of, 342, 425.
Lotteries, 338, 374, 423–424, 613.
Loughfoyle (Ireland), 362.
Louth (Lowthe) [Lincoln], 34, 65.
Louvain, 204.
Love, John, 528.
Lovell, Jane, Lady, 499, 501, 502, 610.
——, letters from, 613, 614.
Low (Lowe):
John, 613.
Thomas, Lord Mayor of London, letter from, 206.
Low Countries. *See* Netherlands.
Lowndhall, letter dated at, 544.
Lowthe. *See* Louth.
Lowther, Sir Richard, 120.
Lubeck (Lubec), letters dated at, 209, 485, 495.
ships of (Lubickers), 237.
Lucas, —, 270.
Lucombe, Mr., 120.
Lucons. *See* Leveson.
Ludham (Norfolk), letter dated at, 222.
Ludlow (Salop), 194.
Castle, letter dated at, 466.
examinations at, 45.
Luffwick, 626.

Lumley, [John], Lord, letters from, 171, 374, 433.
——, an annuity to, 433.
Lady, 433(2).
Luna, Don Alonsa de, 401.
Lund:
Ann and John, recusants, 396, 397.
Luson, Lusone. *See* Leveson.
Lutheran, Spanish name for Englishmen, 163.
the Ambassador in Spain reported to be, 302.
Luxembourg, 220, 248, 370.
L'Vines. *See* Munck, Levinus.
Lyborne. *See* Libourne.
Lydney [Glos.], letter dated at, 315.
Lyle. *See* Lisle.
Lylly, Mr., 605.
Lyngen. *See* Lingen.
Lynn. *See* King's Lynn.
Lynox. *See* Lennox.
Lyon, Patrick, 9th Lord Glamis, letter from, 446.
Lyons (Lion), 7.
Lysard. *See* Lizard.
Lyscard. *See* Liskeard.
Lytlecott. *See* Littlecott.
Lytler, John, Mayor of Chester, letter from, 485.
Lytton, Sir Rowland, deputy lieutenant for Hertfordshire, 437.
——, letter signed by, 438.
Lyttellton. *See* Littleton.
Lytuania. *See* Lithuania.

M.

McCartie (Cartie, McCarty):
Lady Ellen, letters from, 140, 170.
Florence, son and heir of, 308.
MacGill, David, of Cranstoun-Riddell (Cranstoun), 488.
Machelen. *See* Mechlin.
Machen (Maghen), [Monm.], 40.
Machen, Tho., 353.
Madeira, 131.
Madrid (Madrith) [Spain], 41, 395.
Maestrecht [Germany], 329.
Maghen. *See* Machen.
Magnis, M., deputy from States General to Count Maurice, 211.
Majorca (Maiorca), 567.
Malacca (Mallaca), 188.
Malaga (Mallyga), 566.
Malageta, 130.
Malaspinas, the, 271.
Malaspine (Malespines), the Marquises of, 295, 383.
Malby, Mrs., 226, 610.
Maldon [Essex], Bailiffs of, letters from, concerning the election of a burgess, 455, 469.
letter dated at, 455.
Malespines. *See* Malaspine.
Maliscot, —, physician, 454.
Mallory, John, letter from, 445.
Mallyga. *See* Malaga.
Malta, 567.
Malton [Yorks.], letter dated at, 60.
Man, Mr., of Poole, 113.
Man, Isle of, 263.
Manaryng, Mr., 347.
Manchester, 56.
Manciscido. *See* Mansciscidor.
Mandsfeld (Mandsfyld), Captain, 41.
Manners, Sir Oliver, 499.
Roger, 6th Earl of Rutland, letters from, 6, 194.
Roger, Mr., 551.
Manscisciedor, Spanish Secretary at Brussels, 267, 497, 546.
Mansell:
Sir Lewis, 594.
Sir Robert, 594.
Manwood, Sir Peter, letters from, 507, 515.
Manyassas, 236.
Map, printed, of headlands of England, 83.
Maplesden, Jarvaise, of Battle, 264.
Mar, Earl of. *See* Erskine.
Marazion (Marhasewe, Cornwall), 155.
Marbecke, Dr, Ro., a physician at Court, 324.
——, letter from, 301.
Marbury (Marbery, Merbury, Morbery):
Francis, chaplain, letters from, 494, 615.
Laurence, 95.
——, letters from, 94, 614.
Mr., 572, 573.
Marcam. *See* Markham.
Marcelles. *See* Marseilles.
Marcellis, Robert, letter to, 519.
Marchondich, Peter, 167.
Marc, Richard, examination of, 543.
Margate [Kent], 213.
Margetts, George, 620.
Marhasewe. *See* Marazion.
Mariners. *See* English mariners.
Markham (Marcam):
Anne, Lady, 63.
——, letter from, 614.
Sir Griffin, 317.
——, letter to, 462.
——, his sister, 521.
——, his brother, 569.

Marseilles (Mareelles), 567.
a ship of, 195.
a practiee against, 557.
Marshall, Mr., 265.
Marten. *See* Merton.
Marten, Sir R. 365.
Martin, John, a surveyor, 113.
Owen, 113.
William, merchant, letter from, 453.
Martyne, —, a hosier, 551.
Mary, Princess, daughter of James I, (" his Majesty's last daughter ") 135, 143, 514.
Mary, Queen of Seots, 120, 208, 273.
emblem of, 398.
Maseall, Margaret, information of, 520.
Mason :
George, letter from, 476.
Riehard, Lord Salisbury's cook, 225–226.
Massei, Parisian merchants, 507.
Massonn, Edmund, 578.
Masworth (Bueks.), 543.
Matingley, John, 613.
Matthew (Mathew) :
George, senior, 524.
Richard, 433.
Tobias, Bishop of Durham, 190, 194.
——, letter from, 12.
Toby, 454.
Walter, Mayor of Plymouth, letter to, 631.
——, letters from, 145, 155, 169, 195, 211, 234, 237.
Matthias, Arehduke. *See under* Austria.
Maughen, John, minister, letter from, 112.
Maunder, Thomas, 529.
Maurice, Count or Grave. *See* Nassau.
Mawgan in Meneage [Cornwall], Trelowarren in, letters dated at, 156, 202.
Maximilian, Archduke. *See* Austria.
May, Captain, 472.
Maynarde, Sir Harry, 241.
Mayney, Mrs., 500.
Maytham, William, a prisoner in the Fleet, 264.
Mead, Sir Thomas, 22.
Measurage and alnage, farm of, 274.
Meehlin (Machelen), 204.
Mediana. *See* Villa Mediana.
Medici, House of, 192.
Medina de Castile, Duke of, 164.
Mediterranean ports, imports and exports of, 566–567.
Melehy, Cavalier, 498.
Mellersh (Mellars), [Riehard, steward to Lord Cobham], 95, 260, 601.
Melvill, Sir Robert, of Burntisland, 488.
Melvyn, Sir Robert, 468.
Mena, Captain Joseph de, 251.
Menee, Mr. La, merchant of Antwerp, 473.
Mendip (Myndepe, Somerset), lead mining at, 430.
Mendoza, Don Juan de. letter from, 61.
Mendoze, Don Bernardin de, Ambassador of Spain, 138.
Meon, East (Estmene) [Hants.], postal endorsements at, 465.
Merargues (Merarges, Mirargues), 557, 564.
Merbury, Merberry, *See* Marbury.
Mercer :
Edward, 26.
John, 26.
William, letter to, 548.
Merchant Adventurers, 79, 418, 440, 446.
Merchants, English, in France, confiscation of goods of, 26, 29–30.
——, trading to Spain and Portugal, fellowship of, 79–80.
——, trading in Muscovy, 177, 580.
——, send petition to King of Spain, 188.
——, limitations of power of, 418.
——, trading eompanies for Franee, 418–419, 453, 478, 619.
——, trade of London, compared with West country, 418–419, 453.
——, residenee to be removed to Hamburg, 446.
——, trading in the Mediterranean, 566–567.
——, the Northern, letter from, 617.
a general assembly of, 467.
Meres, Henry, 505–506.
Merton (Marten) Abbey, [Surrey], letter dated at, 465.
Merydeth, Sir William, 241.
Merydethe, Lady, 511.
Messina (Messana, Mesina), 167, 567.
Mewtys, Captain Thomas, letters from, 615 (2).
Mexia, Don Antonio, 67.
Michell, Mr., 620.
Middleburgh [Holland], letter dated from, 211.
Middlesex, 272, 405, 406.
water from, to be brought to London, 181.

Middle Shires, 70; *and see* Scotland, Border lands.
of Brittany, Commissioners for. *See under* Scotland, Commissioners for Border Causes.
Middleton (Myddelton, Midlton):
Thomas, letter from, 244.
—, 537, 620.
Milan, 404, 415.
Milanese troops from, 220.
embroideries of, 267.
President and Quaestors of the Extraordinary Revenues of, letter to, 271.
orders dated at, 295.
jurisconsults of, 295.
Duchy of, and lands of Italian princes, 295.
Milan, Duke of, King Philip as, 383.
Milborne Port (Somerset), 502.
Milford Haven (Pemb.), 513, 555.
Mill, Mr., Clerk of the Star Chamber, 275.
Millanois (Milanese) troops. *See* Milan.
Millard, John, a coiner, 582.
Miller, Christopher, letter from, 103.
Millers, a complaint against, 334.
Milles (Mylles), Thomas, 264.
——, letter from, 263.
Mills (Myls):
Mr., 84.
William, 515.
William, of Surrey, 405.
William, Tower Warder, 644.
Milton (Northants), letters dated at, 332, 478.
Milward (Milwood), Mr., 489, 520.
Mina, 130.
Minehead (Mynhedd) [Somerset], 373, 396.
Mines Royal, Company of, 63.
Ministers, dissenting. *See under* Nonconforming ministers.
Minn, Captain Thomas, information concerning, 543.
Minorca (Minorka), 567.
Miranda, Count of, 228, 232, 512.
Mirargues. *See* Merargues.
Moldavia, Prince of, 277.
Mollyns, Sir Michael, 552, 602.
Mölner, Anthony, in Seville, 491.
Molyneux, Ca., 263.
Monford. *See* Montforte.
Mongey, in Galicia (Spain), 373.
Monmouthshire, 500.
recusancy in, 258, 304, 395–396, 455.
Mons (Hainault), 343, 402, 426.
Monson (Mounson, Munson):
Sir Thomas, 594.
Sir William, 146–147, 172, 268, 269, 522.
——, letters from, 297, 306, 411, 415, 417, 517.
——, Villa Mediana and, 408, 411.
——, ——, accused of treachery towards, 415.
Montagu *or* Montague, (Mountagu, Mountacute):
Sir Edward, letter from, 258.
Sir Henry, Recorder of London, 72, 224, 277, 389.
——, letters from, 292, 374.
——, and the dyers and millers, 334.
Dr. James, Dean of the Chapel Royal (the Dean), 22, 75, 84, 122.
——, letters from, 28, 36, 65, 85.
——, letter to, 505.
——, and expenses of Cambridge University, 65.
——, nominated as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 183.
——, an alleged remark on King James and nonconformity, 270(2), 271, 288, 595–596, 622.
—, a Commissioner for bankruptcy, 594.
Montagu, Viscount. *See* Browne.
Montcross [Montrose], Earl of. *See* Graham.
Monteagle, Lord. *See* Parker.
Montforte (Monford), Mr., 434, 435–436.
Montgomery, Earl of. *See* Herbert.
Susan, Countess of Montgomery, Lord Salisbury's niece [Lady Susan], 32, 121.
——, letter from, 616.
Montjoye. *See* Mountjoy.
Montpellier (Montpiller, France), 400.
Montrose (Montcross, Montrois), Earl of. *See* Graham, John.
Montrose, Jo. G. *See* Graham, John, Master of Montrose.
Moore (More):
Sir Edward, 600.
Sir George, 50, 406, 640.
——, letter from, 405.
See also More.
Moravia, 135.
Morbery. *See* Marbury.
Mordaunt (Mordant), Henry, Lord Mordaunt, committed for treason, 514, 535.
——, letter from, 1.
——, information concerning, 522, 528, 533, 572, 626.

Mordaunt (Mordant), Henry, Lord Mordaunt—*contd.*
——, his horse rider. *See* Bowker.
——, his steward. *See* Staughton.
Lady, 626.
More (Mur), Mrs. Maria, letter from, 32.
Mr., 453.
See also Moore.
Morcton. *See* Morton.
Morgan (Morgain):
Sir Charles, 235, 236, 254, 456.
Edward, a recusant, 451.
Sir Matthew, 402.
Mr., of Swalcliffe, Oxon., 634.
Mrs., 402.
Mrs., widow, of Warwickshire, 634.
Sir Rowland, 407.
Thomas, 53, 493.
Thomas, of Tredegar, 40.
Sir Thomas, letter from, 208.
William, 258, 265, 378, 389.
Sir William, 40.
—, servant of Lord Cobham, 378, 444.
Moris. *See* Morris.
Morley, Lord. *See* Parker.
Morray. *See* Murray.
Morrell, R., letters from, 81, 314.
Morris (Moris, Moryce, Morrice):
James, a priest, 306, 389, 395–396.
Stephen, 264.
—, servant of Lord Cobham, 150, 151, 158, 444.
Mortality, bill of, for Westminster, 307.
Morton (Moreton):
William, examination of, 22, 23–25, 36.
William, Archdeacon of Durham, letter from, 189.
—, Archdeacon of Northumberland, 220.
Moryce. *See* Morris.
Moscow (the Musco), letter dated from, 69.
See also Muscovy.
Mosseley, Sir Nicholas, 57.
Mottisfont (Mottesfount) [Hants.], letter dated at, 259.
Mounson. *See* Monson.
Mounster. *See* Munster.
Mountacute, Mountagu. *See* Montagu.
Mounteagle, Lord. *See* Parker.
Mountford:
Sir Edward, 643.
William, 643.
Mountgomery. *See* Montgomery.
Mountjoy. *See* Blount.
Mourton, —, 530.
Mousey, Daniel, 577.
Mowbrey, Mrs., 577.
Mowe, laird of, 169.
Moxey, John, 169.
Muckell, Captain, 417.
Mudgeley, Mr., the younger, vicar of Rochdale, 57.
Munck, Levinus (Mr. L'Vines, Livnus), Secretary to Lord Cecil, 49, 56, 357, 359, 365, 384, 397, 409, 469, 470, 549, 600, 633.
letters to, 56, 542, 599.
Court Journal by, 292.
visited with an ague, 384.
Munson. *See* Monson.
Munster (Mounster, Ireland), 264, 448.
decay of religion in, suggested enquiry into, 154–155.
Council of, 578.
Lord President of. *See* Brounker *and* Carew.
Chief Justice of. *See* Saxey, William *and* Walsh, Nicholas.
Mur. *See* More.
Muriell, Thomas, 577.
Murray (Morray, Murrey):
Sir David, letter to, 630.
——, letter from, 364.
Sir David, 1st Lord Scone, Lord Controller of Scotland, 86, 87, 152, 262, 299.
——, letters from, 105, 163, 488.
——, and the Master of Gray, 385, 386, 430.
Sir Gideon, 151, 400.
John, 292.
—— letters from, 467, 470(2).
Sir Patrick, 430.
S., letter from, 239.
Thomas, Prince Henry's tutor, 287.
——, letter from, 293.
Muschamp, Sir Thomas, 405.
Muscovy (Muscovia, Mosco, Musco, Russia), 385, 433.
letter dated from, 69.
Emperor of, 69, 580.
merchants of, 79.
Company, 177, 580.
Musse, Mr., 4.
Mussapont. *See* Pont-à-Mousson.
Mutineers, the [Spanish], 173, 207, 221.
Myddelton. *See* Middleton.
Mylles. *See* Milles.
Mylner, —, 514.
Myls. *See* Mills.

Myndepe. *See* Mendip.
Mynhedd. *See* Minehead.
Mynors, Roger, 235.
Mynne, Sir William, 405.

N.

Namur [Belgium], 267.
Nantwich (Namptwiche, Cheshire), postal endorsement at, 362.
Naples, 172, 237, 342, 567; *see also* Neapolitan.
Narbonne (Norbona, France), 400.
Narrow Seas. *See* Channel.
Nason, Richard, 493.
Nassau, Count Ernest (Ernestus), 135, 211, 316, 336.
Count Henry, 19, 370.
Count or Grave Maurice (his Excellency), leader of army of States General, 149, 195, 371, 384, 401, 411.
——, blockades Antwerp and neighbouring towns, 196, 197, 200, 204–5, 207, 220, 248, 253, 267, 294, 316, 337, 438, 440.
——, to fight in Friesland, 253, 267, 279, 280.
——, departs from the Groyne, 303.
——, new fortifications built by, 329.
——, the plague in his camp, 330.
——, leaves Flanders, 342.
——, at Arnhem, 369.
——, to fight Spinola, 410.
——, attempts to stop food supplies to Spinola, 425.
——, a Spanish jester desires to visit, 432.
——, surprises Neuss on the Rhine, 498.
——, at assembly of States General at the Hague, 553–554.
——, men from the Briel to be sent to, 632.
——, deputy of States General to. *See* Magnis.
Count William of, 280.
Navarre, 202.
Neale (Neile):
Francis, Auditor, 112, 266, 471.
——, memorandum by, concerning land tenures, 218.
Richard, Dr., of Cambridge University, 81, 102, 143, 161.
——, letters from, 288, 471.
Dr., letter to, 505.
Sir Thomas, 604.
Neane. *See* Nen.
Neapolitan troops for Low Countries, 205, 220, 248, 268.
Neile. *See* Neale.
Neiton, Mr., 159.
Nelltropp, —, attendant on Lord Mordaunt in the Tower, 626.
Nelston, George, 626.
Nen (Neane) river (Isle of Ely), 452.
Nesmith, Mr., the King's surgeon, 115.
Ness (Nesse), West (Yorks.), 648.
Netherbie, Walter of, 309.
Netherlands (Low Countries), 195, 415, 610.
secret communications from, 39.
applications for excuse from service in, 69, 73.
Spanish soldiers for, 138, 156, 164, 210, 237(2), 294.
Englishmen pressed into, 179,
attempts to establish free commerce with, 198, 222, 247–248, 282–285, 336, 341, 366, 401.
a request to live in, 203.
pretension of commissions from, 210–211.
ships from Lisbon bound for, 234, 235.
import of goods from Holland, 248.
Irishmen bound for, 278.
as dowry for Infanta, 302.
French protection proffered to, 317.
the Spaniards advancing into, 357.
men sent to Jesuits in, 545, 546.
alleged attempt at reform of Catholics in, 549.
Spanish mills in, 561.
Neubotle. *See* Newbattle.
Neucastell. *See* Newcastle.
Neufchastel, 197.
Neuss (Nuys) on the Rhine, 498.
Nevill (Nevell, Nevile, Neville):
Lady Adeline, 109.
Charles, 6th Earl of Westmorland, 500.
Sir Henry, 13, 607.
——, letter from, 470.
Dr. Tho., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 61.
——, letter from, 462.
Newbattle (Neubotle), Lord. *See* Ker.
Newbury (Berks.), 500.
letter dated at, 99.
Newby (near Boroughbridge, Yorks.), 503.

Newcastle-on-Tyne (Neucastell), 139, 500.
letters dated at, 134, 190, 202.
sea coals of, measuring of, 126, 133, 277.
meeting of Commissioners for Border Causes at, 151, 201.
gaol delivery at, 191.
Roman Catholics shelter at, 194.
the Grahams conveyed to, 237, 238, 289, 309, 310.
Trinity House at, 338.
assizes at, 382.
merchants of, and customs on cloth, 586.
mayor of, 190, 289.
——. *See also* Dudley *and* Riddell.
Newcastle [-under-Lyme, Staffs.], election of a burgess of, 358.
Newdegate, Robert, J.P. for Beds., letter from, 483.
Newehall Jocelines. *See* Roding, High.
New Forest, the, 423.
Newfoundland, 400.
Newgent, Richard, 363.
Newhall, the Lord of, 517.
Newington (Kent), 26, 585.
Newmarket (Numarket), the Court at, 70(2), 89, 94, 95.
letters dated at, 72, 94, 95, 97, 98.
Newnham Priory (Beds.), 539.
valuation of, 119.
Newport (I.O.W.), 276.
Newport, (Mon.), Mayor of. *See* Nicholas.
Vicar of. *See* Threherne.
Newport (Salop), 194.
Newport. *See also* Nieuport.
Newporte, Edward, letter from, 541.
Newports, —, two priests, 626.
Newton, Adam, petition of, 60.
Mr., 565.
Nicholas (Nicolas), Maurice, Mayor of Newport, 40, 45.
Thomas, 616.
Nicholson, Mr., 272.
Nicholson, Thomas, of Aberdeen, 560, 561.
Nieuport (Newport), 150.
battle of, 508.
Nixon, Anthony, letter from, 616.
Hector and Thomas, of Bewcastle, prisoners of Carlisle gaol, 289.
Noakes, Captain John atte, 579.
Noble, John, of Bewcastle, a prisoner of Carlisle gaol, 289.
Nodder, Lieut. William, 289, 308, 309.
Noel, Sir Andrew, 603.
Noell, Sir H., 454.
Noiriche, Dr., a Jesuit, 611.
Nonconforming (perverse) ministers, 72, 270, 271.
to be brought to conformity, 15, 21, 26, 28, 34, 46, 65.
——, methods of, 58–59, 133.
suspension of, 52, 58–59.
a petition on behalf of, 56–57.
in Leicestershire, petition for, and reply, 7, 165–166.
in Lancashire, 320.
Nonnyngton. *See* Nunnington.
Nonsuch (Surrey) Palace of, 355.
letters dated at, 364. 374.
Great Park, 374, 433(2).
Norbona. *See* Narbonne.
Norden, Mr., 604.
Norden (Northern) men. *See* Grahams.
Norfolk, 230, 501.
ministers to be examined in, 52.
(Northfolk) fields, James I hunts in, 71.
draining of land in, 435.
Norfolk, Duke of. *See* Howard.
Norley, —, a serving man, 278.
Normanby [Yorks.], letters dated at, 157, 220, 458.
Norreys (Norris, Norryce):
Bridget, Lady Norreys, wife of Sir Francis, letters from, 471, 617.
Captain, 253.
Francis, 2nd Lord Norreys, 303, 383, 543, 627.
——, serious illness and will of, 447–448, 454, 458, 471, 617.
General, 253.
Sir John, 579.
—, 438.
Norrington (Wilts), 231.
Norris, Norryce. *See* Norreys.
North Asley, purchase of, 589.
North, —, a priest, 456.
North, the, recusancy in, 78–79, 139, 189–190, 192–194, 305–306. *See also under* Roman Catholics *and* Recusants.
a rising in, prophesied, 502.
President and Council of, and recusancy, 139, 189.
——. *See also* Sheffield, Lord.
North Foreland, the, 213.
North, Dudley, 3rd Baron North, letter from, 293.
Northampton, 59, 572.
Mayor and Aldermen of, letter from, 26.
Hospital of St. John in, a lease of, 272.

Northampton, Countess of, 297.
Earl of. *See* Howard, Henry.
Northamptonshire, 387, 501, 527, 621.
ministers of, 270.
sheriffwick of, 332, 478.
Northfolk. *See* Norfolk.
Northumberland, 239.
recusancy in, 79, 219.
sheriff of, 189, 382.
troubled with theft and murder, 201.
reduction of alehouses in, 428.
forts, 437, 574.
Northumberland, Archdeacon of, 220.
Dorothy, Countess of, 257, 508, 526, 608.
——, letters from, 526, 617.
Earl of. *See* Percy.
Norton, Captain, 472.
Thomas, the falconer, 586.
Thomas, surveyor of King's Ways, letter from, 184.
Norway, 223.
Norwich, cloth made in, 274.
Norwich, Bishop of. *See* Jegon.
Nostin, Edward, letter to, 433.
Nottingham, 83, 599.
Nottingham, Earl of. *See* Howard, Charles.
Nugent, Christopher, 3rd baron of Delvin, 363.
Numarket. *See* Newmarket.
Nuncio, the Papal, in Brussels, 425, 498.
——, and Gunpowder Plot, 546.
Nunnington (Nonnyngton, Yorks.), manor of, 648.
Nuys. *See* Neuss.
Nyelis, Lawrence de, a Fleming, 561.

O.

Oath of Supremacy, 8, 35.
Oatlands (Otlands), [Surrey], 287.
letters dated at, 288, 297, 572.
d'Obigny. *See* Aubigny.
O'Brien, Donogh, 3rd Earl of Thomond, letter from, 406.
Ockham (Surrey), 406.
O'Conor, Leysaghe (Lisagh), 468.
——, letter from, 454.
Octavio, Count, 249.
Odenburgh, near Sluys, 307.
Odley, Mr., 189.
O'Donnell (O'Donell):
Sir Neile, 645.
Roderick (or Rory), 1st Earl of Tyreonnell, letters from, 444, 644.
—, 513.
O'Doughertie, Sir Cahire, 644, 645.
Odway, John, 613.
Oetsen, Douwer, 202.
Offlow (Ofloroc) Hundred (Staffs.), 503.
Ogle:
Clinton, 130.
Gerret, 484.
Sir John, letters from, 21, 156.
——, letter to, 431.
Sir Richard, 602.
——, letter from, 130.
Okingham. *See* Wokingham.
Oldenzaal (Oldenzeld, Holland), 369.
Oldesworth (Olsworth), Arnold, 63.
——, letter to, 541.
Oldwell, Thomas, 523.
Olona, 296.
Olsworth. *See* Oldesworth.
Ommerman, Henry, 206.
O'Neill, Hugh, 3rd Earl of Tyrone, 236, 388.
Onslow, Foulke, 649.
Orange, siege of, 404.
Orange, Prince of, 53, 136.
the Princess of, 330.
Orfoord, Mr., 575.
Orkney, Earl of. *See* Stewart.
Orkney, Master of, 86, 274, 385, 430, 643.
——, letter from, 338.
Ormonde, Earl of. *See* Butler.
Orpington (Kent), 580.
Orrell, Richard, letter from, 311.
Orsoy (Orsey), on the Rhine, 316.
Ortise, Jago Diego de, a Spaniard (Governor of Dunkirk), 147, 150.
Orum, Captain, 640.
Osbaldeston, Geoffrey, a barrister of Gray's Inn, 447.
Osborne, Henry, bailiff of Colchester, letter from, 465.
Mr., letter to, 359.
Osburn, Sir R., 365.
Ostend, 220, 248.
project of Archdukes to build ships at, 317.
Oswestry (Salop), 194.
Otlands, Otelands. *See* Oatlands.
Ottoman, Villiers, 542.
Oundle (Oundell, Hunts.), 500.
Ourd, —, 519.
Ouse (Owse) river, 184.
Outports. *See* Ports.
Owen:
Hugh, a Catholic, in the Low Countries, 39, 52, 64, 317, 509, 526.
——, a suspect in the Gunpowder plot, 482, 488, 497, 499.
——, in prison, 508, 546, 611.

Owen, Hugh—*contd.*
——, requested to be sent over to England, 533–537, 556–557.
——, an alleged victim of, 545.
——, French opinion of, 563–564.
Nicholas, 501.
—, a recusant, 501.
Oxenbridge, John, letter from, 618.
Sir Robert, 256.
Oxford, 136, 298, 408.
the Court at, 382, 383, 396, 421.
——, letters dated at, 403, 404.
University, 387, 621.
——, letters dated from, 8, 423, 431.
——, grant of endowment for professorship of theology at, 326.
——, Vice-Chancellor of. *See* Abbot.
——, Bodleian Library, a gift to, 8.
——, All Souls College, Warden and Fellows of, letter from, concerning the election of a probationer, 480.
——, ——, claim land in Ireland, 585.
——, St. John's College, lease of, 413.
Oxford, Earl of. *See* Vere.
Elizabeth, Countess of, letter from, 49.
Oxfordshire, 368, 501, 570.
recusancy in, 331.
Oxted (Oxsted, Surrey), 406.

P.

Packer, Thomas, letter from, 177.
Page, —, Auditor Neale's man, 471.
Palatine, Frederick, Count, of the Rhine, 292.
titles of, 259.
offends James I, 99.
Palavicino, Edward, 196, 207.
——, letter from, 196.
Palermo, 567.
Palestrina, Prince of, 172.
Palmer:
Edmond, 303.
Sir H., 365.
Sir Thomas, letter from, 554.
William, 301.
Pamphlets. *See* Books and pamphlets.
Panmeure, the Master of Gray's cousin of, 333.
Paper, customs on, 281.
Papists. *See* Roman Catholics.
Papworth [Cambs.], 23.
Paraduis, Philibert, 561.
Parham, Sir Edward, 397, 442, 472, 640.
Paris (Parys), 192, 303, 542, 611.
letters dated at, 208, 448, 454, 458, 563.
merchants and merchant causes in, 507, 564.
information from, 544–545.
Paris, Henry, 577.
Parker:
Dr., 224.
Edward, 11th Lord Morley, 131.
——, letters from, 56, 153.
George, 555.
Sir John, 461, 618.
——, letter from, 217.
Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury, 182.
William, 4th Lord Monteagle (Mounteagle), 107, 482, 510, 594.
——, letter from, 166.
——, lawsuit of, 32, 166.
——, information concerning, in Thomas Winter's confession, 513.
——, letter of warning to, 535.
——, and a payment to Percy's wife, 550.
—, 500.
—, servant of Lord Grey, 444.
Parkins, Sir Christopher, letter from, 558.
Parkinson:
Cuthbert, 495, 519.
George, 495.
Philip, 495.
Parley [Dorset], 113.
Parliament, Acts of:
statute 27 Edward III, 274.
statute 11 Henry IV, 274.
statute 9 Henry V, 133.
statute 23 Elizabeth, 544.
Parliament, burgesships in, 339, 360, 454.
prorogation of, 340, 344, 356, 451, 458, 490.
no new prorogation after Gunpowder Plot, 541.
a request for membership, 465.
Gunpowder plot attempt on. *See under* Gunpowder Plot.
See also Commons *and* Lords.
Parlour, Hugh, 517.
Parma, Duke of, 173, 513.
Parrey, —, the traitor, 530.
Parrham, —, a recusant, 363.

Parry (Parrie):
Richard, Bishop of St. Asaph, letter from, 374.
Sir Thomas, English Ambassador in France, 52, 191, 221, 275, 448, 611.
——, and confiscation of English merchants' goods, 27, 181.
——, and Captain William Turner's information, 544–545.
——, leaves French Court, 563.
Parsons:
Ralph, 453.
[Father], 530, 546, 557.
Parys. *See* Paris.
Passage, Commissioners for, 559.
Paston, Edward, letter from, 249.
Sir Thomas, 249.
Pastrana, Duke del, 228, 229.
Patience, a fort in the Low Countries, 438.
Patornoster, Tho., letter from, 573.
Pattingham, —, a lunatic, children of, 6.
Pau (Paw, France), a Spaniard taken at, 399.
Paul V (Cardinal Borghese), elected Pope, 221, 249.
entertainment by, of Irish fugitives, 236.
Paulet, Sir Amyas, 208.
William, 4th Marquis of Winchester, letter from, 320.
Paulton, Tom, 438.
Paw. *See* Pau.
Payn, Mr., patentee, of Portsmouth, 358.
Paynsley (Shrops.), 501.
Payton. *See* Peyton.
Peacock, Sir Edward, 406.
Peake, Robert, 613.
Pearey. *See* Perey.
Pechie, Hugh, 56.
Pedlar, George, 613.
Pedro, Don, 66.
Pelegrini, Piero, Secretary of Venice, letter from, 631.
Pelham, Sir Edmund, letter from, 447.
Pembridge, Mr., 235.
Pembroke, Earl of. *See* Herbert.
Pembrokeshire, 500.
sheriff of, letter from, concerning watch for suspects in Gunpowder Plot, 485.
Justices of, 555.
Penal laws, petitions for mitigation of rigour of, 57.
reviving of, 187.
Penkevell, a priest, 8.
Penn (Peny), —, servant of Lord Cobham, 151, 444.
Pennington (Penningtoun), Joseph, 308, 344.
——, letters from, 238, 239, 289(2), 309, 310.
Penrith [Cumb.], 160.
Penryn (Penrin, Cornwall), 448.
letter dated at, concerning a burgessship of the town, 461.
Peny. *See* Penn.
Peperhill, letter dated at, 49.
Pepnell, Captain, 472.
Pepper, Spanish measures against Dutch sale of, 57.
Pepwell, Captain Henry, letter from, 413.
Percival, Richard, attendant on Cranborne, letters to, 155, 435, 591.
——, letters from, 115, 426, 434.
Perey (Pereye, Piercie, Pearey, Pereey, Persy, Perse):
Allan, brother to Thomas (*q.v.*), 495, 499.
Anne, 524.
Sir Charles, 198, 546.
——, letter from, 618.
Henry, 9th Earl of Northumberland, 506, 555, 618.
——, letters from, 73, 186, 243, 367, 478, 617(2).
——, proposed marriage of his brother, 367.
——, and Sir Walter Ralegh, 480, 505.
——, and the Gunpowder Plot, 483, 491, 495, 497, 510.
——, alleged conversation with Christopher Harris, 489–490.
——, in the Tower, 518, 608(4), 609.
——, his dealings with Thomas Perey, 522.
——, alleged speech concerning, 523.
——, to be examined in the Star Chamber, 525.
——, his wife's confidence in innocency of, 526, 608, 617.
——, petition on behalf of, 526.
——, information from James I concerning, 529.
——, reasons given for his imprisonment, 535–536, 563.
——, his leases, 617.
——, an estate of, 628.
Sir Joscelin, 522.
Mr., 524.
Mrs., waiting woman to Lady Lovell, examination of, 499.

Percy (Percye, Piercie, Pearcy, Perecy, Persy, Perse)—*contd.*
Thomas, cousin of Earl of Northumberland, a suspect in the Gunpowder Plot, 478, 485, 489, 497, 499, 503, 514, 526, 529, 569.
——, death of, 486, 488, 510, 525.
——, alleged conversation with Cuthbert Parkinson, 494, 519.
——, a ciphered scarf of, 511.
——, and the Earl of Northumberland, 522, 529, 535.
——, letter from the slayer of, 531.
——, his wife, Wright's sister, 550.
——, charge for setting up head of, 567.
Thomas, a drunken man, 551.
—, 501.
Perker, Captain, 472.
Perkins, Mrs., 500.
Pernambuco (Brazil), 131.
Perpoint, —, 501.
Perrham, Jo., merchant, letter from, 453.
Perrott, Sir James, letters from, 257, 296, 555, 619.
——, letter to, 555.
Sir John, 257, 296, 619.
Sir Thomas, 257, 297, 619.
Persall, Thomas, a Papist, 643.
Perse. *See* Percy.
Persia, Ambassadors of, 135.
Perth, letters dated at, 91, 446.
Peter, Sir William, Chancellor of Order of the Garter, 182, 453.
Peterborough [Northants], letters dated at, 47, 59.
Peterborough, Bishop of. *See* Dove, Thomas.
Petifer, Robert, 353.
Pettingarre, Spero, 522.
Peyton (Payton):
Sir John, formerly Lieutenant of the Tower, 364, 573, 601, 621.
——, letter from, 452.
Sir John, the younger, letter from, 452.
Phelippes (Phelipps). *See* Phillips.
Philip II, King of Spain, 136.
Philip III, King of Spain (his Catholic Majesty), 79, 136, 167, 387.
letter from, 271.
sends honours to Rome, 53, 67.
prepares for Lord Admiral's visit, 41.
——, advice regarding divine service, 129.
Philip III, King of Spain—*contd.*
a pension granted to the Lord Admiral, 280.
rumoured gifts of, to Lord Admiral, 280, 303.
edict against frequenting of the Indies, 130–131.
favourites of, 164.
at ceremony of Peace with England, 228–229.
birth of a son of. *See* Philippus.
at christening of Infant, 232–234.
a claim to lands of Italian princes, 295.
sends out writs for inquiry of concealed lands, 383.
and the Gunpowder Plot, 482, 534, 556.
to bestow pensions upon English Catholics, 512–513.
Philip of Africa, Don, 232.
Philippine, the, 196.
Philippus Dominicus Victor, Infante of Spain, birth of, 143, 204.
christening of, 232–234.
Phillips (Philips, Phelips, Phelipps, Phelippes):
Sir Edward (Judge Phillips), 190, 193, 194, 640.
——, letter to, 143.
——, letter from, 143.
John, 88.
——, letters from, 174, 619.
——, letter to, 573.
Sir John, 88.
Martin, of Plymouth, 155.
Thomas, 39, 52.
——, letters from, 47, 54, 64, 88, 111, 128.
William, 88.
—, 523.
Phillipson, Richard, letter to, 548.
Pickering (Pickringe, Pykeringe):
Sir Christopher, 126.
Lewis, alleged author of a libel against the King, 35, 114, 288, 582, 596.
——, letters from, 125, 126, 270(2), 271, 469, 619(2), 620(2), 621(2), 623(2).
——, petitions of, 620–623.
Mr., 202.
Mr., of Northants, 522.
Piercie. *See* Percy.
Piers, Thomas, 529.
Pigeon, —, 471.
Piggott, R., 605.
Pigott (Pygott), Mr., a justice, 22.
Pilkington, Roger, 644.
Pinchbeck [Lincs.], letter dated at, 130.

Pinder, —, 532.
Pinners (pinmakers), 623.
Pipe, Clerk of the, 606.
Piracy, repression of, 243.
punishment by being pressed to death, 295–296.
Pirates, English, outrages committed by, 210, 296, 304.
Pius V, Pope, Bull of, 530.
Plague, the, 73.
a professed curer of, 206.
in His Excellency's camp, 330.
Playfer, Dr., 577.
Plessington, Captain, 472.
Plunkett, James, letter from, 454.
Plymouth, 129.
letters dated at, 5, 45, 132, 145, 156, 170, 196, 211(2), 235, 237(2), 252.
ships from the Low Countries at, 44.
Vice Admiral of, 489.
——, letter to, 631.
deputy Vice-Admiral of. *See* Ryder.
Mayor of. *See* Matthew.
Poe, Dr., physician, 444, 600, 601.
Poland, Ambassador of, 99.
——, *See also* Weiber.
King of. *See* Sigismund.
rebels in, 69.
Pont-à-Mousson (Mussapont, in Lorraine), 639.
Poole [Dorset], letter dated at, 114.
Poole, Arthur, 53, 67.
Geoffrey, 67.
Sir Henry, letter from, 388.
Poothen, —, of Flushing, a sailor, 138.
Pope, the, 129.
office of, pretenders to, 207.
an excommunication of, 223.
prohibits treason and violence, 518.
an indulgence to the Spanish Ambassador, 549.
See also Leo XI, Paul V *and* Pius V.
Poperinghe (Poplyn, Flanders), the *Swan* in, 640.
Popham, Sir John, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench:
——, letters from, 13, 162, 242, 274, 276, 280, 327, 355, 395, 407, 418, 511, 533, 538, 551, 565.
——, letters to, 32, 34, 408.
——, and examination of witches, 36.
——, and suit of cardmakers, 179.
——, nominated as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 182.
Popham, Sir John—*contd.*
——, and execution of Thomas Douglas, 292(2).
——, and trial of coiners, 309.
——, and the dyeing trade, 334.
——, ——, warrant to, 174.
——, and recusancy in Hereford, 361, 389.
——, a declaration before, 373.
——, in Wells, 396.
——, and the draining of fen lands, 435, 436, 451.
——, and farm of imposition for trade with Turkey, 468.
——, and Thomas Winter's examination, 513.
——, and Commissioners for Gunpowder Plot, 525, 565. 592, 627.
——, and a Jesuit plot, 620.
——, references to, 65, 93, 94, 101, 216, 265, 332, 411, 458, 506, 590, 649.
Poplyn. *See* Poperinghe.
Porchmouth. *See* Portsmouth.
Porrige, Mr., 501.
Port Ferrario, 67.
Porter, William, 613.
Portingalet. *See* Portugalete.
Portland [Dorset], 561.
Ports, officers of, letter to, 243.
surveyors of the Outports, letter from, 244.
order of Council as to opening after discovery of Gunpowder Plot, 492.
Portsmouth (Porchmouth), [Hants.], 44, 602.
letters dated at, 242, 273, 358, 363.
a suspected ship at, 358, 363, 584.
Portugal, Portuguese (Portingall), 44, 248, 252, 373, 562.
complaints concerning vessels taken, 37, 103–104.
a charter for merchants trading to, 79–80.
ban on ships leaving, for West Indies, 130–131.
the wars in, 610.
King of, Don Sebastian, 632.
Portugalete (Portingalet, Spain), 163.
Postal endorsements:
Canterbury to Dartford, 408.
Chester to Coventry, 362.
East Meon to Staines, 465.
Gravelines to Staines, 412.
London (the Tower) to St. Albans and Brickhill, 340, 341, 345, 347.
Royston to Waltham, 33.

Postal endorsements—*contd.*
Tuxford to Huntingdon, 84.
aboard the *Vangard* in the Downs to Dartford, 298, 307, 417, 517.
Postal service to Ireland, 263–264.
Postmaster, the, 601.
Potter, Thomas, a coiner, 103, 582.
Potts, Nicholas, justice in Bedfordshire, 543.
Pouel. *See* Powell.
Poulett, Jo., letter from, 458.
Pound, Mr., 143, 144, 157.
Powder treason. *See* Gunpowder Plot.
Powell (Pouel):
Mr., an equerry of the King, 206, 266, 571.
William, letter from, 469.
Power:
Captain, letter from, 308.
John, 579.
Pownsard, Nicholas, a cutler, examination of, 502.
Powton, Edmund, petition of, on behalf of Earl of Northumberland, 526.
Poynts (Poynet), Sir Nicholas, 552, 602.
Prada, Andreas de, Spanish Secretary of State, 229.
Prague, 135.
Prats, 561.
Pratt, Ralph, 405.
Prendergast (Pembs.), letter dated at, 485.
Pressing to death, penalty of, 295–296.
Preston (Prestunn, Prestoun):
Captain, 472.
Edward, letter to, 573.
Jenico, 5th Viscount Gormanston, 454.
——, Mr. Preston, his brother, 454, 468.
John, of Fentonburns [Collector of Scotland], 488.
John, of Furness, 634.
Prestunn. *See* Preston.
Prestwood, [Staffs.], letters dated at, 486, 510.
Price (Pryce, Pryse):
Mr., 500, 626.
Thomas, a massing clerk, 456.
—, of Westminster, 625.
Prichard, Thomas, of Glamorganshire, 595.
Priest, a conjuring, 28–29.
Priests. *See* Roman Catholics.
Prince, the. *See* Henry.
Princess, the. *See* Elizabeth.
Printing rights in Cambridge, threatened by London printers, 462.
Prisoners, relief of, Commissioners for, 264.
Privy Council (the Council), 69, 73, 83.
letters from, 42, 73, 77, 122, 243, 288, 380, 394, 403, 404, 443, 477, 505, 562, 584.
letters to, 5, 56, 66, 70, 78, 191, 194, 195, 206, 213, 215, 230, 237, 238, 257, 264, 266, 273, 274, 309, 310, 314, 320(2), 327, 328, 334, 358, 363, 392, 405, 470(2), 480, 493, 548, 554, 558, 575, 617, 620, 639.
and nonconforming ministers, 15, 75.
and imposition on merchants, 16–17, 20.
meetings of, 43.
and a case concerning the Earl of Orkney, 338.
rooms for, at Ampthill House, 349.
and recusancy in Hereford, 361.
Sir William Waad as Clerk of, 368.
and proposed economies in the Royal Household, 463–464.
order of, as to opening the ports, 492.
petition to, on behalf of Earl of Northumberland, 526.
Clerk of. *See* Smith, Sir Thomas.
Privy seals for loans, requests for relief from, 37, 50, 113, 257.
prophesied cause of trouble, 24.
in Surrey, names of people unable to pay, 405–406.
See also Taxation.
Privy seals for imposts, 48.
Prizes, question of ownership of, 44.
Proby (Probye), Peter, 276.
Ralph, 184.
Procter, Sir Stephen, 445.
Prodhowe. *See* Prudhoe.
Prophecies, 23–25.
Prophets (almanack-makers), proceedings against, 19, 22–25, 28–29, 33(2), 36.
Protestants, prophecies concerning, 23.
speeches against, 144.
See also Nonconforming ministers.
Provence, 53.
Provis, Thomas, letter from, 461.
Prudhoe (Prodhowe) Castle [Northumb.], 526.
Pryce, Pryse. *See* Price.
Pryor, Francis, 529.
Puckering, Lord Keeper, 623.
Pullen, —, 501.

Purefie, Mr., mustermaster, 493.
Puritans, 28, 29, 35, 65, 68(2), 75, 224.
unadvised zeal of, 76.
toleration for, 101.
libels published by, 114.
rumoured risings of, 149.
urge reviving of the penal laws, 187.
importune the King, 200.
accused of Gunpowder Plot, 508.
See also Nonconforming ministers.
Pygott. *See* Pigott.
Pykeringe. *See* Pickering.
Pyn, Capt. Thomas, a pirate, 296.
Pytte, Sir Edward, 58.

Q.

Queen Anne (the Queen). *See* Anne of Denmark.
Queenborough (Quinborough) [Kent], Castle, 47.
Quennell, Robert, 405, 406.
Questor, —, the postmaster, 379.
Quirck, Robert, 373.

R.

Rabbet, Michael, parson of Streatham, 406(2).
Radclyff, Ralph, letters from, 489, 525.
Radelyffe, Edward, J.P. for Beds., letter from, 483.
Raglan (Ragland) [Mon.], letter dated at, 306.
Ragusa (Ragousa), 567.
Rainham (Raynham, Kent), 26.
Rainolds, Dr. John, letters from, 422, 431.
Rainsford, Mr., 374.
Ralegh (Raleigh, Rawley, Rawlegh, Raughley):
Sir Carew, 601.
Sir Walter (Sir W. R.), 523, 551, 646.
——, letters from, 624(2).
——, letter from, protesting his innocence concerning the Gunpowder Plot, 480.
——, and Wine Office, 41, 624.
——, in the Tower, his treatment of new Lieutenant, 376.
——, ——, privileges and occupation of, 378, 387.
Ralegh (Raleigh, Rawley, Rawlegh, Raughley)—*contd.*
Sir Walter, in the Tower—*contd.*
——, ——, persons allowed access to, 443, 444, 600, 601.
——, ——, hints at his possible escape, 502, 505–506.
——, ——, shows himself to the people, 548.
——, his estate, 242.
——, ——, in Sherborne, 444, 506, 579, 624.
——, his debts in Isle of Ely, 452.
——, and a case in the Court of Wards, 573.
——, his trunk, 601.
——, a warrant granting his lands to his wife and children, 624.
——, his wife Dame Elizabeth, 444, 573, 624.
——, his son Walter, 444, 548, 573.
Ramelius, Dr. Henry (Hendricus), Danish Ambassador, 263, 408, 440–441.
letters from, 404, 445.
proxy for King of Denmark's installation, 409.
Ramsey (Ramsy), Sir John, 319.
letters from, 72, 447, 625.
Randale, John, solicitor, 520.
Randall, Mr., 104.
Randalls, recusant books taken at, 329.
Randell, Sir Edward, 406.
—, 435.
Rao, Jo. Franciscus a, President of the Court of Justice of Sicily, letter from, 167.
Ratcliff (Ratcliffe, Ratclif):
William, 406(2).
Mr., 97.
Mrs., 500.
Robert, 5th Earl of Sussex, 529, 594.
Raughley. *See* Ralegh.
Ravening, Thomas, 644.
Rawley. *See* Ralegh.
Raynarde, Myles, 529.
Raynham. *See* Rainham.
Raynsford, George, 26.
Read (Reade), Sir Ed., 602.
Edward, nephew to Sir Foulke Grevill, 493, 529.
Elizabeth, letter from, 625.
Lady, 610.
Sir W., 365, 552.
Readburn. *See* Redbourne.
Reading (Berks.), 607.
——, letter dated at, 470.

Read Kirke (Redkirk), Grahams of. *See under* Grahams.
Recorder, of London. *See* Montagu.
Records, Keepers of, warrant to, 524.
Reculver [Kent], 214.
Recusants:
alleged increase of, 12, 56, 112, 139, 305.
convictions of, 231.
lands of, commission for inquiry after, 235.
——, grant of, 232, 427.
recusancy money, 287.
——, grants of, 25, 49, 194, 280, 290, 327, 331, 348, 481, 532, 618, 625, 633.
statute of Recusancy, 294.
resolution to conform, 331.
See also Roman Catholics.
Redbourne (Readburn) [Herts.], letter dated at, 454.
Redesdale (Riddsdale, Riddesdale), [Northants.], 410.
Reddiehe, Mr., 57.
Redreth. *See* Rotherhithe.
Redshawe, —, of Yorkshire, 514.
Reedkirke (Redkirke), Grahams of. *See under* Grahams.
Reeve, John, parson of Stoke d'Abernon, 406.
Reformer's plots, 141.
Reinbergen. *See* Rheinberg.
Reliefs for land tenure, 218.
Remembraneer, the King's, 568.
Remington, Lady, 610.
Renals, Capt. Humphrey, 416.
Rensey, —, 480.
Rents concealed, 218.
Renzi (Reyns), Mathew De, 593, 594.
Requests, Master of. *See* Caesar, Sir Julius; Wilbraham; Rookeby.
Revite, Thomas, letter from, 137.
Reynell, Sir George, letters from, 48, 217, 365.
Reynolds, Sir Cary, 107, 594.
Rheinberg (Rheneberke, Reinbergen, Rhineberg, Berek, Berke) [Germany]:
fortification of, 156.
to be besieged, 267, 316, 336.
Spinola at, 322.
Rhine, the, troops for defence of, 156, 307, 316, 336.
forts built on, 156, 307, 342, 369, 425, 554.
See also Palatine.
Rhineberg. *See* Rheinberg.
Ribbesford (Wores.), 582.
Ribellii, Adrian, 104.
Rieardott. *See* Richardot.
Rice, Mrs., 297.
Rice ap, 258, 456.
Richard II, King, and grant of alnage, 274.
Richardes, Mr., a chaplain, letter to, 468.
Richardot (Ricardott), [Jean, senator and President of the Archduke's Privy Council], 103, 205, 207, 246, 317.
and the French Ambassador in Brussels, 173, 425.
and English trade with Flanders, 336, 341, 401.
his son-in-law injured, 371.
and apprehension of Hugh Owen and others, 497, 556–557.
and assistance of English regiments, 547.
Richardson:
John, 528.
Lewis, 528.
Richard, 490.
Thomas, 529.
Riche (Rich):
Lady Penelope, 66.
——, letter from, 230.
Thomas, 353.
Richie of Randelinton, 310.
Richmond (Rochmon) [Surrey], 288, 510.
letters dated at, 280, 281, 450.
James I at, 202.
the Prince ill at, 474.
Rickman, Harmen, 485.
Riddell, Thomas, mayor of Newcastle, letter from, 133.
Riddsdale. *See* Redesdale.
Ridsdale (co. Northumb.), 568.
Ripon (Yorks), 504.
college at, 84, 90, 343, 625.
the Council at, 192.
church, 343.
Rise, manor of (Holderness, Yorks.), 648.
Rivadavia, Count of, 233.
Riviere, La, —, physician, 454.
Rizzio (Ericeo), David, 273.
Rob of Langriggs, 310.
Rob, *alias* Robs Robie, 310.
Robartes, John, letter from, 257.
Robert, Nicholas, 613.
Robinson, Thomas, a recusant, 144.
Robiyo, letter from, 555.
Roch, Francisco de, a Portuguese, 169, 170.
Rochdale [Lancs.], vicar of. *See* Mudgeley.
Roche, David, 7th Viscount Roche of Fermoy, 568.
Rochelle, 400.

Rochester (Kent), 407, 626, 627.
letters dated at, 141, 142.
postal endorsements at, 298, 307, 408, 412, 417, 518.
Bridge, wardens of, 26.
(Roffen) Cathedral, 492, 505.
Rochester, Bishop of. *See* Barlow.
Dean and Chapter of, a lease by, 26.
Rochmon. *See* Richmond.
Rockwood. *See* Rookwood.
Rodderforth, Nicholas, laird of Hundeley, 168.
Rodenberg, Mr., agent from Hamburg, 446.
Roding, High (Hie Rooding, Essex), manor of, 450.
manor of Newhall Joceline in, 450.
Roe, Sir John, 522.
Roffen. *See* Rochester.
Rogers:
James, 578.
Lady Mary, 610.
William, 543.
Rohan, De, weds de Rosny's daughter, 53.
Roiston. *See* Royston.
Rollock, Peter, Bishop of Dunkeld, 487.
Rolls, Master of. *See* Cordell *and* Bruce.
Rolls, Mr., 377.
Roman Catholics (Jesuits, priests, papists), 68(2), 93, 157.
English letter to, 518.
prophecies concerning, 23–25.
alleged toleration of, 61–62, 101, 113, 293–294.
superstitious blindness of, 76.
laws against, enforced, 125, 254.
Lord Salisbury suspected of favouring, 125.
in the North, measures for suppression of, 189, 193; *see also* North, recusancy in.
——, leaving for London, 219.
Jesuits banished from Venice, 223.
a general search in houses of suspected, 305, 490–491.
possession of arms by, 320, 489, 528.
search and apprehension of printers and presses, 328, 329, 350, 363.
alleged promiscuous sale of traitorous books, 431.
secret oratories of, 475–476, 591.
and Gunpowder Plot, cause aided by, 488, 535.
Roman Catholics—*contd.*
and Gunpowder Plot—*contd.*
——, risings of, suspected after, 496.
——, accuse Puritans of, 508.
——. *See also* Gunpowder Plot.
notes of haunts and residences of, 500.
to attempt no violence against the King, 518–519.
an outrage in Southwark, 511.
cause to be helped by King of Spain, 512–513, 534.
hindered by Queen Elizabeth, 526.
letter alleged from, threatening Lord Salisbury, 540.
finds at Huddington, 541.
cause of wars in Ireland, 542.
alleged plan of recruiting converts in the Low Countries, 545, 546.
reform of, 549.
a treasonable plot of, 620.
intelligence concerning, 626–627.
in Dorsetshire, 591.
in Lancashire, 320.
in London, in parish of St. Clement Danes, 177.
——, priests to be apprehended, 469.
——, plan to print books in, 545.
——, information concerning, 611.
in Staffordshire, 363, 493, 503, 529, 642–643.
in Wales and Herefordshire, 216, 235, 254, 258–259, 305–306, 360, 374(2), 389, 396, 455–456.
in Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, 331, 350, 363.
in Worcestershire, 559.
tried at Yorkshire and Lancaster assizes, 144–145.
See also Recusants.
Romans, King of, election of, 221, 371.
Rome, 157, 172, 317, 362, 415.
letters dated at, 203(2).
an advice from, concerning Papal pretenders, 207.
alleged seduction of English at, 262.
papal Jubilee from, 370.
Gunpowder Plot confederates in, 546, 557.
Port of, 567.
Romeny, Sir William, letter from, 503.
Rookeby, Mr., a Master of the Requests, 635.

Rookwood (Rookewoodde, Ruewood, Rukwood, Rockwood):
[Ambrose], 500, 502, 511, 565.
——, his house in Lambeth, 522.
——, letter concerning his capture, 531.
Thomas, 529.
Rooper. *See* Roper.
Roos (Ross), Lord. *See* Cecil, William.
Roper (Rooper):
Sir John, 152, 278, 399, 407.
——, letters from, 325, 445.
Mrs. Lucy, widow, 625.
Rosmarie, Mr., 155, 156.
Rosny, Mons. de, 30, 89.
his daughter weds De Rohan, 53.
Ross, Bishop of. *See* Lindsay.
Rosse [Roos], Lord. *See* Cecil.
Roth, Robert, 464.
Rotherham, Jo., J.P. for Beds., letter from, 483.
Rotherhithe (Redreth, Surrey), 406.
Rouen, 181.
Rowe, —, 24.
Rowghforde. *See* Rufford.
Roxburgh, Earl of. *See* Ker.
Rouen, serjeanty payment in, 142.
Rour, near the Rhine, letters dated at, 438, 439.
Roykeborne, letter dated at, 143.
Royston (Roiston, Herts.), 584.
letters dated at, 63, 65, 70(2), 71, 100, 446, 447, 467, 470(2).
postal endorsement at, 33.
James I at, 53, 65, 89, 90, 94, 115, 434.
Ruewood. *See* Rookwood.
Rudd, Anthony, Bishop of St. Davids, letter from, 458.
Ruddall, William, 236.
Rudolf II, Emperor of Germany (the Emperor), 135, 221, 249, 268, 439.
his Ambassador in England, 314, 370.
Rufford (Rowghforde, Rughford), [Notts.], letters dated at, 110, 141.
Ruislip [Mdx.], lease of woods in, for Cambridge University, 161.
Rukwood. *See* Rookwood.
Rundall, Mrs., 385.
Rushall (Staffs.), letter dated at, 503.
Russell:
Sir John, 216.
Mrs., 114.
Russia. *See* Muscovy.
Ruthven (Ruthen), [Patrick], in the Tower, 388.
Rutland, Earl of. *See* Manners.
Lieutenant of, 603.
Rutlandshire, 451.
Rycote [? Oxon.], letter dated at, 471.
Ryder, John, deputy vice-admiral of Plymouth, letter from, 11.
Rydge, Elizabeth, 311.
Rydgway, 588.

S.

Saboiro (Sebeurs, Sebure, Sobiere, Cibeer, Cubiaur), Pedro, general of Spanish fleet, 251, 252, 267, 295, 302, 641.
——, death of, 370.
Sackville, Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, Earl of Dorset, Lord High Treasurer, letters from, 38, 73, 104, 182, 219, 243, 259, 288, 334, 338, 349, 375, 413, 419, 433, 436, 478(2), 590.
letters to, 32, 33, 212, 216, 331, 348, 455, 628.
and office of Butlerage and Prisage, 60.
a charter for merchants, 79.
and leases of Crown lands, 100, 257(2), 275, 296, 299.
and the Crown Jewels, 113, 137.
warrant to, 131.
——, regarding dyeing trade, 174.
and a jewel for the Queen, 179.
nominated as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 182.
and a parsonage in Southwark, 199, 281.
and manor of Edmonton, 210.
and a controversy between Lord Chandos and the Lord Mayor, 245.
and recusancy grants, 280, 290.
and the place of a Baron of the Exchequer, 301.
and prorogation of Parliament, 344.
and building of Ampthill House, 349.
and the Clerk of the Fines of the Marches of Wales, 351, 352, 354.
and election of a burgess of Newcastle, 358.
and appointment of Lieutenant of the Tower, 368, 375(2), 376.
and a privy seal for Sir George Carew, 380.
and repairs to Tower ditch, 387.
and Dr. John Rainolds, 422, 431.
and payments for gold mining in Scotland, 430.

Saekville, Thomas, Earl of Dorset, etc. —*contd.*
a kinsman of, 472.
a slanderer of, 515.
and fines seized by the Council of Wales, 552.
and Border causes, 574.
references to, 43, 63, 85, 102, 158, 171, 220, 273, 339, 387, 407, 442, 458, 604, 633.
Sadlier, Mr., 116.
Sailly, Anthoine de, letter from, 138.
St. Albans (Saintalbones, Herts.), 529.
letter dated at, 496.
postal endorsements at, 340, 341, 345, 347.
St. Anderos. *See* Santander.
St. Andrews, Archbishopric of, 473–474.
University, letter dated from, 118.
St. Anthony, Mon., 107.
St. Asaph, [Wales], letter dated at, 374.
Bishop of. *See* Parry.
Registrar of. *See* Bellot, Mr.
St. Clare, Order of, 351, 366.
St. Davids, letter dated at, 458.
Bishop of. *See* Rudd.
St. Germanes (Cornwall), borough of, 339.
St. Ives (Hunts.), 23.
St. Kew (Cornwall), 163.
St. Luear (Luar), 189.
St. Margaret's (Rochester, Kent), 407.
St. Mary Overy. *See under* Southwark.
St. Neots (Hunts.), a bridge from, into Bedfordshire, 482–483.
priory and monastery of, 483.
St. Omer, 433.
Seminary of, 611, 626.
St. Quentin, 53.
St. Sebastian(s) [Spain], 302, 303.
St. Thomas, island (W. Indies), 130, 131.
Salcombe [Devon], 195.
letter dated at, 104.
Salisbury (Sarum), 453, 506.
letters dated at, 137, 171, 265, 422.
Church of, 624.
Salisbury, Bishop of. *See* Cotton.
Dean of. *See* Gordon.
Prebendaries of, letter from, 171.
Salisbury, Earl of. *See* Cecil.
Salisbury, Sir John, 171.
Salkel, Captain, of *The Lion's Whelp*, 146–147.
Salkeld, Mr., 575.
Salt, 466.
boileries, 100.
marsh, a, 266.
Saltoun (Saltoune), Lord. *See* Abernethy.
Saluces, marquisate of, 53.
Salwey, Humphrey, 490.
Sames, Sir John, 455.
Samon, Jane, 603.
Wilfred, 603.
Sampford, —, 33.
Samster, Humphrey, Tower Warder, 644.
Sancy, Monsieur, de, 91.
Sanders, —, 530.
See also Saunder.
Sanderson, Henry, 294.
——, letters to, 112, 189.
——, letters from, 139, 192.
Sandes. *See* Sandys.
Sandiland, James, Lord Torphicken, 488.
Sir James, 92.
Sandis Rinion. *See* Armstrong.
Sands. *See* Sandys.
Sandwich [Kent], 399, 407, 515, 602.
letter dated at, 408.
postal endorsements at, 307, 417.
baize transported from, 560.
haven, a Dutch pinnace in, 417.
Sandy, Robert, letter from, 208.
Sandye, Geordie. *See* Graham, Alexander.
Sandys (Sands, Sandes):
Lady, 610.
Sir Mihell, 260.
William, 3rd Lord Sandys, letter from, 259.
Cobham's "sister Sands," 261.
Sansae, Mons., 303.
Santander (St. Anderos, Spain), 163, 164.
Sarke, (Scotland), 310.
Sarmiento, Don Pedro de, Spanish camp master at Dover, 321, 322, 407, 641.
Sas van Ghent (Sass) [Flanders], 196, 197, 220.
Sase, a fort in the Low Countries, 438.
Sauly, Cardinal, 221.
Saunder (Sanders):
Mr., 605.
Nicholas, 601.
——, letter from, 242.
Sir Nicholas, 600.
See also Sanders.
Savage, Sir John, letter from, 483.
Savell, Mrs., 599.
Savile, John, Baron of the Exchequer (Mr. Baron), 634.
——, letter from, 275.
T., letters from, 633(3).
Savill, 409.

Savoy, Duke of, 53, 164, 249, 513.
Princes of, 232, 233.
Sawbridgeworth (Herts.), manor of Hyde Hall in, 450.
Saxey, Captain, 180.
William, formerly Chief Justice of Munster, 308.
——, letters from, 154, 634, 635.
Saxton, Sir John, 189.
Say and Sele, Lord. *See* Fienes.
Sayes Court [Deptford, Kent], 142.
Scarves, ciphers upon, 511.
Scheldt (Sceld), the, 200.
Schellinck, James Aloffsson vander, 202.
Schiritzer, Jurgen, 485, 494.
Schleswig and Schwerin, Bishop of. *See* Holstein.
Scilly (Silley) Islands, 145, 198.
Scisson, Mr., 23.
Scone (Skone), David, Lord of. *See* Murray.
Scotland:
Border Causes, Commissioners for (for Mid-Shires), 13, 81, 132, 151, 160, 177, 203, 351, 394, 568, 575.
——, ——, letters from, 191(2), 237, 238, 289(2), 309, 310; *and see* Delavale, Gray, Selby, Lawson, Pennington.
——, ——, Scottish, 151, 289, 410.
——, ——, list of Grahams signed by, 308.
——, —— orders for regulation of the trials of English and Scottish crimes, 400.
Border lands, religion to be spread in, 125.
——, a dispute over, 168–169.
——, theft and murder banished from, 382.
——, need for decreasing garrison forces, 574, 575.
Western Isles of, 12, 20, 152.
General Assembly of, 98.
tranquil state of, 149, 439.
Scots escape from Carlisle gaol, 160.
Council of, 168, 333.
——, letters from, 446, 486.
——, Clerk of Register of. *See* Skene.
Commissioners of, no banqueting of, 179.
Scottish and English dissensions, France's hope of, 192.
Estates of, Convention of, 245.
new posts in, unreadiness of, 300.
Union with England, 323.
two Scotsmen in London, 551.
Scotland—*contd.*
Marches of, Lieutenant of. *See* Home.
Lord Advocate of. *See* Hamilton.
Lord Controller of. *See* Murray, David, Lord of Scone.
Lord Justice, Clerk of. *See* Cockburn.
Secretary of. *See* Elphinston.
Lord President of Council and Session. *See* Elphinston.
Lord Chancellor of, to visit the Tower, 14, 600.
——. *See also* Seton.
troops from, engaged in Low Countries' war, 18.
levies of troops in, for the Archdukes' and other foreign services, 197–198, 200, 446.
Scottishmen in France, advice of sedition from, 30.
proposed appointment of gentlemen for better administration of justice, 33.
gold mining in, 83, 245–246, 250–251, 324, 429–430, 635.
Scott:
Sir John, letter from, 635.
Lady, 412.
Scriven:
Matthew, 578.
—, servant of the Earl of Rutland, 6.
Scrope, Thomas le, 10th Lord Scrope, letters from, 635, 636.
Scudamore:
Sir James, 259.
Sir John, 360.
John, a priest, 456.
Seagar (Segar):
Francis, 520.
Sir William [Garter king-of-arms], 4, 520.
Seattingbourne. *See* Sittingbourne.
Sebastian, Don, King of Portugal, 632.
Sebeurs, Sebure. *See* Saboiro.
Seekford (Seckfid), Sir Henry, master of the pavilions, 71.
Segar. *See* Seagar.
Scintleger (Sentleger):
Sir A., 635.
Captain John, letter from, 499.
Selby (Selbie):
Ralph, 239.
Sir William, 151, 238, 290, 400.
——, letters from, 132, 191(2), 201, 382, 410, 427.
Sell, John, examination of, 499.
Selsey (Sussex), manor of, 209.
Semmark, Sir John, 574.

Sempill (Simple):
Sir James, 338.
——, letters from, 636(2), 637.
Sentleger. *See* Seintleger.
Sesa, Duke del, 228.
Sessell, Martin, of Colchester, letter from, 465.
Settingborne. *See* Sittingbourne.
Seton:
Alexander, 1st Lord Fyvie, afterwards 1st Earl of Dunfermline, 35, 179, 474.
——, letters from, 9, 43, 149, 446, 488.
——, letter to, 199.
——, as Chancellor of Scotland, 86, 87, 152, 250.
——, payments for fee farm, 42–43.
Sir William, 400.
Setoun, H., letter from, 239.
Seville (Sivel, Sivilien), 155.
letter dated at, 189.
merchants of, 113, 485, 491, 494, 519.
Sewers, Commission of, 402, 450.
Seymour (Seymer):
Ed., 216.
Edward, 1st Earl of Hertford, 11, 331.
——, letters from, 5, 118, 141, 143, 150, 172.
——, as Ambassador to the Archduke, 5, 7, 69, 73, 103, 106, 172–174, 189, 204–5, 206, 509.
——, ——, an account of his journey to Dunkirk, 146–148.
——, ——, his return 196(2), 207.
——, suits of, 32, 118, 166.
Sir Thomas, letter from, 73.
Seyntjohn, Oliver, J.P. for Beds., letter from, 483.
Shaftesbury, 506.
Shandon [? Chandos, *q.v.*], Lord, 182.
Sharpe:
Dr., 607.
George, letter from, 67.
Shaw, John, to make a survey of Ford, 160.
Shaw(e), [Berks.], letters dated at, 68, 195.
Shawe, Mr., and form of alnage, 274, 280.
—, 500.
Sheapie. *See* Sheppey.
Sheffield (Shefild) [co. York], Sheffield Lodge, letters dated at, 25, 40, 46, 52, 158, 159, 331, 387.
Sheffield, "Earl of," (*sic*), letter from, 110.
Sheffield, Edmund, K.G., 3rd Lord Sheffield, (President of Council of the North), 35, 572.
——, letters from, 78, 108, 125, 157, 158, 219, 252, 458, 638.
——, letters to, 61, 124, 192, 293.
——, an aspersion on, 108, 124, 125.
Lady, 609.
Shefild. *See* Sheffield.
Shelbury (Shelbrye), John, 444, 573, 601.
Sheldisley. *See* Shelsley.
Sheldon, —, Sir Griffin Markham's brother, 462.
Shelsley (Sheldisley, Worcs.), letter dated at, 493.
Shelton, Mr., servant of Sir Francis Forteseue, 523.
Shenfield [Essex], letter dated at, 472.
Shenley (Herts.), 212.
Sheppey (Sheapie) [Kent], 11.
Sherborne, Dorset, Sir Walter Ralegh's estate at, 444, 506, 579, 624, 638.
an examination taken by constables of, 502.
Sherbrooke. *See* Cherbourg.
Shereburne, Richard, of Yorkshire, 495.
Sheringe, —, and grant of alnage, 274.
Sherley. *See* Shirley.
Sherwood:
Henry, 148.
a preacher in Leics., 270, 622.
Ships named:
Admiral, 442, 472.
Adventure, 269, 412, 415–416, 421, 472.
Aquitance (*Quittance*), 44, 298.
Bonaventure, 586.
Corsaletta, 167.
Edward and John of Fowey, 163.
Elizabeth of Dunkirk, 348.
Francis of Jersey, 296.
Lioness, 504.
Lion's Whelp, 146–148.
Lyon, 586.
Meirmayd of Olona, 296.
Patience of London, 145.
St. Peter, laden at Hamburg for Seville, 485, 491, 494.
Speedwell of Bridgwater, 373.
Trialis, 167.
Vangard (*Avantguard*, *Vantguard*), 146, 150, 269, 417, 421, 515.
——, letters dated from, 298, 307, 417, 517.

Ships not named:
in Spanish harbours, 61.
edict against ships leaving Portugal for West Indies, 130–131.
of war, the Channel to be freed from, 198.
——, Spanish opposition to, 222, 247.
proposal for disarming Spanish and States, in the Channel, 282–285; *see also under* Channel.
victualling of Archdukes and of Holland and Zealand in English ports, 243.
piracies committed on ships of Biscay and France, 304.
against the Tower, laden with powder for Spain, 548.
of the Archdukes in English ports, 243, 247.
a Brazil-man, 417.
a Danish, taken in Queen Elizabeth's time, 244.
of Dunkirk (Dunkirkers), 44, 198, 237, 315, 417.
——, a shallop taken by a Flushing warship at Margate, 213–214, 227, 321.
——, shallops to convey Spanish soldiers stranded in England to Low Countries, 267, 322.
——, two, attacked by Hollanders, 602.
Dutch (Hollanders), the Fleet, 7, 294, 322.
——, ——, intercept vessels bound for Flanders, 298, 321, 336, 420, 442.
——, ——, Admiral of, 322.
——, at Plymouth, 44, 211, 631.
——, two men of war, an encounter with, 146–148.
——, confiscated in Lisbon, 189.
——, taken by Dunkirkers, 202.
——, alleged betrayal of Villa Mediana to, 415, 417.
——, English sailors serving in, 417.
——, a pinnace at Sandwich, 417.
——, attack Dunkirkers, 602.
——, man-of-war, commits an outrage at Harwich, 550.
——, English goods taken from, by a Dunkirker, 591.
English, favour the Spanish, 56.
——, taken by Sicilians, 167.
——, of Lynn, 188.
——, Sir William Monson's fleet in the Channel, 298.
Ships not named—*contd.*
English—*contd.*
——, pinnace searched at Dover by Hollanders, 322.
——, to be used for transport of Spanish soldiers, 355, 420.
——, Captain Downton's, boarded outside Portsmouth, 358, 363, 584.
——, objections to use of, for Englishmen in the Archduke's service, 395, 412, 415–416.
——, compared with Dunkirkers, 561.
a Flemish man of war, 196.
French, a galeas, 138.
——, taken by Sicilians, 167.
——, in Cadsand Bay, 195.
Portuguese, complaints concerning, 37.
a Scottish alleged to have been taken by a Dunkirker, 227, 304.
——, fired by ships of the United Provinces in an English harbour, 312.
Spanish, the Biscay squadron, 163.
——, Terra Firma fleet, 188.
——, treasure galleons sail from Lisbon, 188.
——, carracks for Malacca, 188.
——, fleets, alleged preparations of, 163–164, 321, 561.
——, ——, news expected of, 286.
——, a fleet from Lisbon for the Low Countries, driven into Dover by States ships, 234, 235, 237(2), 249, 251, 252–253, 254–256, 267, 269, 294–295, 302, 312–314.
——, ——. *See also under* Dover, *and* Spain, soldiers of.
——, and Archdukes, taken by Dutch in English ports, 247.
——, galleons, general of. *See* Fachardo.
triremes of Sicily, 167.
of United Provinces, in Plymouth harbour, 44, 104.
——, restrictions on, 138.
——, a fleet of 150 sail, 337.
of Zeeland, at Plymouth, 44.
——, intercept vessels bound for Flanders, 442.
Shirley, (Sherley, Shurley), Sir Thomas, 109, 256.
——, letters from, 198, 281, 308, 485.
Shorsawe, Nicholas, 45.

Shrewsbury, Earl of. *See* Talbot.
Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of, 566, 614.
Mary, Countess of, letters from, 40, 387, 639.
Shropshire (Salop), 449, 552.
Sheriff and Justices of, letter from, concerning vintners, 194.
shirewick of, 542.
Shurland. *See* Eastchurch.
Shurley. *See* Shirley.
Sichem, Our Lady of, 402.
Sicily, Court of Justice of, President of. *See* Rao.
Sidney. *See* Sydney.
Sienna, investiture of, 67.
Sigismund III, King of Poland, 327.
Sign manual, letter under, 337.
Silesia, 135.
linen made in, 491.
Sillery, 30.
Silley. *See* Scilly.
Simple. *See* Sempill.
Sinclair, Captain Andrew, letter from, 262.
Singleton, —, 484.
Sion House [Isleworth, Middlesex], 507, 510.
letter dated at, 367.
Sittingbourne (Seattingbourne, Settingborne, Cyttenburne), [Kent], 625.
postal endorsements at, 298, 307, 408, 412, 417, 518.
a fair at, 585.
Sivel. *See* Seville.
Sivilien. *See* Seville.
Skene, Sir John, of Curriehill, Clerk of Register of Council of Scotland, 488.
Skidmore (Skydmore):
James, 236.
Sir Philip, 114.
Skillicorne, —, cousin of Sir Richard Hoghton, 548.
Skinner (Skynner), Sir Vincent, 311, 436.
——, letter from, 116.
Skinners' Company, petition of, 205.
Skipton [Yorks.], Castle, 586.
Skipworth, William, 8.
Skone. *See* Scone.
Skydmore. *See* Skidmore.
Slatiar, Martin, letter from, 234.
Sleuthhounds, for tracking thieves, 427.
Sligo, county (Ireland), 645.
Sligo, O'Conor, 644.
Sluys (Sluce) [Holland] (in possession of army of States General), 19, 307, 316, 437.
Slyngesbie, Sir Henry, 495.
Smaithwaite, John, letter from, 568.
Smalley, Richard, letter to, 548.
Smallpox, the Prince suspected ill with, 474.
in the Fleet prison, 271.
Smalman, William, 58.
Smalpece, Leonard, 477.
Smalt, patentees, 338.
Smith (Smithe, Smythe, Smyth):
Captain, 468.
Edward, Lord Salisbury's plumber, 275, 593.
Mr. E., sent into the Archduke's service, 640.
Sir Francis, and George, his father, information concerning, 520–521.
George, 226.
Gervase, letters from, 639(2).
Henry, voluntary declaration of, 640.
Jesse, 635.
John, a recusant, 361, 396, 455, 456.
John, a prisoner, letters from, 259, 273.
Sir John, 63, 601.
Ralph, 613.
Sir Richard, 490.
Robert, 521, 573.
——, letter from, 641.
Sir Thomas, 51, 127.
——, letters from, 69, 368, 373, 379, 433, 507.
——, letter to, 371.
——, his child christened, 368, 377.
——, as Clerk of the Council, 500.
Sir William, 199.
Mr., French merchant, 458.
—, a coiner, 582.
Smythe. *See* Smith.
Snagg, [Thomas], Queen's Attorney, made Queen's Serjeant, 635.
Sneyde, Ralph, letter from, 358.
Snigg, 585.
Snigge, George, Baron of the Exchequer, letter from, 274.
Snow, William, 529.
Soame, Dr. Robert, letters from, 242, 462.
Soan, John, letters from, 455, 469.
Soare, Count of, 19.
Sobiere. *See* Saboiro.
Solicitor General, the, and manor of Edmonton, 210.
See also Dodderidge.
Somborne [Hants.], letter dated at, 356.
Somerley, purchase of, 589.
Somerset, felony in, 162.

Somerset:
Edward, 4th Earl of Worcester, 79, 85, 89, 98, 122, 227, 308, 457, 474.
——, letters from, 70(2), 72, 75, 78, 80, 84, 88, 128, 162, 304, 395.
——, letter to, 314.
——, proceedings of, against Papists, 216(2), 269, 304–306, 360.
——, his house in the Strand, 359.
——, and Nonsuch Park, 374.
——, and the Royal Household, 463.
——, as Lord Commissioner in Gunpowder Plot examinations, 510, 513.
Sir Thomas, 107, 126, 594.
Mr., 287.
Somersham [Hunts.], 23.
Somervile, Sir William, 548.
Sommer, Captain, 472.
Sommerfield, —, his daughter, 161.
Sores, Count of, 221, 249, 316, 371.
Sostevleet (Netherlands), 211.
Sotherton, —, a Baron of the Exchequer, 301.
Soully, Sieur de, Councillor of State for Geneva, 303.
Sound, the, 440.
Southaick, George, letters from, 456, 469.
Southam (Sowtham, co. Warw.), 618.
Southampton, men levied in, for Archduke's service, 276.
Southampton, Elizabeth, Countess of, letter from, 641.
Countess of, the elder, 509, 640.
Earl of. *See* Wriothesley.
Southwark, parsonage of St. Saviour's in, 199, 281.
pirates condemned in, 296.
the Clink prison in, 389.
——, letter dated in, 459.
St. Mary Overy in, 475.
an outrage by priests at, 511.
Montecute House in, 532.
Southwell:
Sir John, 552.
Mrs., 297, 351, 366, 402.
Sir R., 602.
Sir Thomas, 314.
——, letters from, 322, 641.
Sowtham. *See* Southam.
Spa (Spaw) [Netherlands], 89.
Spain, Spanish:
peace with France, 28.
goods taken by Low Countries' ships, 44.
Spain, Spanish—*contd.*
dislike of English in, and restrictions on, 44, 163, 188.
intelligence from, 66-67, 187-189, 359, 383.
and trade matters: Dutch, 67, 187, 189, 248, 336.
——, a charter for merchants trading to, 79–80.
——, proposals for trade with Netherlands, 282–285; *see also under* Netherlands.
——, trading companies for, 301, 418, 419, 619.
——, with Germany, 342.
a learned Ambassador to be sent to, 74(2).
an Ambassador to, instruction for, 184.
and the West Indies, 130–131.
shortage and price of corn in, 187–189.
Council of, 189.
in kingdom of Navarre, 202.
and payment of army, 205, 370.
peace with England, ceremony of swearing to, 228–230.
——, French attitude to, 30, 192.
——. *See also* Treaty.
and war with Hungary, 221.
soldiers stranded at Dover, transportation to Low Countries required for, 255, 256, 279, 281, 312–314, 317, 321–322, 330, 335–336, 357, 365, 383, 384, 386, 417, 517.
——, treatment of, by English and Dutch, 641.
——, English ships for transportation of, 255, 420.
——. *See also under* Ships, Spanish, *and* Dover.
rumour in, of marriage of Prince Henry and Infanta, 302, 383.
rumoured edict against making of copper money in, 303, 383.
difficulties of burying English dead in, 383.
assured of James's goodwill to Spain and Catholic cause, 391.
a jester from, to visit Count Maurice, 432.
proclamation in, to English subjects to repair home, 504.
proposed invasion of England by, 512–513, 534, 556.
suspected by France of complicity in Gunpowder Plot, 547.
armies and ships preparing against the States, 561.

Spain, Spanish—*contd.*
at war with United Provinces. *See under* United Provinces.
——, army of (the enemy). *See under* Austria, Archduke Albert's forces, *and* Spinola.
Spanish causes, Salisbury's conference in, 627.
Court of, 302.
King of, officers of, 334.
——. *See also* Philip.
Queen of, at christening of Infante, 232–234.
——, sends a present to the Archdukes, 311.
Infanta of, as godmother to Infante of Spain, 232–233.
secretaries of State for. *See* Franceza, Prada *and* Villalonga.
Ambassadors. *See under* Ambassadors.
Ambassador in England. *See under* Ambassadors, Tassio, *and* Cuniga.
Grand Inquisitor of. *See* Valladolid, Archbishop of.
secretary in Brussels. *See* Manseiscidor.
ships of. *See under* Ships.
Spalding (Lincs.), the Queen's manor of, 130.
Sparrye, Daniel, 524.
Spaw. *See* Spa.
Spayne. *See* Spain.
Speake, Hugh, 89.
Mr., 500.
Spearwood, Dr., 69.
Speelleer, Master, a domestic of Garnet's, 611.
Spelman. *See* Spilman.
Spencer:
James, 524, 625.
Sir John, 526, 539.
Sir Richard, letters from, 9, 10.
Thomas, 199.
—, 434, 435.
Spenser, Dr., 613.
Spicer, Nicholas, merchant, letter from, 453.
Spiller, Mr., 290.
Spilman (Spelman):
Sir John, 426, 624.
——, as King's jeweller, 603.
—, 600.
Spinola (Espinola, Spindola):
Don Gaston de, Count of Brové, 249.
[Ambrose], Marquis of (the Marquis), 67, 156, 173, 310, 384.
——, armies of, for siege of Antwerp, 204–5, 253, 294.
Spinola (Spindola)—*contd.*
[Ambrose], Marquis of—*contd.*
——, movements of, 220–1, 248–249, 253, 307, 330, 371, 404, 437.
——, his army in Friesland, 279, 280, 316, 336, 369, 440.
——, escape of, from an ambush, 207.
——, authority of surintendant of Finances, 249, 370, 401.
——, "Becamara" of, 311.
——, receives a present of a horse from the Archduke, 316.
——, at Rheinberg, 322.
——, reported sick and dead, 329, 411.
——, builds forts on the Rhine, 342, 369.
——, reinforcements for, 401.
——, to fight Count Maurice, 410.
——, censorship of letters by, 425.
——, return home expected, 498.
——, strength of, feared by Count Maurice, 554.
Frederick, 512, 513.
Spotswood, John, Archbishop of Glasgow, 487.
Spynie, Lord. *See* Lindsay.
Squreall. *See* Escurial.
Stade (Stoade, Germany), 440, 446.
Stafford:
Sir Edward, death of, 52, 335, 337, 576.
Edward, 3rd Lord Stafford, letter from, 118.
Sir John, 335.
——, letter from, 642.
Lady, 610.
Mr., 84.
Sir Read, 641.
Stafforde, Captain W., letter from, 100.
Staffordshire, recusants in, 363, 493, 503, 529, 642–643.
Sheriff of, 486, 562.
gentlemen of, letter to, concerning apprehension of traitors, 562.
Stage, the, a tragedy written for, 185.
Staines (Stanes) [Middx.], postal endorsements at, 412, 465.
Stallenge, William, letter from, 131.
Stallinge, Mrs. Florence, letter from, concerning a suit for a marriage of her daughter, 153.
Stamford [Lincs.], postal endorsement at, 84.
Standen, Sir Anthony, 300, 601.
Standish, —, 500.

Standley. *See* Stanley.
Stanes. *See* Staines.
Staney, —, of Monmouthshire, 455.
Stanhope :
Sir Edward, LL.D., 65.
——, as Principal Officer of the Consistory Court of London, and Commissioner for Ecclesiastical Causes, 183.
Sir John, afterwards Lord Stanhope of Harrington, Vice Chamberlain to the King, letter to, 263.
——, letters from, 92, 109, 120, 178, 202, 264, 272, 286, 292, 478.
——, a warrant to, 643.
Michael, 649.
Susan, Lady, letter from, 64.
Stanley (Standley) :
Edward, at school in Douai, 515.
Sir Edward, 198.
Ferdinando, 5th Earl of Derby, 587.
Captain John, 515.
John, of Cork, 515.
Rowland, letters from, 438(2).
William, letter to, 438.
William, at school in Douai, 515.
William, 6th Earl of Derby, 362, 445, 466, 544.
——, letter from, 66.
——, letters to, 552, 628.
——, and wrecks of wines, 552, 602.
——, a cause of, in Chancery, 587.
Sir William, 253, 513, 515.
——, alleged connexions with Catholic plotters, 508, 509, 526.
——, request for arrest of, 534, 556–557.
——, Owen's partisan, 546.
Stanney (Stannye), Thomas, an alleged priest, 501, 574, 607.
Stapers, Richard, merchant, 16.
——, letter from, 208.
Stapleford (Wilts), 231.
Stapleton, Sir Robert, 219.
——, letter from, 195.
Star Chamber, Court of, 114, 143, 144, 217, 345, 478.
suits in, 145, 224, 610, 637.
speeches against papistry in, 193.
and stretching of cloths, 327.
a suit concerning woad in, 447, 647.
and landlords of tenements, 449.
meeting of Council of Commissioners for Gunpowder Plot to be held at, 525.
Star Chamber—*contd.*
Sir Thomas Cornwallis's cause in, 584.
release on a sentence in, 616.
clerk of. *See* Mill.
Starlynge. *See* Stirling.
States General. *See* United Provinces.
Statute restricting foreign travel, 37.
Staughton, —, steward of Lord Mordaunt, 626.
Steel, monopoly of importation of, 610.
Stepneth, Alban, sheriff of Pembroke, letter from, 485.
Sterill, —, 39.
Stetin, Powell von, letters from, 485, 494.
Steward (Stewart, Stuarde), Sir Robert, 365, 625.
——, his suit for a marriage, 153.
—, a counterfeiter, 272(2).
Stewart :
Francis, Earl of Bothwell, 67, 96.
Lady, 348.
Lady Elizabeth, letter from, 643.
Patrick, 2nd Earl of Orkney, 338, 487, 643.
Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, afterwards Lord Blantyre, 474.
——, letter from, 446.
See also Stuart.
Still, John, Bishop of Bath and Wells, letter from, 396.
Stillingfleet, —, 102.
Stirling (Starlynge), letter dated at, 602.
Stoade. *See* Stade.
Stoane, —, a preacher in Northants., 270, 622.
Stockbury (Kent), 585.
Stocke, Mr., a London preacher, 270(2), 271(2), 622.
Stockes (Stokes), Thomas, a timber purveyor, 71, 145.
Stockton, Owen, 578.
Stoke d''Abernon (Stoke Dabornc, Surrey), 406.
Stoke Poges (Stoke, Bucks.), letters dated at, 332, 333.
Stokes. *See* Stockes.
Stone [Staffs.], postal endorsement at, 362.
Stone, William, 506.
Stonehouse [Devon], 195.
Stonor [Oxon.], letter dated at, 216.
Stonor, Sir Francis, letter from, 215.
Stoodly, letter dated at, 445.
Stoone, —, of Oxford, 100.
Storey, Fargus, 519.
Stoughton, —, 572.
Stour (Stower, Dorset), 506.

Stourton (Sturton), Edward, 9th Lord Stourton, 514, 535.
Stoway [? Nether Stowey, Somerset], letter dated at, 140.
Stower. *See* Stour.
Strange (Straunge), Thomas, 362, 411.
——, letter from, 352.
Streatham (Stretham, Surrey), 406.
Strebranck, John, 644.
Streete, John, letter from, 531.
Stretham. *See* Streatham.
Stuarde. *See* Steward.
Stuart:
Lady Arabella (Arbella), a suit of, 544.
Ludovic, 2nd Duke of Lennox (the Duke), 30, 89, 90, 457, 589.
——, letter from, 610.
——, as Privy Councillor, letter from, 380.
——, his suit of alnage, 22, 274, 280, 441, 610.
——, at French Court, 27, 28, 31, 52, 637.
——, obtains grace for prisoners, 53.
——, performs at tournaments, 107, 224.
——, and stewardship of Grafton parks, 460.
——, and economies in the Royal Household, 463.
——, and Archbishoprics of St. Andrews and Glasgow, 473.
——, and letters patent for Hartwell Park, 516.
——, to fight at foils, 594.
See also Stewart.
Studder (Studden), (Captain) Sir Thomas, sergeant-major of English army serving the Archdukes, 253, 425, 640.
Studley, John, parson of Ockham, 406(2).
Sturton, letter dated at, 496.
Styria, 135.
Sudbury [Suffolk], Mayor and Corporation of, 249.
St. Peter's Church in, 249.
Sudeley (Suddely) [N. Glouc.], 185.
Suffolk, 500.
ministers deposed in, 52.
clothiers of, 327.
a living in, 490.
Suffolk, Countess of, 297.
——, her grandmother, 126.
Duke of, 166.
Earl of. *See* Howard, Thomas.
Sugar, a cargo seized at Plymouth, 44–45.
Suriago, —, 164.
Surrey, 199.
privy seals for loans in, names of people unable to pay, 405-406.
Surrey, Earl of. *See* Howard.
Sussex, 199, 295, 501.
Sussex, Earl of, 426.
——. *See also* Ratcliffe.
Sutton (Surrey), 406.
Sutton:
Captain, 156.
Edward, 9th Lord Dudley, letter from, 6.
Mr., 481.
Suytlambet. *See* Lambeth, South.
Swalcliffe, (Swickcliff, Oxon.), 634.
Swale, Sir Richard, LL.D., as Judge of the Court of Audience of Canterbury, and nominated as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 183.
——, letter from, 32.
Swanborough (Sussex), 501.
Swarkeston [Derby], letter dated at, 225.
Swickcliff. *See* Swalcliffe.
Swinnerton (Swinarton), Sir John, knight, 168, 645.
Swoll. *See* Zwolle.
Sydney (Sidney):
Sir Robert, 138.
Robert, 1st Lord Sydney, afterwards Viscount Lisle, Governor of Flushing, 386, 412, 472.
——, letters to, 380, 403, 404(2), 416.
——, letters from, 93, 226, 254, 255, 384(2), 390, 392, 393, 410, 411, 413(2), 436.
——, objections to his travelling through the Archdukes' country, 380, 390–394, 403, 404.
——, returns to England, 411, 413.
——, his brother, 414.
Symnell, Richard, of Colchester, letter from, 465.
Symonds, —, Mr. Rookwood's man, 565.
Syms, Captain, 640.
Symson, Thomas, 478.
Syon. *See* Sion.

T.

Tailour, Taillour. *See* Taylor.
Taker (Tater), Mr., 70.

Talbot (Talbott):
Sir Ed., 216.
Edward, 427.
——, letter from, 33.
George, cousin of Earl of Shrewsbury, 639.
Gilbert, K.G., 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, 49.
——, letters from, 25, 46, 51, 93, 110, 141, 158, 159, 330, 387, 451, 465, 639(2).
——, disabled by gout, 40, 46, 51, 141, 158.
——, buys land from Lord Salisbury, 40, 46.
——, and lieutenancy of Derbyshire, 330.
Sir John, 216, 588.
John (cousin of the Earl of Shrewsbury), a recusant, 25.
——, letter from, 49.
John, of Grafton, brother of Lord Windsor, 527.
——, letter to, 187.
——, arms and munition seized, 494.
John, servant of Sir Walter Ralegh, 444.
Mr., 477.
—, father in law to Robert Winter, 466.
Tanner, Mr., 257.
Tarrail. *See* Terraile.
Tasburgh, Lady, 539, 569, 570.
Tassio (Taxis, Tassis, Tasses), Juan Baptista de, Count of Villa Mediana, Spanish Ambassador in England:
——, letters to, 61, 310, 386.
——, letter from, 415.
——, and the United Provinces, 2, 139.
——, visits the Tower, 39, 600.
——, and Lord Nottingham's embassy to Spain, 128, 129.
——, attempts to levy British forces for war in Low Countries, 197–198, 200, 640.
——, and English foreign trade, 198, 243.
——, complains of English pirates, 243, 295.
——, urges measures for safe conduct of Spanish troops from Dover to Low Countries, 255, 256, 279, 281, 313, 336, 365, 420, 641.
——, departure from England of, 303, 389, 394–395, 397, 398, 399, 411, 415, 417, 420, 472.
Tassio (Taxis, Tassis, Tasses), Juan Baptista de—*contd.*
departure from England of—*contd.*
——, ——, hostility shown to, 407–408.
——, and Lord Arundel's passage to Low Countries, 415, 421.
——, arrives in Brussels, 425.
——, referenees to, 76, 246, 252, 390, 463, 513, 602.
Tate, William, letters from, 490, 496, 563.
Tater (Taker), Mr., 70.
Tatelier, Captain, 211.
Taustocke. *See* Tavistoek.
Taverner, Mr., the king's woodward, 349.
Tavistock (Tavstoek, Towstocke, Taustoeke, Devon), letters dated at, 279, 381, 470.
Taxation, in Surrey, 50.
Taxis. *See* Tassio.
Taylor (Tailor, Taillour):
Dr., letter to, 593.
Francis, parson of Godalming, 406(2).
Henry, a recusant printer, 328, 329.
John, 353.
Dr. Robert, 399, 407–408, 522.
——, letter from, 389.
Taylor (Tealious). *See* Downinge.
Tegius (Teggius), Bernhard, secretary of magistrates of Hamburg, 405, 446.
Temes. *See* Thames.
Tempest, Edward, 389.
Temple, Edmund, 8.
Tenny, Joseph, an adventurer, examination of, 163.
Terraile (Tarrail), Captain le, a Frenchman serving the Archdukes, 317, 370, 401, 498, 558.
——, attempts to eapture Bergen op Zoom, 424.
Terrovane. *See* Thérouanne.
Tesemund (Tismond), Father Oswald, *alias* Greenway, 501, 513, 528, 595.
Testament, the New, a translator of, 406.
a Rheims (Rems), 613.
Tettersall, George, 231.
Thames (Temes) river, 272.
ships from, to be searched, 298.
Theobalds (Thibaulds, Tibballs, Theoballs, Herts.), Lord Salisbury's house at, 54, 160, 286.
——, letter dated from, 127.
——, alterations to, 215.
Park, the New River at, 181.

Thérouanne (Terrovane, France), 498.
Theteher, Mr., a kinsman of the Lord Treasurer, 472.
Thetford [Norfolk], 95.
letters dated at, 78(2), 79, 80, 81(2), 84, 85(2), 86, 88, 89(2), 90(2), 91, 92.
James I at, 65, 70(2), 72, 531.
Thibaulds. *See* Theobalds.
Thimblebye (Thimblebey, Thymbleby):
Charles, 626.
Mr. Richard, 501, 626.
Thomas:
Richard, 595.
—, his dictionary, printing of, 462.
Thompson:
Anthony, minister, letter from, 112.
—, 573.
Thomond, Earl of. *See* O'Brien.
Thornbury (Thorneberry), William, 484, 529.
Thorney (Cambs.), 466.
Thorney, Mr., 73.
Thornington:
Margaret, 502.
William, 502.
Thorpe, Mr., a surveyor, 350.
Threherne, John, vicar of Newport, examination of, 40.
Throekmorton (Throgmorton, Throkmorton):
Captain, 424, 498, 640.
——, levies men for Archduke's service, 253, 276.
Captain, sergeant-major of Flushing, 392.
Sir Arthur, 600.
——, letter from, 644.
Mr. Thomas, 500.
Captain Thomas, abstract of letters to, 523–524.
Throgmorton. *See* Throekmorton.
Thurnham (Thurnam, Lanes), 57.
Thyball:
Adryan, 236.
Gerald, 236.
Thymblebye. *See* Thimblebye.
Thyne, Charles, 505–506.
Tiehborne (Tieheborne) [Hants.], letter dated at, 492.
Tiehborne (Tieheborne):
Sir Benjamin, 256.
——, letter from, 492.
Lionel, letter from, 453.
Tiehfield. *See* Titehfield.
Tielmont. *See* Tirlemont.
Tilbury [Essex], letters dated at, 32, 52, 99, 170, 215, 386, 414.
Tilsley, Mr., 144.
Tilts (Tournaments):
a proposed, 224.
names of runners at, 107.
Timber, felling of, a complaint against, 265.
Tin mining, 429, 490.
Tindale. *See* Tynedale.
Tinmouth. *See* Tynemouth.
Tirlemont (Tielmont, Belgium), 267.
Tirrell, Mr., 48, 217, 365.
Tirwitts, the, 500.
Tismond, *See* Tesemund.
Titehfield (Tiehfield, Hants.), 333.
letters dated at, 276, 286, 465.
Tithing men, 492.
Tiverton, 155.
Tobaeeo, sent to a prisoner in the Tower, 517.
suit of, 180.
suit for impost of, in Ireland, 50.
Toldervey, Christopher, 63.
Toledo, Cardinal of, 229, 230, 233.
Toleration of religion advoeated, 101, 113.
Tolleto, —, Ambassador of the Archdukes in Rome, 317.
Tomkins, Captain, 472.
Tompkins, —, 236.
Tomwood Hill (nr. London), 532.
Topeliffe (Yorks.), 495.
Topelyffe, —, 356.
Topperley, —, 514.
Torbay [Devon], road of, 304.
Toreester. *See* Toweester.
Torner, —, 551.
Torphieken (Torpheein), Lord. *See* Sandiland.
Torrell, Mr., 501.
Torrington (Norfolk), manor of, 644.
Totnam, —, 538, 569.
Tottenham High Cross [Middlesex], 127.
Touchet, George, 18th Lord Audley, letter from, 140.
Toulon (Tulonn), 567.
Tournaments. *See under* Tilts.
Touneshend. *See* Townsend.
Toweester (Toveester, Toreester), 529, 569.
Townley, Mr., 454.
Townsend (Touneshend):
Sir Henry, letters from, 466, 544.
Robert, 529.
Mr., of Milford Lane, 640.
Townsends, 453.
Towstoeke. *See* Tavistoek.
Traeeres. *See* Azores.

Trade, alleged French restraint of, 328, 419.
companies for France and Spain, 418, 419.
with Turkey, 418, 419, 467–468.
in the Mediterranean, 566–567.
Trades and Occupations:
an attorney, 515.
bakers, brown and white, controversies between, 178.
a barber-surgeon, 627.
a bookbinder, 82.
cardmakers, 179.
a chandler, 532.
clothmakers, 180(2), 327.
a cutler, 502.
dyeing, 174.
flute player to the king, 297.
a haberdasher, 562.
a hosier, 551.
a joiner, 502.
leather curriers, 146.
a pewterer, 532.
a plumber, 275, 593.
scriveners, 462, 514.
a tailor, 514.
Trafford, Sir Edmund, 57.
Travel, request for a licence to, 239.
Treasurer, the Lord High. *See* Sackville.
Treaty of Spain and the Archdukes with England, 18, 142, 200, 204, 285, 313.
errors found in, 205.
ceremony of swearing to, 228–230.
reference to, in a forged letter, 291.
Tredegar (Tredegan, Monm.), 40.
Trelawney, John, wardship of his heir, 155.
Trelawaren [Trelowarren]. *See* Mawgan in Meneage.
Trem:
John, 591.
Margaret, 591.
Trench, Mr., 48, 217.
Trencher, Sir G., 365.
Trent, river, 349.
Tresham (Trisham, Tressam, Treshame, Tresame):
Francis, 522, 528.
——, information concerning, in Winter's confession, 512–513.
——, grant of goods of, 532, 559, 634.
——, illness of, 553(2).
——, his father's debts, 559.
Lewis, brother of Francis, 528.
Lady, 644.
M., Lady, mother of Francis, letter from, 559.
Tresham (Trisham, Tressam, Treshame, Tresame)—*contd.*
Sir Thomas, 463, 500, 572.
——, his alleged base-son, 528.
William, brother of Francis, 528.
family of, alliances of, 579.
Tressam. *See* Tresham.
Trevor, Tho., 347.
Trisham. *See* Tresham.
Troughton, Captain, 261, 472.
Trumball, —, Sir Thomas Edmondes's man, 544.
Truro [Cornwall], 54.
Tsedlyte, Hans Christopher von, 107.
Tudeley (Tuderly), [Kent], letter dated at, 69.
Tudge, John, 584.
Tulonn. *See* Toulon.
Turkey, Sultan of (the Emperor, great Signor, Grand Seignior), 135, 277, 362, 371.
——, trade with, 418, 419, 467–468.
——, presents sent to, 428, 467.
Turner, Dr., 444.
Captain William, letter from, 544.
Turvey [Beds.], 528.
Tutfield (Tuttfeilde), —, tutor to Lord Mordaunt's son, 528, 626.
Tuttye, John, examination of, 499.
Tuxford [Notts.], postal endorsement at, 84.
Twizell, (Twysell), [Northumb.], letter dated at, 132.
Tyndall:
Humphrey, letter from, 137.
Sir John, 465.
Tynedale (Tindale), [Northumb.], 410.
Tyne, river, 126.
Tynemouth, letter dated at, 489.
Castle, 526.
——, letter dated at, 483.
Typper, William, 638.
——, letter from, 58.
Tyrconnell, Earl of. *See* O'Donnell.
Tyric, Captain, 152.
Tyrone, Earl of. *See* O'Neill.
Tyrone, county, 542.

U.

Udall, William, 101, 351, 362.
——, letters from, 411, 549.
——, a prisoner in Gunpowder treason, 529.
Sir W., 335.
Mr., a minister, 623.
Uhittingham [Whittinghame, *q.v.*].
Union of England with Scotland, 323.

United Provinces (States General, the States), 74, 142.
and war with Spain and the Archdukes, 2. 18–19, 173.
——, troops engaged in, 156.
——, army of. *See under* Nassau, Count Maurice.
——, ——, men received in Wesel, 343.
——, Scottish troops employed in, 18.
——, an English army levied for, 253.
——, English troops employed in. *See under* Army.
——, reported Spanish measures against, 67.
——, fear of invasion of Spanish coasts by, 198.
——, soldiers alleged to be quitting the service of, 221, 247, 249, 280.
——, forces on the Rhine, 316.
——, horsemen of, defeat a Spanish convoy, 337.
——, attacked through the Yssel, 369.
——, lose 500 men at Antwerp, 589.
wish to be recognised as a free state, 2.
French attitude to, 17–18, 317.
and the Briel, 31.
restitution of a Dunkirker to the Archduke, 214, 227.
traders from, traffic in enemy ships, 214, 227.
proposals for trade with, 282–285; *see also under* Netherlands.
mislike proposed trade agreement for Antwerp, 366.
to allow Spanish soldiers into Low Countries, 282, 335–336.
——, proposition from Ralph Winwood concerning, 312–314, 330, 348.
——, ——, answer to, 357, 365, 400.
increase of force by sea, 283.
and James I, alleged attempt to reconcile with Spain, 291.
——, resent his method of sending troops to the Archduke, 391, 394–395.
——, his reassurances to, 553.
——, refuses to lend money to, 627.
object to Lord Lisle's passing through Archdukes' territories, 391–394.
United Provinces—*contd.*
suggested complicity of, in Gunpowder Plot, 497, 508.
ships of. *See under* Ships.
their agent in England. *See* Caron.
deputy from, to Count Maurice. *See* Magnis.
Urbin, Duke of, 249.
Urmston, Mr., an attorney, 515.
Utrecht (Utricke) garrison of, letter dated at, 522.
Uxbridge [Middx.], 511.

V.

Valeadulyth. *See* Valladolid.
Valencia (Valentia, Spain), 303, 383, 567.
Valladolid (Valeadulyth), 41, 169, 184, 303.
news from, 66–67.
Convent of St. Paul at, 232.
Bishop of, Grand Inquisitor, 233.
Vandenberg (Vendenberg):
Count Frederick, in charge of Spanish forces in Flanders, 279, 307, 316, 337, 342, 370, 401.
Count Henry, 498.
Vanderstraeten, David, letter to, 519.
Vane, Sir Thomas, 408.
Vanglore (Vanlore), Peter, 601, 618, 624.
Varneye. *See* Verney.
Vau. *See* Wouda
Vaughan, Dr. Richard, Bishop of London, 72, 80, 216, 276, 583.
——, letters from, 25, 57, 531.
——, an anonymous letter to, 531.
——, and suspension of a lecturer, 38.
——, nominated as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 182.
——, recusant books and printing presses sent to, 329, 350, 363.
Vaux:
Edward, 4th Lord Vaux, 484, 491, 528, 645.
Mrs., Lord Vaux's mother, 484, 490, 491, 496, 501, 538.
——, letter from, 645.
——, confession of, 539, 569–570.
Vavasor, —, alleged base son of Sir Thomas Tresham, 528.
Velado, Marquis de, principal Majordomo, 228, 229.

Wt. 1513.

Velaseo, Juan Fernandez de, Duke de Frias, Constable of Castile (the Constable), ambassador in England, 164, 432, 513, 534.
——, at Spanish ceremony of Peace with England, 228–230.
——, at christening of Infant of Spain, 232.
——, his confessor, 611.
Don Louis de, 172, 173, 316.
Venice (the Venetians), 317.
letter dated at, 262.
news from, 404, 415.
and election of Pope, 221.
state of, protestation from, 223.
Signory of, 338.
King of Spain's designs upon, 383.
English ambassador at. *See* Wotton.
ambassador in England. *See* Ambassadors.
Secretary of. *See* Pelegrini.
Veraseigni, Pedro de, 415.
Vere:
Edward de, 17th Earl of Oxford, 494.
Sir Francis, Governor of the Briel, 439, 602.
——, letters from, 31, 52, 99, 170, 215, 386, 414, 476, 484, 493, 553.
——, letters to, 208, 632.
Sir Horace, 156, 157.
Lady Susan, 646.
Verney (Varneye):
Sir Edmond, 37.
Sir Francis, 115.
Sir Richard, sheriff of Warwickshire, 502.
——, letters from, 484, 493, 532.
——, Gunpowder plot prisoners sent to London by, 529.
Lady, 115.
Mary, Lady, letter from, 37.
Viano (Portugal), 169.
Vie (Vieq), Monsieur de, Governor of Calais, 247, 306, 564.
Viecars, Charles, 568.
Viee-Chamberlain, the, 63.
Vienna, news from, 404, 415.
Villalonga, Count of, Spanish Secretary of State, 229, 441.
Villa Mediana, Count. *See* Tassio.
Vineent, —, 39.
Vincent's house [in London], 426.
Vintners, of Shropshire, 194.
Vivian (Vivion):
Mr., 217, 620.
Sir Hannibal, 429.
——, letters from, 155, 202.
Vlissinge, Vlushinge. *See* Flushing.
Voget, Joachim, 445.

W.

Waad (Wade):
Sir William (Mr. Lieutenant), 36, 368, 455, 493.
——, letters from, 101, 216, 265, 350, 362, 368, 375, 377, 384, 387, 397, 402, 448, 479, 502, 511, 514, 548, 550, 551, 553(2), 558.
——, letter to, 443.
——, footnote to letter by, 517.
——, a burgess of Beer Alston, 445.
——, as Lieutenant of the Tower, 518, 549, 565, 598, 608.
——, ——, his appointment, 360, 368, 375.
——, ——, and misdemeanours in the Tower, 573.
——, ——, all letters concerning prisoners delivered to, 601.
——, ——, a certificate by, concerning Tower Warders, 644.
——, his present, 646.
Wachtendonk (Wachtendone, Germany), siege of, 498.
Waddesdon (co. Bucks.), 133.
Wade, Robert, of Colchester, letter from, 465.
——. *See also* Waad.
Wakeringe, Sir Gilbert, 529.
Walden, Lord of. *See* Howard, Theophilus.
Wales, reference to, 299.
Welsh language, James I refers to, 121.
land tenures in, 218.
Papists in, 216, 374(2), 396.
ancient Princes of, 595.
Marches of, Council of, 45, 269, 552, 635.
——, counties under, 239, 449, 552.
——, musters to be made in, 323.
——, Clerk of the Fines of, 351, 352.
——, Auditor to Court of, 352.
——, a delivery from jurisdiction of, 561.
——, Lord President (Warden) of, requitals for, 635.
——, ——. *See also* Zouche.
Walker:
Robert, King's huntsman, 216.
William, 38.

Waller, Sir Thomas, Lieutenant of Dover Castle, 256.
Walley. *See* Wallys.
Wallington (Wallyngton), letter dated at, 380.
Walloon troops, 220, 424, 438.
Wallop, Sir Henry, letter from, 542.
Wallys (Walley), —, a Jesuit, 476, 595.
Walmesley (Walmsley), [Thomas], justice of the Common Pleas, 190, 281, 649.
Walpole, —, 501.
Walsall (Walshall, Staffs.), 503, 642.
Walsall, Godwin, 578.
Walsh, Nicholas, Chief Justice of Munster, 635.
Walshe:
Lady, 541.
Sir Richard, sheriff of Worcestershire, letters from, 490, 493, 494, 527.
——, letter to, 541.
——, apprehension by, of traitors in Gunpowder Plot, 486, 510.
Robert, letter to, 548.
William, letter from, 541.
Walsingham, "my Chamber in," letter dated at, 390.
Walsingham:
Sir Francis, 554, 562.
Lady, 66.
Waltham [?], King James at, 409.
Waltham [Essex], postal endorsement at, 33.
Waltham. *See also* Bishops Waltham.
Waltham, John, letter to, 570.
Walton in the Dale (Lanes.), 548.
letter dated at, 552.
Walton-on-Thames [Surrey], 614.
Walton, William, letter from, 562.
Wanlock (Winlocke, Wonlock) Water [Dumf.], gold-mining at, 250–251, 429.
Wanstead [Essex], 423.
letters dated at, 434, 588.
Wapping, 296.
Warberton:
Justice, 583.
Sir Richard, 554.
Warblington (Hants.), 500.
Warcuppe, John, 212.
Ward:
Captain, 640.
Marmaduke, 503, 529.
Philip, a pirate, 296.
Thomas. *See* Downinge.
Wardour (Wardor) [Wilts.], 375.
Wardour. *See* Arundel.
Wardrobe, the, 436.
Master of. *See* Keyth.
Wards and Liveries, Court of, 6, 12, 45, 110, 217, 573.
Attorney of, 45, 48, 115, 144.
Auditor of, 218.
Master of, 352. *See also under* Cecil, Robert.
Wards and Wardships, 37, 45, 63, 107, 155, 176, 278, 311, 587.
Warton (Lancs.), 548.
Ware [Herts.], 621.
postal endorsement at, 33.
the King at, 65, 471.
Ware, —, 285.
Warkworth (Warkeworth) Castle [Northumb.], 526.
Warrombon, Marquis of, 342.
Warsop. *See* Worksop.
Warwick, 543.
letters dated at, 484, 493, 532(2).
gaol, recusant printers in, 328, 329, 350, 363.
Warwiek, —, 175.
Warwickshire, Gunpowder suspects in, 569.
Sheriff of. *See* Verney.
Wash, W., servant of Sir Edward Hoby, 514.
Washingley [Hunts.], 626.
Wast, Mr., wardship of, 587.
Watches, night, in towns and villages, 428.
Waterford (Ireland), 448.
Waterhouse, Sir Edward, 405.
Watervliet (Waterfleete) [Flanders], 248, 253, 280.
Watkins (Watkyn), Gifford, 532, 634.
Wats, —, a Commissioner for bankruptcy, 594.
Watson:
—, a traitor, 435, 436, 456.
Mr., 127, 542.
Mrs., 517.
Robert, 202.
Watts (Wattes):
Harry, examination of, 505–506.
Sir John, 177.
Wayman, Captain, 472.
Waymore, near Dover, 416.
Wear, river, 126.
Webb, Dr., 627.
Webster, John, 613.
Wedeman, Jochim, letters to, 485, 494.
Wedgnoek Park [co. Warw.], letters dated at, 365, 369, 377, 388.
Weiber, Joannes, Polish Ambassador, letter from, 327.
Welbeck (Notts.), letter dated at, 93.
Welborn, Thomas, a recusant, 144.
Welbye, Sir William, letter from, 262.
Welle, —, of Newark, 23.

Wells [Somerset], letter dated at, 397.
publie disturbances in, 396.
Chapter House in, letter dated at, 469.
Dean and Chapter of, and a canon residency's place, 73, 647.
——, letter from, 469.
——, letter to, 73.
Dean of. *See* Heydon.
Welwood, Prof. William, 178.
Weseomb, Justinian, 302.
Wesel (German), 343, 498.
West:
Mr., of Bilbao, 302.
Mr., of Masworth, 543.
Sir John, 365, 552.
West Indies, Spanish edict against strangers frequenting, 130–131.
men banished from Spain sent to, 188.
Spanish fleet for, 188.
Westerleigh (Gloues.), letter dated at, 257.
Westminster (Wismoster), City of, 477.
letters dated at, 100, 108, 171, 369, 437.
Bailiffs of, 100.
order dated in, 137.
patent for bringing water to, 181.
Palace of, letters dated at, 291, 520, 538.
bill of mortality for, 307.
Hall, 466, 605.
Abbey, a prebend in, 580.
——, Dean of, 583.
——, ——. *See also* Andrews.
places in. *See* London and Westminster Places.
Westmorland, 120.
Westmorland, Earl of. *See* Nevill.
Weston, 225.
Weston:
Lady, 406.
Robert, Dean of the Court of Arches of Canterbury, 182.
William, justice of the Common Pleas, 182.
Weston Favell [Northants.], 462.
Westphalia, 424.
Wetherby (Yorks.), 495.
Weymouth [Dorset], 113.
Weyman:
Lady, 538, 569, 570.
Sir Richard, 538, 539.
Whale, a, found in Boston, 169.
Whaller, Mr., 517.
Wheeler, Humphrey, letter from, 559.
Whichewod. *See* Wychwood.
Whitbie, Robert, 167.
Whitbourne (Whitburne, Hereford), letter dated at, 93.
Whitchurch, (Salop), 194.
White:
Henry, 555.
James, 578.
Mr., solicitor for Sir Philip Herbert, 182.
Peter, bridge builder, 482–483.
Robert, Tower Warder, 644.
—, 573.
—, a priest, 456, 469.
Whiteakers, Mr., 374.
Whitemore (Whitmore), Mr., of Cheshire, 93, 475.
White Webbs. *See* Enfield Chace.
Whithed, Mr., in command of Tynemouth Castle, 526.
Whitheyek, George, letter from, 489.
Whitloek:
Captain Edmund in the Tower, 480, 522.
——, letter from, 646.
——, letter to, 517.
Whitsand. *See* Wissant.
Whittell, Nicholas, parson of Shenley, 212.
Whittinghame (Uhittingham), D. *See* Douglas, Sir Archibald.
Sir Timothy, 45.
Whittle, John, information of, 520.
Wiek (Wores.), letter dated at, 559.
Wieliffe (Wyekliffe):
—, 503.
Thomas, letter from, 483.
William, 526.
——, letter to, 483.
Widdrington. *See* Woodrington.
Wight, Isle of, 333, 417.
men levied in, for Archdukes' service, 276, 286.
Wigorn. *See* Worcester.
Wilbraham:
Mr., Master of Requests, letter to, 505.
Sir Roger (the Queen's Chancellor), 22, 58, 483, 583, 640.
——, letter to, 570.
Wilford, Thomas, letter from, 79.
Wilkes, Dr., 6.
Wilkinson:
John, letter from, 60.
Mr., 180.
Mr., parson, 133.
Wilks, Jo., 503.
Willeby, Sir Percival, 544.
Williams:
Christopher, 301.
David, Justice [of the King's Bench], 265, 281, 583.
——, letter from, 32.

Williams—*contd.*
George. *See* Griffiths.
Lady, 610.
Mrs., 500.
Sir Roger, 494.
Walter, deposition of, 45.
Willinson, Richard, letter from, 495.
Willmore, William, 529.
Willoughby (Willoby, Willowbye, Willughby):
Lord, 303, 383, 594.
William, 490.
Sir William, 522.
—, a suit for a ward, 278.
Willowbye. *See* Willoughby.
Willowbie. *See* Lankaster.
Wilsher, Lawrence, 353.
Wilson (Wylson):
Thomas, secretary of Lord Salisbury, letters to, 52, 321, 399.
——, letters from, 358–359, 383, 500, 520.
Thomas, a passport for, 559.
Sir Thomas, 292.
Wilton [Wilts.], 301.
Wiltshire, muster master of. *See* Kirton.
Wimborne (Dorset), alleged treason in, 591.
Wimock, Robert, 634.
Win, Captain, 592.
Winchester, 160, 286, 317.
Mr., Warden of, 601.
Winchester, Bishop of. *See* Bilson.
Winchester, Marquis of. *See* Paulet.
Winchester, house of, pedigree of, 574.
Windebank (Wyndebanck):
Captain, letter from, 437.
Francis, letter from, 191.
Sir Thomas, 191, 192, 259, 516.
——, letters from, 152, 244, 514.
Windoe, —, of the Inner Temple, 396.
Windsor (Wynsore) [Berks.], 300, 314, 413, 481, 571.
Castle, letters dated at, 244, 245, 416, 571.
installation at, 409, 440.
Windsor, Henry, 5th Lord Windsor, 494, 646.
——, letter from, 187.
——, deceased, 625.
Lady, 625.
Windsor family, genealogical notes, 646.
Wine, customs on, 48, 167, 168.
——, on Rhenish as well as French, 630.
licences of, 105.
an entail in, 148.
found by wreck, 552, 602.
Wine Office, the, 41.
Wingfield (Wingfeilde, Wynfeild):
Lady, 610.
Sir Robert, 458.
——, letters from, 51, 428.
Mr., 451.
Winlocke. *See* Wanlock.
Winter (Wynter, Wyntour, Wintour):
Captain, 522.
Sir Edward, letter from, 315.
John, 231.
Mrs., 524.
Robert, a suspect in Gunpowder Plot, 503–504, 576.
——, letter from, 466.
——, information concerning, 524–525.
——, apprehension of, 527, 562.
Thomas, a suspect in Gunpowder Plot, 477, 502, 511, 515.
——, capture of, 486, 510.
——, his arms and munitions seized at Huddington, 494.
——, confessions of, 509–510, 512–513.
——, notes of proposed examinations of, 523, 527–528.
——, and a payment to Perey's wife, 550.
—, 463.
Winwood (Winwodt, Wynwood):
Ralph, English agent to States General, 55, 282, 325, 429, 553, 627.
——, letter to, 72, 285.
——, letter from, 17.
——, his propositions to the States General concerning Spaniards stranded in Dover, 312–314, 330, 348, 365.
——, and Sir Edward Cecil, 521.
Wirral (Worrall) [Cheshire], 127.
Wisbech (Wisebridge) [Cambs.], 23.
Castle, 266.
Wisebridge. *See* Wisbech.
Wisman, Mr., 501.
Wismoster. *See* Westminster.
Wissant (Whitsand) Bay [France], 602.
Witchcraft, proceedings against, 19, 22, 31, 33, 36, 37, 121.
two maids suspected to be bewitched, 65, 222–223.
Witham [Lines.], postal endorsement at, 84.
Withrington. *See* Woodrington.
Wittebol, Captain, 202.
Woad, 647.
Woddrington, Wodrington. *See* Woodrington.

Wokingham (Okingham) [Berks.], 607.
Wollaxton (Oxon.), lands in, 647.
Wolton, John, Bishop of Exeter, 623.
Wolverhampton, a justice of, 529, 643.
Wolves, 88.
Wonlock. *See* Wanlock.
Wood:
Captain, 600.
Mr., 332.
Mr., a preacher, 600.
—, servant of Lord Cobham, 444.
—, a Commissioner for bankruptcy, 594.
Woodhall [Lincs.], letter dated at, 113.
Woodhouse (Woodhowse):
Elinor, widow, 231.
Francis, 231.
Henry, letter from, 264.
Sir William, 80, 594.
Woodrington (Withrington, Wodrington, Woddrington, Widdrington, Wytherington):
Sir Henry (Harry), 190, 483, 495.
——, letter from, 519.
——, hated in the north, 489.
——, and parish of Elsdon, 568.
Roger, a recusant, 79, 112, 189–190, 193–194, 219–220, 568.
——, favour shown to, 293–294.
Woodshawe, James, 231.
Woodstock [Oxon.], 49, 54, 379, 467, 607.
letters dated at, 387, 395.
Wootton. *See* Wotton.
Wootton-Wawen (Wotton, Warw.), 521.
Worcester (Wigorn), 559.
letter dated at, 490.
clothiers of, 180.
the Colls of, 529.
Worcester, Bishop of. *See* Babington.
Worcester, Earl of. *See* Somerset.
Worcestershire, 449, 552.
Gunpowder Plot conspirators in, 489, 501, 503, 504, 531.
dangerous Papists in, 559.
coiners in, 582.
Sheriff of. *See* Walshe.
Worcestershire diocese, increase of recusancy in, 331.
Word, Mr., parson of Beddington, 406.
Worksop (Warsop) [Notts], letters dated at, 451, 465.
Worlington (Worlyngton), Sir William, 364, 376.
Wormley (Herts.), 181.
Worrall. *See* Wirral.
Worsley, Robert, a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, 61.
Worthaye, Ralph, of Colchester, letter from, 465.
Wotton (Wootton, Worton):
Edward, Lord Wotton of Maherly, 91, 459, 583.
——, letters from, as Privy Councillor, 243, 288.
——, as Controller of the Household and nominated as Commissioner for Causes Ecclesiastical, 182.
Sir Henry, English Ambassador at Venice, 30, 221, 236, 275.
Mr., 270, 288.
Wotton. *See* Wootton-Wawen.
Wouda (Vau), Castle of, 204, 205, 207, 220, 221, 438.
Wright:
Christopher and John, suspects in Gunpowder Plot, 486, 488, 513, 523.
——, letter from the slayer of, 531.
——, their sister, wife of Redshawe, 514.
——, ——, wife of Percy, 550.
Mr., 208.
Mrs., 503.
Robert, D.D., 73.
——, letter from, 647.
Robert, a servant of Lord Mordaunt, 528.
Tho., 503.
Wriothesley, Henry, 3rd Earl of Southampton, 49, 100, 107, 230.
——, letters from, 276, 286, 333, 423, 447, 465.
——, and lease of Crown lands, 299.
——, and Arundel's departure in the Archdukes' service, 442, 473.
Wroth:
Sir Robert, 364.
William, 40.
Wychwood (Whichewod, Oxon.), Forest of, 331.
Wyek. *See* Wiek.
Wyekliffe. *See* Wieliffe.
Wylby, Sydney, letter from, 157.
Wyles, William, letter from, 647.
Wylson. *See* Wilson.
Wyndebanck. *See* Windebank.
Wyndsor. *See* Windsor.
Wynfeild. *See* Wingfield.
Wynsore. *See* Windsor.
Wynter, Wyntour. *See* Winter.
Wynwood. *See* Winwood.
Wythcrington. *See* Woodrington.
Wyvile, Sir H., 365.

Y.

Yarrow, near Helbre in Wirral [Cheshire], letter dated at, 127.
Yaxley (Yaxlee), Captain Robert, letters from, 87, 517, 647.
Yeate, Edward, of Berkshire, 634.
Yeo, Sr., 480.
Yonge, Mr., servant of Sir Francis Bacon, 515.
York, 572, 621.
letters dated at, 158, 252, 496, 504.
assizes at, 81.
the plague in, 220.
a debtor in, 514.
merchants of, and customs on cloth, 586.
York, Archbishop of. *See* Hutton.
York, Duke of. *See* Charles.
Yorke:
Anne, Lady, letter from, 648.
Richard, 529.
Yorkshire, 24, 500, 634.
county clerkship of, 51.
a lease of woods in, 64.
assizes in, trials of recusants at, 143–144.
particulars of land in, 648.
sheriff of. *See* Gargrave.
Young:
Captain, a Hollander, 211, 631.
Sir Peter, 464.
Yssel River (Vellow, Holland), 369.
Yzendyke (Isendike, Isendick, Isendonke, Eysendyke, Flanders), 197, 220, 248, 253, 316, 342.

Z.

Zeeland (Zeland, Zelanders), States of, 227, 392.
and the war between Spain and States General, 21, 156, 196, 211.
supplies corn to Spain, 189.
trade of, in English ports, 243.
ships of. *See under* Ships.
Zindsany, Sir Sigismund, 107.
Zouche (Zowtch):
Edward la, Lord Zouche, Lord President of the Marches of Wales, 45, 306, 319, 435, 485.
——, letters from, 1, 66, 96, 102, 139, 239, 269, 307, 323, 351, 353, 474, 478, 552, 648, 649.
——, letters to, 353, 355.
Zwolle (Swoll) [Holland], 369.

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